INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION PROGRAM

National Studies on International Organization

The past six months have witnessed continued progress toward publication of the volumes on national policy and attitudes toward the United Nations prepared over the last four years, under the Endowment's auspices, by private groups and individuals in twenty-three countries. The first manuscript, Israel and the United Nations, went to the printer in July, and the second and third, Switzerland and the United Nations and Denmark and the United Nations, went to the printer in September and October, respectively. All three are expected to be off the press early in the new year. Sweden and the United Nations and Canada and the United Nations should appear shortly thereafter.*

Although, inevitably, there have been delays in completion of some of the studies, the record so far is rather good. Complete manuscripts are in hand for all the studies except those dealing with Brazil, Italy, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and United States policy (as distinguished from the separate study of United States attitudes toward the United Nations). It is regrettable that the manuscripts on three major powers will be among the last to come in, but this is understandable in view of the special difficulties these studies present. An effort will be made to expedite the review and editing process for these manuscripts when they are received, so that they can be released as soon as possible.

The staff's editing task is both exacting and time-consuming, since there are problems of language, national sensitivity, joint sponsorship and distance to provide complications. Thus far, the project editorial staff has well earned the expressions of appreciation which have been received from those participating groups whose manuscripts have gone through our editing process.

The system for review of the manuscripts before publication has been operating well. As the Trustees may recall, each manuscript is reviewed first, on a confidential basis, by an expert on the country concerned and then by the three members of the International Review Committee advising the Endowment on the suitability of manuscripts for publication: Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, and Dr. Bernard H. M. Vlekke. The comments and advice of the Committee have proved both interesting and helpful.

The Trustees might be interested in a few of the comments of the reviewers. These quotations are not necessarily representative but they indicate that a number of the volumes can be expected to make a real contribution to knowledge and understanding of problems of international organization.

---on the Danish study: "It is an extremely well written and well argued thesis, which it has been a pleasure to go through. Its balanced presentation, the extreme care that has been taken to deal with conflicting views adequately and in fairness and the final summation leads one to believe that this is one of the best theses so far submitted to the Carnegie Foundation." (Mudaliar)

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* A very tentative publication schedule appears at the end of this report.

---on the Turkish study: "The Turkish study possesses great value for several reasons. It presents a well-documented survey of the foreign policy of the Republic of Turkey and it admirably fits the Turkish attitude toward the United Nations into the frame of the general Turkish attitude towards the outside world." (Vlekke)

---on the Australian study: "This review should not be concluded without high appreciation of the work of the authors. They have prepared a document which is marked not merely by great industry but by an acute critical analysis of facts and a thorough insight into the many difficult problems that have faced the United Nations. An exhaustive study like this is of great help to anyone who desires to have a full understanding of the attiitude of a state to the United Nations." (Mudaliar)

Not all of the studies merit such high praise; the Review Committee has in fact recommended against publication of the Chilean manuscript. Others may warrant the same conclusion. On balance, however, the staff is satisfied that the series will justify its initiative. The peripheral results -- for example, the impetus given to consideration of problems of international organization and specifically of Charter review, and the support and encouragement received by individual scholars and research institutions all over the world, particularly those in the newly independent countries -- became ever more evident, and it would not be surprising if these developments should equal in significance the actual publication of the volumes. The Japanese Association of International Law applied for and received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to continue its study of Japanese policy and attitudes toward international organization, and has already completed another volume on the subject. The Centre d'Etudes de Politique Etrangere has also evidenced interest in continuing its research beyond the termination of the project. An ever-growing number of the groups have decided to publish their studies in their own languages; so far these include the Danish, Egyptian, Israel, Mexican, Swedish, Turkish, West German, and Yugoslav.

When it became clear last Spring that, at most, only one or two volumes might be published in advance of the discussions on Charter review at the tenth session of the General Assembly, the staff decided to mimeograph several manuscripts for distribution to delegations. The Trustees approved this decision in May. Accordingly, copies of the Australian, Canadian, Egyptian (the Conclusions only), Mexican, Swedish, Uruguayan, and United States attitudes studies were sent, along with letters outlining the nature and purpose of the project, to the permanent representatives at the United Nations of all member states, observers of non-member states, the Secretary-General, and the United Nations Library.

Instead of receiving routine acknowledgements, we were surprised and gratified to receive a series of thoughtful expressions of interest in the project and appreciation for the Endowment's initiative. To take one example, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. wrote: "Thank you for sending me the advance text of the study 'Canada and the United Nations.' The series of studies which you describe sound interesting indeed, and I look forward to learning more about it."* It is encouraging that individuals in positions of such high

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* Copies of some of the letters have been placed in a binder and are available for the Trustees to see.

responsibility and influence have indicated this interest. If these volumes should have real value for persons who are professionally engaged in the conduct of international relations, the Endowment will have cause for deep satisfaction.

The staff has also been encouraged by the interest shown in the project in the form of advance orders received by the Manhattan Publishing Company. By the middle of November, orders totalling approximately $7000 had been placed, in advance of publication, for 145 complete sets of the series and 1100 additional individual volumes. Some of the orders represent sales to agents in different parts of the world; the remainder represent the response to an initial promotion mailing of a multilithed description of the series. The Manhattan Publishing Company's plans for future promotion include a large mailing of a printed folder on the series* and the formal presentation, to an appropriate national or international official, of the first two or three volumes released.

Information about the project has also been disseminated all over the world by the United States Information Agency. A six-page description of the Endowment, its general purposes and its specific objectives with regard to this program was prepared as a "USIS Feature" and distributed to 106 of the Agency's overseas posts.

On the basis of the progress so far, the staff expects the entire series, including the two summary volumes on which Professors Maurice Bourquin and Robert MacIver are working, to be published by the end of 1956. This should be well in advance of any Charter review conference the General Assembly convenes.

(November 16, 1955)

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* A copy is attached to the end of this report.

NATIONAL STUDIES ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Tentative Publication Schedule as of November 15, 1955

Country	First draft of ms. RECEIVED or expected	Present status of ms. (IRC indicates International Review Committee)	DELIVERED or expected to be delivered to printer	Expected publication date
Australia	DEC. '54	Approved by IRC, being edited	Feb. '56	June '56
Belgium	NOV. '55	Being read by country expert	Mar. '56	July '56
Brazil	Dec. '55	- - -	- - -	- - -
Britain	Dec. '55	- - -	- - -	- - -
Canada	JULY '55	Approved by IRC, being edited	Jan. '56	May '56
Chile	DEC. '54	Rejected by IRC		
Denmark	MAR. '55	At the printer	OCT. '55	Jan. '56
Egypt	FEB. '55	Approved by IRC, being edited	Apr. '56	July '56
France	JAN. '55	Being read by IRC	indefinite	- - -
Greece	AUG. '55	Being read by country expert	Feb. '56	June '56
India	AUG. '54	Approved by IRC, being edited	Mar. '56	July '56
Israel	JULY '54	At the printer	JULY '55	Jan. '56
Italy	indefinite	- - -	- - -	- - -
Japan	JUNE '54	Approved by IRC, being edited	Mar. '56	July '56
Mexico	OCT. '55	Being read by country expert	May '56	Sept. '56
Pakistan	indefinite	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sweden	DEC. '54	Approved by IRC, edited copy in Sweden for final approval	Dec. '55	Apr. '56
Switzerland	JULY '54	At the printer	SEPT. '55	Jan. '56
Turkey	FEB. '55	Approved by IRC, being edited	Apr. '56	Aug. '56
USSR	Dec. '55	- - -	- - -	- - -
US Attitudes	SEPT. '54	Being read by IRC	Jan. '56	May '56
US Policy				
pol/sec.vol.	Dec. '55	- - -	- - -	- - -
econ/soc.vol.	Dec. '55	- - -	- - -	- - -
Uruguay	NOV. '54	Undergoing revision by authors	- - -	- - -
West Germany	MAY '55	Being read by country expert	- - -	- - -
Yugoslavia	JUNE '54	Approved by IRC, being edited	Mar. '56	July '56

THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

announces a new series of volumes

NATIONAL STUDIES ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

MANHATTAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK 12, N. Y.

THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT

as part of its continuing work for peace, is sponsoring a series of studies on national policies and attitudes toward the United Nations. The results of these studies will be published in 1955-56. The Endowment plans a series of twenty-six volumes dealing with individual nations and two additional concluding works of summary and analysis. A complete list of the proposed volumes appears on the right hand side of this announcement.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDIES

Ten years have passed since the signing of the United Nations Charter in San Francisco. How do governments—and their peoples—feel about the United Nations now? What have been their policies in the United Nations? Which of its activities do member nations feel have been successful? What are the members' attitudes toward revising the Charter (a question to be discussed by the General Assembly in the fall of 1955)?

Since the United Nations' effectiveness depends on the attitudes and policies of its member nations, the answers to these questions are vitally important in determining the extent to which the organization can and does contribute to world peace.

HOW THE STUDIES ARE BEING CARRIED OUT

In order to obtain the most authoritative unofficial statements of national viewpoints, the Carnegie Endowment has made arrangements for studies to be carried out in twenty-three countries. In each country, the Endowment has encouraged the participating group to seek the cooperation of those who influence and have knowledge of the formulation of national policy and opinion.

Leading scholars, journalists, labor representatives, government officials—all are contributing their knowledge to the private organizations and individuals studying the attitudes and policies of their countries. Two concluding volumes (one in French, one in English) will summarize and analyze the individual studies.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

To advise the Carnegie Endowment on the acceptability of manuscripts for publication, the Endowment has enlisted the aid of an International Review Committee. The members of the Committee are Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, Rector of the University of the Andes, Bogota, Colombia and until recently Secretary General of the Organization of American States; Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of Travancore University, India, and a former President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council; and Dr. Bernard H. M. Vlekke, Secretary General of the Netherlands Institute of International Affairs.

WHO WILL USE THE STUDIES

Those who are professionally concerned with the problem of peace—students, teachers, scholars, government officials—will find the series particularly valuable. Libraries serving reference and research needs in international affairs will be especially interested. And all informed citizens with interests in world affairs will find the Studies both informative and rewarding.

PRICE OF THE SERIES

Individual volumes will be priced at $3.00, with a 25% discount applicable to the purchase of an entire set. A discount of 20% is offered to those who order the entire set, excluding the five volumes which will be in French only.

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rkey and the United Nations	Institute of International Affairs, Ankara University, Ankara
The Soviet Union and the United Nations	Hoover Institute & Library, Stanford University, Stanford
The United States and the United Nations (3 volumes)	Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
guay and the United Nations	Institute of International Law, Montevideo
West Germany and the United Nations	Institut für Europäische Politik und Wirtschaft, Frankfurt
lavia and the United Nations	Special Yugoslav Study Group, Belgrade

luding Volumes

Summary and Analysis (in French only)	by Maurice Bourquin, Professor of Internationa Public Law, University of Geneva, Geneva.
Summary and Analysis	by Robert MacIver, Lieber Professor Emeritus of Political Philosophy and Sociology, Columbia University, New York City.

ll of these studies have been undertaken, not every one will necessarily reach published form. The l be published in English, with the exceptions noted.

Confidential Board of Trustees Meeting - 12/12/55

Report on
THE INTERNATIONAL CENTER

As in the past two years the International Center's facilities continue to play an important role in the Endowment's program. The caliber and number of events presented in the Center account in large part for its increasong prominence both to specialists in the international field and the adult public at large.

During the period under review the Endowment has sponsored fewer programs than in the preceding inaugural year but it is now apparent that we succeeded in setting a pattern for use of the Center's facilities by organizations with similar objectives. (See Appendix)

We are in the midst of two exceptional presentations, one of which is now taking place and the other planned for the near future. Both are educational exhibits which represent a new scope in the use of the Center's facilities.

On October 20, with the Carnegie Endowment as co-sponsor, there was opened an extensive exhibition on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The industrial section, consisting of 37 exhibits, occupied all of the Center's second floor facilities. Added to this and occupying the entire available ground floor area was the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, originally designed for and exhibited in Geneva during the UN International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy last summer. During the two week period the exhibition was on display approximately 55,000 persons visited the Carnegie Endowment's building to see it. The Endowment has had to use some funds which it had hoped would see it through the year for International Center programs, but we made a decision to expend an appreciable part of these funds to help establish the recent atomic energy exhibit in the building.

Beginning in mid-November, for a period of one and a half months, the ground floor space has been made available to the U.S. Government for an educational exhibit which depicts President Eisenhower's proposal on mutual aerial inspection, made originally at the Geneva Four Power Conference in July of this year.

It has become increasingly apparent that besides fulfilling a need, programs in the International Center have brought the Endowment into closer touch with a broad cross-section of non-governmental organizations. In our position as host to the many events in the Center, Endowment staff members have been called upon to participate in or be present at various functions. This has afforded staff members the unique opportunity of furthering developing their association with organized groups operating in the field of international affairs.

While awaiting the decision on the Carnegie Endowment - Foreign Policy Association proposal to the Ford Foundation for support of the World Affairs Service Bureau, we are aware of the future need to adjust and integrate the facilities with the requirements of the proposed Service Bureau. There can be no doubt that the body of experience that the Endowment has acquired in the past two and half years will be invaluable in planning and advising on the administration of the Service Bureau. A hand-in-glove working relationship must be brought about between these two responsibilities, should the Service Bureau become a reality. If we do not receive the degree of financial support needed for the Service Bureau, it is possible to work out an alternative plan for the expansion of the second floor facilities to the ground floor, under the same operational scheme, permitting a modified Service Bureau operation.

It should be noted that the Center during the past year has made major strides in bringing operating costs and revenue into a more reasonable balance. For example, expenditures were $54,593 and revenue $21,893, which is an increase of approximately $10,000 over revenue of the preceding year. Present trends would seem to indicate that the same favorable report regarding finances will carry over to next year.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER PROGRAMS

Columbia Bicentennial Conference on "Responsible Freedoms in the Americas" For six days fifty Latin American and North American scholars freely discussed secondary and university education, facilities for communicating ideas and knowledge, the creative arts and religion.

Indonesian Exhibition - This three-week exhibition, the first of its kind to be held in this country, consisted of displays of arts and crafts of Indonesia along with cultural programs.

Assembly of Captive European Nations Plenary Meetings - Representatives of nine Iron Curtain countries held a series of seventeen sessions to discuss current problems with relation to their respective nations and to appeal to organizations and governments to help implement their resolutions.

Exhibition of Philippine Art - This twelve-day exhibition consisted of modern paintings and sculpture of the Philippines and various programs depicting present and past culture.

International Affairs Book Fair - This was a seven-day display of more than two thousand modern volumes in the field of international affairs published by university presses, the United Nations, American commercial publishers and institutes of world affairs. A ceremony honoring the 500th issue of International Conciliation was held in conjunction with the Book Fair.

Exhibition of NGO Materials sponsored by the Bureau of Information of the Conference Group and the Carnegie Endowment - An eighteen-day exhibit of NGO materials useful in teaching about the United Nations and world affairs was held for teachers attending the National Education Association Annual Convention.

CARE Exhibition - This was an eleven-day exhibit depicting CARE's relief and rehabilitation work throughout the world.

Exhibition sponsored by the Council of European Women in Exile - This three-week exhibition displayed contributions by exiles from behind the Iron Curtain to the literature, science and arts of the free world.

Forum on "Anti-Intellectualism in America Today" sponsored by Goddard College - A distinguished panel of scholars discussed trends of anti-intellectualism in government, religion, education, communications and the individual.

Annual Conference of the Council on Student Travel - Prominent educators and travel experts discussed objectives and methods for educational student travel.

Conference on the United Nations sponsored by the Service Bureau for Women's Organizations - Orientation, lectures by United Nations personnel and discussions on the workings of the United Nations for women representing organizations in the Connecticut area.

Teachers In-Service Course sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and the American Association for the United Nations - A series of fifteen lectures on the "United Nations: Its Members and Their Policies" was given by representatives of the eleven key area member nations. Each lecture was devoted to the culture, geography and United Nations policy of one particular nation.

Pan-American Women's Association Cultural Programs - This series consisted of several programs with performances illustrating music, dancing and art of various regions of Central and South America.

Annual Freedom Conference of the American Veteran's Committee - This was a three-day conference during which Thomas K. Finletter, Gilbert A. Harrison, Norman Thomas and others explored the problems of co-existence, internal security and other related matters.

United Nations Lawyers Luncheon Meetings - A series of several informal luncheon meetings were held for the purpose of discussing international law and related matters.

Nigerian Art and Cultural Exhibition - This one-month exhibition of Nigerian art and crafts featured programs consisting of dances of various regions of Nigeria.

Elmira College Forum - Panel discussions with prominent educators and business men and women on the role of women in today's world and the subsequent problems of educating women were broadcast over the "Tex and Jinx Show."

International Congress of Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe - International delegates held plenary sessions and panel discussions on international topics.

Yugoslav Art and Cultural Exhibition - This was an eight-day exhibit of contemporary paintings and crafts of Yugoslavia.

Annual Meetings of Aid Refugee Chinese Intellectuals, the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China and the Free China Fund - This program consisted of discussions of problems arising from the present status of China.

Conference on "The Role of American Private Aid in Asia" sponsored by the Fund for Asia - This conference consisted of speeches and round table discussions by United Nations officials and representatives of agencies which work in Asia.

Annual Congress of the International League of Antiquarian Booksellers - Representatives of all nations of the world met in the International Center to discuss problems of communication especially with reference to international problems and the United Nations.

"Man, the Atom and the Future" - An exhibit on the peaceful uses of atomic energy - This exhibit, sponsored jointly by the Atomic Industrial Forum, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development, consisted of the official AEC exhibit which was shown in Geneva at the United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, and industrial displays of 37 industrial companies and corporations working in the field of atomic energy.

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting - 12/12/55

REPORT ON PUBLICATIONS

Since the meeting of the Board of Trustees in May, five publications have been issued by the Endowment -- three issues of International Conciliation, a volume in "International Organization," a mimeographed report on "Communicating Information and Ideas About the United Nations to the American People," and a Publications List.

International Conciliation

#503, May, "European Coal and Steel Community," by John Goormaghtigh. This issue traces the development of the idea through the final stages of ratification in the parliaments of the participating countries and analyzes the institutions and functions of the Community and appraises its operations to date. The article raises such questions as the following: What is it to which these six nations have bound themselves for such an unprecedented length of time? Does this new venture herald an era of supranational organizations or is it merely another cautious step along a familiar road? Can an organization limited to the sector of coal and steel succeed or should it be extended progressively to new areas of the economy?

This article has been widely acclaimed both here and in Europe. The following indicate the tenor of these comments. "It has made clear to me for the first time the history and functions of this rather complex organization" (Harmon Goldstone, architect, New York); "Excellent synthese ecrite avec une connaissance parfaite du sujet" (Paul M. G. Levy, Directeur de l'Information, Conseil de l'Europe); "This is the best short study of the subject that is available" (William Diebold, Jr., Director of Economic Studies, Council on Foreign Relations); "Je viens de parcourir cette analyse - qui me parait excellente - due fonctionnement et des merites de la C.E.C.A., et j'en recommande la lectura a mes collegues de l'Ambassade" (Baron Silvercruys, Ambassade de Belgique, Washington).

#504, September, Issues Before the Tenth General Assembly, written by the Endowment's editorial staff with a preface by Joseph E. Johnson. In commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations, the size of this issue was increased from 128 to 160 pages, and 25,000 copies were printed.

Bulk orders have been received from a number of delegations and comments to date have been highly favorable: "an exceptionally lucid and concise presentation" (Hugh R. Reid, United Nations Technical Assistance Board); "I am very much aware of the work which lies behind so conscientious a survey. . .(it) will. . . serve as a reliable reference" (Robert Bargues, Inspecteur General de la France d'Outremer); "A very comprehensive review of the issues. . .of great use to anyone who wishes to follow intelligently the debates" (Hernando Samper, Executive Office, United Nations Secretary-General); "An excellent analysis of the problems and issues" (Livingston T. Merchant, Assistant Secretary of State), "a very useful publication which I read with interest and profit" (Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of State).

According to our usual practice, complimentary distribution of Issues included each delegation to the United Nations, the 120 correspondents at United Nations Headquarters, and selected individuals in the United States Government.

In addition 800 copies have been sent out by the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters to their members and 2700 copies are being distributed by the U.S. Citizens Committee for the United Nations. As of mid November about 5,000 copies had been sold aside from regular subscriptions.

At the request of the International Press Institute, complimentary copies of this issue are being mailed to some 500 members of the Institute all over the world, with a covering letter from the Institute's director. The letter urges newspaper men to take an airmail subscription to this issue as one "of very great value...especially to desk men."

#505, November, "Organizing for World Trade," by Raymond Vernon, former Deputy Director of Economic Defense and Trade Policy, Department of State. This issue traces briefly the effects of the war on world trade and the early post-war efforts to restore a freer flow of goods and services. The article goes on to describe the evolution and functioning of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, including the current proposal to create an Organization for Trade Co-operation. Mr. Vernon poses the alternatives which face the United States in deciding its future international trade policy.

#506, January 1956, "The Jordan River Valley," by Georgiana Stevens, an expert on the Middle East, who writes regularly for the London Economist and for the San Francisco Chronicle, and who has done a number of reports for the Foreign Policy Association. The article describes the various schemes for regional development of the Jordan River which have been projected during the past forty years. A large section is devoted to the recent efforts of Eric Johnston to bring about an agreement between the Arab states and Israel on a formula for using the waters of the Jordan and its territories as well as the Litani River to promote economic development.

Subscription Drive: International Conciliation continues to gain steadily in subscribers. The Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said it was "probably the most valuable publication of its kind anywhere in the world and we rely on it for much of our information. It is always so extraordinarily sound and well informed." A United States soldier calls it "the poor man's Foreign Affairs,...undoubtedly the best journal on international topics for the price published." (quoted in One World.)

International Organization, written by Philip C. Jessup, Adolf Lande, Oliver J. Lissitzyn and the late Joseph P. Chamberlain. This is a memorial volume to Professor Chamberlain, who, until his death in 1951, was Professor of Public Law at Columbia University and author of many studies on legislation and international relations.

Professor Chamberlain's article on International Organization, which appeared in International Conciliation twelve years ago, is reprinted in its original form in this volume. It is preceded by a new study which traces subsequent developments, including the impact of technological change and modifications in the international society on the international regulations of economic and social questions. Three of Professor Chamberlain's former students, Dr. Jessup, Dr. Lande and Dr. Lissitzyn, have collaborated in the preparation of this essay.

Communicating Information and Ideas About the United Nations to the American People, by Robert H. Cory, Jr. Multilithed. October 1955. Mr. Cory analyzes in this 82-page essay the campaigns to inform and misinform the people of the United

States about the United Nations. After considering also various problems of mass audiences and mass media, and different aspects of community action, he concludes with a chapter on the prospects for creating better public understanding of the United Nations. The study is largely based on the knowledge and insights of a group of persons interested in public information about the United Nations who met under the Endowment's auspices for monthly discussions from December 1953 to June 1954. The study is being distributed free to non-governmental organizations, libraries, representatives of information media, and others active in the field of communications.

National Policies and Attitudes Series. For information on this series, see report on International Organization program.

Universities and World Affairs. For information on this series, see report on Universities and World Affairs.

Latin American Participation in the United Nations, written by John A. Houston, the eighth in the series of United Nations Studies, is now in press.

Annual Report, 1954-55. This volume covering the activities of the Endowment for the past year is now in press.

Catalogue of Publications, 1955-56.

In June 1955, the Endowment brought out a new Catalogue of Publications. Ten thousand copies of the Catalogue were printed and initial distribution was made to libraries, booksellers, professors and to individuals interested in Endowment publications.

For the first time, for reasons of economy, the Catalogue covers a two-year rather than a one-year period. A supplement to the Catalogue is to be issued early in 1956 listing changes which have occurred since its publication.

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting - 12/12/55

Report on
JAMES THOMSON SHOTWELL LIBRARY

Reference and Information Services

In early Spring 1955, the President authorized certain organizations in the Carnegie Building to use the Library. The increased reference load is 100% over last year's and every day at least five to ten outside organizations call upon us for help. There is very little correspondence on information subjects, and we do not encourage it. The Library staff makes little attempt to answer reference questions by mail; instead, we try to refer inquirers to specific sources of information.

Periodicals

About 125 periodicals come to us in exchange for International Conciliation. These exchanges are evaluated and recommended by the Librarian. However, a large portion of the Library budget goes to necessary subscriptions not available through exchange. About 300 periodicals come to us free. Very few periodicals are retained, but all are examined, and clipped for interesting material

There has been an increased use of periodicals, partly attributable to the Library's circulation to staff of photo-duplicated tables of contents of selected pieces. Some fifty periodicals have about ninety regular routings to Carnegie Endowment staff alone before they come to rest in the Library. These figures are exclusive of the circulation of periodicals chosen by staff from the copied pages of contents or those specially requested for reference.

Books

The acquisition of books continues on a selective basis. Acquisitions are made by purchase, gift, and exchange. The Librarian reviews dozens of publishers' catalogs, announcements, national bibliographies, library lists of accessions, etc., that come his way every week, to attempt to get for the Library the more basic books in the fields of international relations and international organization.

Cataloging

The increase of the reference work requirements (which are shared by the Cataloger and the Librarian) has slowed down the cataloging procedure somewhat. About one-third of the book collection is now catalogued, and fifty per cent will be completed by mid-December 1955. Techniques are being refined and it is hoped that a way may be found to have some of the clerical tasks involved in cataloging delegated to the part-time Library Secretary.

Vertical Files

Masses of ephemeral material come across the Librarian's desk daily and numerous periodicals must be scanned for useful articles to be clipped. The Librarian's principal task in relation to these clippings is one of evaluation of each piecefor usefulness with regard to program.

Select List of Recent Acquisitions

The work of the Librarian also includes the production and distribution of the Select List of Recent Acquisitions. The List now circulates to nearly 1,000 specialists and libraries in our field. It has been very well received and is the principal reason the Library receives so many free review copies of books from publishers.

World Affairs Book Fair

The Second Book Fair was held November 14-26. The Combined Book Exhibit managed the main body of the Fair under the auspices of the Library; the United Nations Book Shop had the large Conference Room area for its exhibit. At the conclusion of the Fair arrangements were made between the Endowment and the Asia Foundation for the purchase of the collection and its eventual transmission for use in India. Some 6000 copies of the book catalogue will be distributed this year.

Cooperation with proposed World Affairs Service Bureau

We look forward with interest to the progress of the proposed World Affairs Service Bureau in the building and the useful part the Library might play in connection with plans for an information service and a book store. It is hoped that costly duplication of materials and services will be avoided and that the Library staff will be advised of program suggestions which bear upon the activities of the Endowment's Library so that the experience we have developed and the contacts we hold can materially assist the Service Bureau in its important work.

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Concerning the future, when the Library is able to meet its daily obligations of reference and cataloging activities, there are several useful projects to be considered.

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting -
Dec. 12, 1955

REPORT ON THE EUROPEAN CENTER

The New Headquarters

Enough time has elapsed since the move of the European Center of the Carnegie Endowment from Paris to Geneva to assess the advantages and drawbacks of Geneva. There is no doubt the former outweigh the latter. It would be tedious to draw up a complete balance sheet and many of the judgments are bound to be subjective, but there are some outstanding features. The major assets of Geneva are obvious: the large number of intergovernmental agencies established there, the long standing tradition of interest in world affairs and international peace, the facility of communications with all parts of the world. Yet, experience has proved that one advantage is outstanding, namely, the size of the city. The presence of the Endowment is more noticeable in Geneva than in a metropolis like Paris, where its activity was necessarily remarked by a small minority. Even the fact that on the whole fewer people visit Geneva is balanced by the larger proportion of visitors who find time to look up the new headquarters. It is worth noting as an illustration that more Trustees have visited the European Center in the course of the last year than during the five preceding years in Paris.

At one time it could have been feared that by leaving Paris the European Center would be moving from the hub of world politics to a place where only affairs of secondary importance were being dealt with; today, as recent events have shown, this apprehension was not justified. More and more, Geneva is in the headlines. This means that it is a good vantage point from which to observe events, but it also enables the Center to make use, for its round table or for ad hoc meetings, of a number of the delegates or experts brought here for international conferences.

To all these factors it should be added that the change itself has a stimulating effect and its occurrence shortly after the move in New York was a fortunate one. New ideas are prompted by a fresh start, but the good elements of tradition should not be discarded. Nor have they been; the European Center has not lost its contacts or its friends in France, it has maintained and in many cases extended its network of relationships throughout the Continent and in the United Kingdom and it has enhanced its reputation as a meeting place for all those who have a stake in world affairs.

The fact is now almost generally accepted that the Endowment is not a fund-granting agency, but it is universally acknowledged that it is playing an important role encouraging work and thought in the fields of international relations and organization. This can be substantiated on the one hand by the very limited number of applications received for grants and on the other hand by the many instances where advice of the European Center is asked for. In recent months the Endowment's opinion or assistance was sought for on such different questions as the organization of the teaching of international relations at the Institut National

des Sciences Politiques in Paris, on the new program of the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales in Geneva, on the recruitment of students for the Salzburg Seminar of American Studies, on lectures for the Quaker Seminars and many other matters. In the last year, the Director of the Center was invited to act as consultant to the Council of Europe in connection with the setting up of a European foundation. He has also been asked to lecture in several universities and institutes, to broadcast on the BBC and on radio West Berlin.

The Geneva Round Table in International Affairs

If it can be said without undue modesty but also without exaggeration that the European Center of the Carnegie Endowment established very rapidly a place for itself in Geneva, it is perhaps essentially due to the Round Table on International Affairs. Impartial observers have said that it really filled a gap. Before, there was no place where international civil servants, scholars, journalists and interested business men wishing to discuss current events or compare notes on experience in international affairs could gather. The Round Table provided this facility. Last year it held an average of two sessions a month. Many outstanding speakers introduced the discussions on such topics as the political consequences of nuclear energy, Formosa, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A recent meeting has been devoted to the French North African crisis. The participants are drawn from all the intergovernmental agencies, some of the non-governmental organizations, the press and the Geneva community. This year's program was inaugurated by J. B. Duroselle, Professor at the University of the Saar, talking on the Saar referendum. It has been decided to continue these meetings, making use largely of discussion leaders who are passing through Geneva. In addition a limited group will examine more in detail, during a number of sessions, "The policy making role of the Secretariat of intergovernmental organizations." This study group will meet for the first time at the end of November when the speaker will be Gunnar Myrdal. Among other people who have accepted to contribute on this topic are Professor Alexander Loveday; Mr. Van Heuven Goedhart, High Commissioner for Refugees; Eric Wyndham-White, Executive Director of GATT.

Prizes on International Organization

If the Round Table was the wedge whereby the European Center established a place for itself in the closely knit Geneva community already packed with international agencies, the Prize has been a means of establishing closer links with universities and institutes. The poster announcing the Prizes can be seen in the Faculties of Political Science, of Law, of Economics, all over the Continent. As a result, correspondence has been taken up between these institutions and the Endowment, not only concerning the contest itself. Such by-products of a particular program activity should not be underestimated, for much can be achieved on the basis of the goodwill and contacts they bring about.

The Prizes for 1955 have now been awarded (see details in Appendix 1). The two winning studies and the two honorable mentions had to be selected by the jury among fifty entries. "Economic Cooperation," the first prize in the manuscript

section of the competition, will be published by the Endowment. The author, David Wightman, is lecturer at the University of Birmingham. He is now studying in the United States. Stanley Hoffmann, a young Frenchman who is at Harvard, was awarded the first prize in the book section for his volume entitled: "L'Organisation internationale et le pouvoir politique des Etats." The judges were unanimous in their opinion that this work showed outstanding maturity. It is hoped that the Endowment award will assist him to continue research in this field. On December 2 a reception will be held in New York for the prize-winners.

Announcement of the 1956 competition has been made; over four thousand folders have been sent to universities, research centers and institutes, international organizations and governments. The press and specialized journals have been most cooperative in giving publicity to the Prizes. Judging from the enquiries which have already come in, a large number of entries can be again expected. This proves that the project, as it was intended, is stimulating research into international organization. A consequence which can reasonably be expected from such a development is a better understanding of the basic problems of these institutions and ultimately an improvement of their techniques and operation.

Conference on the Teaching of International Relations

At first sight this may appear to be a hackneyed subject, yet in Europe the problem of introducing the teaching of international relations into the university curriculum is a real one. It is under this aspect that the question was examined at the meeting. Participants came from most western European countries and thrashed out during three full days some of the basic difficulties.

This may be the opportunity to mention how adequate the new quarters of the Center are for organizing this kind of conference. The library, which contains a small collection of reference books and a complete set of Endowment publications, makes an excellent meeting room. The Director's office also serves for sessions of the Round Table and for reception The view of the Alps, the pleasant surroundings, all add to the charm of what was formerly the "Campagne Pictet."

Other activities

In the course of the year the Center organized, in addition to those mentioned above, several ad hoc meetings, and gave a few receptions. The main objective the Endowment pursues in these receptions is to enable people to meet who otherwise would not have the opportunity of getting together and of establishing human relationships where only official contacts existed. Work of the international agencies, both regional and general, has been closely followed and reports sent to New York on their Assemblies. The Director made trips to Paris, London, Brussels, Stockholm, Strasbourg and other cities in connection with Endowment program or to attend congresses or international meetings, thereby also remaining in touch with former contacts or establishing new ones.

As in the past the Center assisted the distribution throughout Europe of Endowment publications.

Publications

On October 15, the French edition of "Issues before the Tenth General Assembly of the United Nations" came off the press. This annual publication, which is much appreciated here, is being used more and more in schools. Large numbers of copies go to the various Ministries of Education for distribution in high schools essentially. Others are distributed by the United Nations Associations in several countries. Also university professors say that they find it useful as a general summary for their teaching.

In January an essay on the Teaching of International Relations in Europe will be published. The author of this pamphlet is Jacques Freymond, the new Director of the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales in Geneva. He will be drawing extensively on the minutes of the meeting referred to previously.

In view of the success of the two publications on documentation ("Les publications officielles et la documentation internationale" and "Les publications officielles des institutions européenes") the Center is considering a new one which would attempt to answer the question: "Where can one find the texts of all the Treaties which are constantly referred to?"

Participation in the General Endowment Program

The European Center has the task of carrying out that part of the overall program which concerns Europe. In this respect it has collaborated actively in the National Policies and Attitudes project. Nine of the National Studies are European. Most of these are now concluded or are on the point of being terminated. One of the two general reports is being written in Geneva by Professor Maurice Bourquin. His work is progressing satisfactorily.

As far as planning the new Endowment program is concerned, the European Center has played an even more important role, particularly with respect to the shaping of the proposal for a study of international conflicts. The pilot project on the Saar will start on December 1, under the direction of Professor Jacques Freymond, assisted by Mme Steinert and an international consultative group.

Connection with the International Political Science Association

In August, Mr. Goormaghtigh was elected Secretary General of IPSA. The President of the Endowment agreed to give accommodation to the secretariat of that Association in the building of the European Center.

For Release

APPENDIX 1

PRIZES IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

Winners for 1955 in the annual competition for works on International Organisation were announced today at the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment.

The first prize of $1.500, in the book section of the contest was awarded to a Frenchman, Stanley Hoffmann, for his study entitled "Organisations Internationales et Pouvoirs Politiques des Etats". Honorable mention in this section went also to a Frenchman, Pierre F. Brugière, for his "Les Pouvoirs de l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies en matière de Politique de Sécurité".

The manuscript section award of $500 and publication of the winning entry by the Endowment, went to David Wightman of Great Britain for his work on "Economic Co-operation". F. S. Northedge, also of Great Britain, received honorable mention in this section for his study: "Intellectuals and the League of Nations".

The jury, who had to select the winning studies among a large number of entries, included:

Mr. Harding Bancroft, Legal Adviser, International Labour Office (American)

Professor Jacques Freymond, Director, Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva (Swiss)

Mr. Georges Kaeckenbeeck, former Secretary General of the International Ruhr Authority (Belgian)

Mr. S. Sen, Consul General of India, Geneva (Indian)

Mr. E. Wyndham-White, Executive Secretary of GATT (English)

REPORT ON "THE U.S. PUBLIC AND THE U.N."

"The U.S. Public and the U.N." is a project financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation and administered by the Carnegie Endowment. Joseph E. Johnson is both a member of the Project's Steering Committee and its Administrator. Saul K. Padover is the Project Director.

The aim of the Project is three-fold: (1) to study American opinion of and attitude towards the UN; (2) to evaluate the work of the UN's Department of Public Information; and (3) to analyze the activities of the Non-Governmental Organizations.

Planning of the Project has been under way for more than a year. In that period many meetings were held, advisers consulted, reports and working papers drawn up. Two committees have been actively involved in the work and discussions--a Steering Committee, of which Paul Hoffman is Chairman and a sub-Committee, of which Edward Barrett is Chairman.

The sub-Committee meets at least once a week, usually for lunch. Its members are: Edward Barrett, Kenneth Dyke, John Howe, and Joseph E. Johnson. This is a true working committee: the members discuss plans, suggest ideas, and make decisions. The Project Director submits all recommendations and decisions to the sub-Committee for its approval.

The Steering Committee has, so far, met twice and, in addition, the Project Director saw Paul Hoffman once. This Committee makes the basic policy decisions, leaving details to the sub-Committee.

The Project Director took over on June 15, 1955. He is on leave of absence from his post as Dean of the School of Politics of the New School for Social Research until September 1, 1956. It is not certain that the whole complex Project will be finished by then. Hence the sub-Committee suggested that the Project Director's term be reviewed sometime early in the Spring, 1956.

Hitherto the work on the Project has consisted of planning, consulting, analyzing, exploring, accepting and rejecting various ideas. Certain decisions, however, have already been made and operations began in November.

I. It has been decided not to have a nation-wide survey, because (a) it is too costly, and (b) the expense would not be justified by the probable results.

II. It has been decided, after prolonged explorations, to make leadership surveys in four cities. Those cities are: Portland, Ore.; Kansas City, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Dallas, Tex. (The sub-Committee urges that this information

be kept confidential.) In each of those four cities, there will be a sampling of between 200 and 350 leaders, who will be interviewed twice, with a three or four month interval, during which time a test campaign will have been initiated.

In addition, six other cities have been selected for individual reportage. These are: Boston, Mass.; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Tulsa, Okla., and Indianapolis, Ind. A reporter will be sent into those cities and will interview a selected group of leading personalities.

III. The firm of Elmo Roper and Associates has been asked to do Portland and Louisville. International Research Associates (IRA) has been asked to do Kansas City and Dallas. Contracts have been signed with both.

IV. It is hoped that the questionnaire will be tested in the second week of December and that the first "wave" of interviews will begin in the second week of January. This will last two weeks.

V. There is to be a test campaign, perhaps beginning in early February.

VI. Details of the test campaign are to be worked out with the consultants.

VII. The sub-Committee authorized the Project Director to appoint George Beebe as his Assistant. Mr. Beebe, formerly of the UNESCO Relations Staff of the State Department, has been appointed for a period of six months. He will have a dual task: for the first three months, beginning November 1, he will analyze the work of the UN's Department of Public Information (permission to do so has been obtained by Joseph E. Johnson from Dag Hammarskjold), and interview the press corps attached to it; and the last three months he will travel in the four selected cities and help to organize the test campaign.

VIII. The Project Director has been authorized to enlist the cooperation of local organizations for the test campaign. He has already made contact with the AAUN and the Foreign Policy Association, especially with the latter's West Coast director, who has offered to cooperate in Portland.

IX. The evaluation of the Non-Governmental Organizations attached to the UN (112 of them) still remains to be planned and organized.

X. It has also been decided, if permission is granted by Dag Hammarskjold, to do a study of visitors to the UN. International Research Associates have submitted a proposal on this part of the Project.

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting- 12/12/55

Report on

PROGRAM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

At its meeting on May 5, 1955, the Board of Trustees appropriated $25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 to be expended in program planning and development. In addition, it reappropriated $5,000 for expenditure in the area of Nuclear Energy and International Peace. These decisions reflected the awareness among the Trustees and in the staff that two major Endowment projects are nearing their end and that an important opportunity therefore exists for launching new programs.

Since the May meeting of the Board of Trustees, the President and the staff have been consulting widely and drawing up plans to implement the preliminary decisions of the Board of Trustees to proceed with a program of Case Studies in Interstate Conflict and a separate program on Nuclear Energy and International Peace.

Nuclear Energy and International Peace

With respect to this item, the President has been in consultation with Mr. Paul Nitze of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation, under whose auspices a preliminary study in this area is going forward and making good progress. The funds which have been appropriated by the Endowment have not yet been drawn upon although the President is prepared to use them to provide further research assistance to Mr. Nitze, should that seem necessary. If the resulting document is as useful as it is now expected to be, the Endowment might wish to arrange a meeting or meetings at which it could be analyzed and criticized. At present, there does not seem to be much more the Endowment can or should do in this area especially since the Council on Foreign Relations has a current project on the same general subject, in which the President is involved.

Case Studies in Interstate Conflict

With respect to the program of Case Studies in Interstate Conflict, considerable progress has been made toward the implementation of a long term program which might begin on a full scale after July 1, 1956. Consultations have been held in the United States and in Europe. In the United States, the individuals consulted include:

Dr. Karl Deutsch	(MIT
Professor Rupert Emerson	(Harvard University
Professor Harold Fisher	(Stanford University emeritus
Professor Edgar Furniss, Jr.	(Princeton University
Mr. Pendleton Herring	(Social Science Research Council
Mr. Harold Isaacs	(MIT

Professor Charles Kindelberger	(MIT
Professor Hans Morgenthau	(University of Chicago
Professor Norman Padelford	(MIT
Dr. Ithiel de Sola Pool	(MIT
Mr. C. Easton Rothwell	(Hoover Institute and Library
Professor Richard C. Snyder	(Northwestern University
Mr. Kenneth Thompson	(Rockefeller Foundation
Professor Richard Van Wagenen	(Princeton University
Professor Quincy Wright	(University of Chicago

The result was a preliminary program in two parts, approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting on November 2, 1955 after consideration by the Program Committee on September 13. The two aspects of the program, now under way, are:

1. The preparation of proposals for an Endowment program of case studies in interstate conflict by a number of individuals, selected for the diversity of their assumptions and the range of disciplines and experience which they represent. The objective of this preliminary consultative step is to provide guidance which will facilitate later decisions by the Endowment as to the possibilities and implications of various alternative approaches and methods for the study of interstate conflicts. The memoranda themselves might well comprise a substantial contribution to understanding problems of research in international politics, at a time when there is much ferment and considerable scholarly initiative in this field.

The Executive Committee agreed to the allocation of $2,500 out of the funds which have been budgeted for program planning and development to cover consultations and honoraria in connection with the preparation of these memoranda.

Professor Edgar Furniss (Princeton), Professor Quincy Wright (University of Chicago), Mr. A. J. P. Taylor (Oxford), Dr. Karl Deutsch (MIT), and Dr. Ithiel de Sola Pool (MIT) have thus far agreed to prepare such memoranda. They will be completed by early enough in the spring so that they may be used in shaping the program which will be presented to the Board of Trustees at their meeting in May, 1956.

2. The initiation in Europe of a pilot case study of conflict over the Saar to begin at the earliest possible moment. A primary objective of this study is to test in practice the methods for studying a particular conflict situation which seem most likely to be rewarding. Such a pilot study should provide valuable insights into this troublesome contemporary situation. It should also provide needed guidance in shaping future case studies and should, particularly, provide some insight not only into directions of research which seem most rewarding but also into directions which seem unrewarding and into some of the problems, difficulties and opportunities which may exist. Particularly in view of obvious difficuties of selecting in abstracto a methodology or a set of working hypotheses to be applied to the study of interstate conflicts, in the present state of advancement

of the political and social sciences, it is believed that there will be much value in this attempt to refine methods by pragmatic means. The pilot study should complement and fruitfully interact with the preparation of theoretic research designs and both should contribute to final decisions as to the dimensions and directions of a future long term program.

The proposal to choose the Saar as the subject for pilot study emerged from discussions in Europe among a number of specialists in international relations called together in June, 1955 by the Director of the European Center.[1/] In making this choice, they considered other possibilities.[2/] Since the study will be carried out by a member of the group, Professor Jacques Freymond, Director of the Institute for Advanced International Studies at the University of Geneva, in consultation with other members of the group, it seemed wise to permit their choice of the topic to be determining. Moreover, there are other substantial and pragmatic reasons why the Saar territory is a good choice for a study:

(a) the conflict has been affected by, and has vitally affected, the central international issues of the era in which it has developed;

(b) it is contemporary and causing trouble;

(c) in spite of its complexity the conflict can be reasonably circumscribed;

(d) there is ample documentary material available;

(e) there are large numbers of experts among scholars, administrators, politicians and businessmen who can be consulted;

(f) the area is freely accessible.

The work has already been launched. It is expected that proposals for future research, based on these preliminary explorations, will be ready for presentation tothe Executive Committee at its next meeting in April and to the Trustees when

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1/ The participants in addition to Mr. Goormaghtigh were J. Barents (University of Amsterdam), G.L.Bassani (Institute for the Study of International Politics), J.B. Duroselle (University of the Saar), Jacques Freymond (Director of the Institute for Advanced International Studies at the University of Geneva), Alfred Grosser (Sorbonne), Leon Gyselynck (University of Brussels), Eberhard Menzel (University of Kiel), P.A.Reynolds (University College of Wales), G. Sperduti (University of Pisa), B.H.M.Vlekke (Netherlands Institute of International Affairs).

2/ Among those considered were (current cases) Israel and Arab states, Kashmir, South Africa and countries opposing its policies, Formosa, Austria, Trieste, Saar, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Korea, Berlin, Indo-China, France and North Africa, Union of South Africa, East-West struggle, economic rivalries, Oder-Neisse, Greek Frontier, Goa, New Guinea, Iran, Guatemala-Nicaragua, Brazil-Bolivia and (pre 1945) the Italian-Turkish War of 1911, the U.S.-Mexican conflict under President Wilson, United States and Argentina, Hitler and the occupation of the Rhineland.

they next meet in May. The expectation is that a proposal for a budget will be submitted in the spring to permit the work to be carried forward during the Endowment's fiscal year beginning July 1, 1956. The Executive Committee has agreed to the allocation of $14,750 out of the funds which have been appropriated for program planning and development to cover the costs of the initial planning period and to permit actual research to be begun in pursuit of the preliminary decisions.3/

The preliminary report from Professor Freymond should be available in time to assist in formulating other proposals which I shall wish to put before the Executive Committee and the Trustees in the spring, after consultation with the Program Committee, for other case studies to be undertaken in appropriate pace with the pilot project. Among other conflicts which are now under preliminary consideration for study in the near future or at some later time are: (1) some aspect of the Japanese-American conflict which resulted in war in 1941; (2) Arab-Israel relations; (3) conflicts over French North Africa; (4) the various relationships involved in conflict over the Oder-Neisse and upper Silesian territories; (5) Trieste; (6) the Cyprus case; (7) the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute; (8) the Kashmir case and/or Indo-Pakistan relations; (9) Indo-China; (10) conflict over Togoland; (11) potential conflict centering around the Union of South Africa. Members of the Board of Trustees are warmly invited to comment on this list and to make further suggestions.

This is by no means an exhaustive list but indicates the nature of recent, current and emergent conflicts toward which the program of studies should be properly oriented. It would be unwise to draft a fixed list at this stage which might limit our capacity in the future to adjust to new needs as they become evident.

Carnegie Visiting Research Professor

Finally, the Executive Committee at its meeting of November 2, 1955 warmly endorsed the Program Committee's enthusiastic recommendation that the Endowment initiate for the year 1956-57, without any further commitment of any nature, the institution of a Carnegie Endowment Visiting Research Professor and that Professor Quincy Wright be asked to assume that post. This proposal is now laid before the Trustees for their approval.

The plan to test the concept of a visiting research professorship has emerged from a growing sense in the staff that the Endowment would benefit considerably from having in residence either regularly or from time to time an individual whose pursuit of his own research would be a stimulus to the staff and a channel to the world of scholarly activity outside the Endowment's own program interests. The plan calls for the Visiting Research Professor to be resident at the New York headquarters but without any program or administrative responsibility.

Professor Wright, who will retire after this year from the University of Chicago, is probably, next to Dr. Shotwell, the dean of American scholars in the

3/ Project budget attached.

field of international relations. His selection as the first Visiting Research Professor would lend considerable prestige to that office. Moreover, although this is not of prime importance, his research interests run parallel to interests which the Endowment has had in recent years.

As of this date, no formal proposal has been made to Professor Wright, although it is clear that he would accept an offer should it be made to him. If arrangements can be worked out with Professor Wright for the fiscal year 1956-57, a concrete budgetary proposal will be put before the Executive Committee and the Program Committee at their meetings in the spring. It now seems likely that the objective could be accomplished with secretarial assistance for Professor Wright and perhaps some travel funds for him for a total budget on the order of $20,000.

DRAFT BUDGET

Director of the Study one year part-time	$2,500	
Research Assistant one year full-time	4,000	
Secretarial assistance for the Director of the Study (occasional)	500	
Travel expenses - Director and Assistant	1,500	
Expenses of the Advisory Group Travel and other	1,500	
One Franco-German Conference in Geneva -- 10 participants -- three days	1,000	
Consultation of experts	750	
Mimeographing, reproduction of documents, postage	500	
Reserve	2,500	
Total		$14,750

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting
December 12, 1955

REVISED STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED INCOME AND APPROPRIATIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1956,
(showing earlier estimates)

	1 Mar 31	9 5 Jul 1	5 Nov 15
UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCES, JULY 1, 1955			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910	$155,523.00	$196,707.84	$196,707.84
The Ford Foundation grants	31,550.00	83,522.68	83,522.68
	$187,073.00	$280,230.52	$280,230.52
Refunds to Oct. 31, 1955, on payments made in prior years	- - -	- - -	717.86
	$187,073.00	$280,230.52	$280,948.38
INCOME FOR FISCAL YEAR 1956(Estimated)			
Interest and dividends from investments . .	540,000.00	540,000.00	580,000.00(a)
International Conciliation subscriptions and sales of other Endowment publications .	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
Rental Income - Int'l Center facilities . .	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00
Miscellaneous	250.00	250.00	250.00
Grants			
The Ford Foundation	- - -	- - -	8,500.00
Donations			
Mr. David Rockefeller	- - -	- - -	24,762.20
Others	- - -	- - -	11,500.00
TOTAL	$750,823.00	$843,980.52	$929,460.58
APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1956			
Program	$453,283.00	$504,093.68	$575,541.82
President's Office	28,150.00	28,150.00	29,150.00
Rent and Maintenance of Offices	62,600.00	62,459.00	68,022.00
Annuity, Insurance, Retirement Payments . . .	39,798.00	39,798.00	39,979.00
Administration	71,800.00	71,800.00	73,300.00
	$655,631.00	$706,300.68	$785,992.82
President's Contingency Fund	20,000.00	20,000.00	16,475.00(b)
Total Ordinary Budget Requirements .	$675,631.00	$726,300.68(c)	$802,467.82(d)
Special Items			
International Center Building			
Reserve for transfer to Building Fund .	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Reserve for Transfer to Building Oper. re ground floor vacancy	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
	$750,631.00	$801,300.68	$877,467.82
ESTIMATED excess of INCOME over appropriations	192.00	42,679.84	51,992.76(e)
TOTAL	$750,823.00	$843,980.52	$929,460.58

(a) Estimated increase due to $27,416.00 from increased common stock dividends, $10,266.00 from extra common stock dividends and the balance to changes in the portfolio.
(b) Unallotted balance October 31, 1955.
(c) See schedule A.
(d) See schedule B.
(e) $6,340.67 earmarked for expenditure in fiscal year 1957, being balance of Mr. David Rockefeller's donation in support of the Association of International Relations Clubs program.

SCHEDULE A

Total ordinary budget for the fiscal year ending June 30,1956, as approved by Board of Trustees, May 5, 1955		$675,631.00
Decreases due to balances of reappropriated items being less than original budget estimates:		
PROGRAM		
International Organization		
Research and Editorial:		
Criticism and commentaries ($5,500 to $4,950	$ 550.00	
Concluding volumes ($10,600 to $10,212.78)	387.22	
Publications and Reports:		
Printing and distributing ($47,950 to $47,935)	15.00	
Public Opinion about the United Nations ($3,000 to $2,330)	670.00	
Education in World Affairs		
Research and Editorial:		
Research assistance and expense ($4,035 to $3,558)	477.00	
RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES		
New York		
Painting ($2,400 to $2,259)	141.00	
		2,240.22-
		$673,390.78
Increases due to reappropriation of Ford Foundation grants received subsequent to budget approval:		
PROGRAM		
Other Projects		
de Bilderberg Successor Conferences	$3,720.02	
The U.S. Public and the United Nations.	49,189.88	
		52,909.90
REVISED ORDINARY BUDGET, JULY 1, 1955.		$726,300.68

SCHEDULE B

Total ordinary budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, as revised July 1, 1955		$726,300.68
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AUTHORIZATIONS, NOVEMBER 2, 1955		
PROGRAM		
International Center		
Special Program Events, Exhibits, etc.	$4,500.00	
International Organizations		
Publications and Reports:		
Printing and distributing	8,050.00	
Communication		
Publications:		
International Conciliation (General Assembly Issue) . . .	2,000.00	
United Nations Action and Studies	2,135.00	
Other Projects		
Non-governmental activities related to the U.N.	9,000.00	
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE		
Travel and expense.	1,000.00	
RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES		
Office alterations and equipment	5,563.00	
ANNUITY, INSURANCE, RETIREMENT PAYMENTS		
Contributions to Employees' Retirement Plan.	181.00	
ADMINISTRATION		
Legal fees (European Centre, Geneva)	500.00	
Sundries.	1,000.00	
		33,929.00
		$760,229.68
Grants and donations for special projects, added to the budget:		
PROGRAM		
Other Projects		
Non-governmental activities related to the U.N.	$22,238.14(a)	
de Bilderberg Successor Conferences	20,000.00(b)	
		42,238.14
REVISED ORDINARY BUDGET, November 15, 1955		$802,467.82

(a) Donation from Mr. David Rockefeller.
(b) Grant from The Ford Foundation $8,500.00; from other donors $11,500.00

Carnegie End.
Dec 12, 1955

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

In reserving dates on your calendar for future meetings of the Board I believe it will be convenient for you to know now that the annual meeting will be held on Thursday morning, May 10, 1956, with the Trustees dinner falling on Wednesday evening, May 9.

Enclosed are the draft minutes of the regular meeting of the Board, held on December 12 last. Do not hesitate to indicate any changes which you feel ought to be included in this record.

You will recall that we were all greatly relieved a few months ago when we received a favorable ruling from the City Tax Commission with respect to the status of the building. I am pleased to be able to tell you that we have recently received from the Treasurer of the City of New York a check for $87,937.50 representing a rebate for the current tax year.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath

encl.

Confidential

Fifty-fourth meeting Volume 45

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
(Incorporated, New York, 1929-1930)

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MINUTES OF MEETING

December 12, 1955

- - - - - - - - - - - -

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was convened at 10:00 a.m. on Monday, December 12, 1955, pursuant to due notice, in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment International Center, 345 East 46th Street, New York City, New York.

The Chairman of the Board, Harvey H. Bundy, presided.

The following Trustees, constituting a quorum, were present:

Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman

William Marshall Bullitt	Milton Katz
Ben M. Cherrington	Otto L. Nelson, Jr.
David L. Cole	O. Frederick Nolde
Lee A. DuBridge	Ellmore C. Patterson
Frederick S. Dunn	David Rockefeller
George A. Finch	William J. Schieffelin, Jr.
Ernest A. Gross	George N. Shuster
Philip C. Jessup	Harper Sibley
Joseph E. Johnson	Charles A. Sprague

W. W. Waymack

Dr. James T. Shotwell, Honorary Trustee and President Emeritus, was also present.

Members who were absent were Margaret Clapp, Grayson L. Kirk, Edward R. Murrow and Edward L. Ryerson, all of whom had forwarded their regrets.

Also present were George R. Thomson, Assistant Treasurer, and the following staff members of the Carnegie Endowment: William G. Avirett, George P. Bryan, Lawrence S. Finkelstein, William J. Gehron, John Goormaghtigh, Cecile Holohan, Leslie Paffrath, E.B.Sayre, Anne Simons, Jeanne Singer, Anne Winslow, Richard S. Winslow and Howard N. Woodland.

Mr. Paffrath, Secretary of the Endowment, served as Secretary for the meeting.

Reading of the notice of the meeting, dated November 14, 1955 and presented by the Secretary, was waived.

The minutes of the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on May 5, 1955 were presented. Since they had been circulated in advance, their reading was also waived and they were approved as submitted.

Mr. Earl G. Harrison

The Chairman, referring to the death last July of Mr. Earl G. Harrison, Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment since 1947, spoke of his applied devotion to the high principles which he espoused. His warm spirit, which he fused with a liberal approach to the other man's point of view, will cause him to be sorely missed.

The Trustees unanimously approved the Chairman's suggestion that a resolution of appreciation for the late Mr. Harrison's services to the Endowment be drawn up by the President, in consultation with several Trustees, the same to be included in the minutes of this meeting. The resolution follows:

Minute on
EARL GRANT HARRISON

By the sudden death of Earl Grant Harrison on 28 July 1955, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has lost a highly valued member of the Board of Trustees. Elected to the Board in 1947 and at the time of his death a member of the Executive Committee, he was indeed a wise and just counselor. His colleagues relied on his broad experience and vigorous humanitarianism and welcomed the companionship of a warm and friendly spirit. Their keen and personal sense of loss is intensified by the realization of how much they had looked forward to continued association with him in the work of the Endowment in the years ahead.

His premature death at the age of fifty-five ended a career already distinguished in many fields. He was an able lawyer with a long record of service to the bar. He was a public servant of integrity with expert competence in problems of the foreign-born. He was a respected citizen of Philadelphia with wide civic interests and corporate obligations. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, an alumnus and for a time Dean of its Law School, he served his alma mater loyally in varied capacities and in June had just completed a three-year term as President of the University's General Alumni Society. Director of the first national registration of aliens, subsequently a war-time United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and in 1945 United States Representative of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, he enjoyed the confidence of two Presidents of the United States and was entrusted by them with important responsibilities.

The Board of Trustees extends its deep sympathy to the members of his family, directs that a copy of this resolution be sent to them, and takes pride in recording the service which their esteemed colleague has rendered to the Endowment, as well as to his city, his state, and the nation.

The members of the Board then rose in silent tribute to their late colleague.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The President noted that all areas of Endowment program had been reported on in writing, with copies distributed prior to the meeting; therefore his oral comments would only supplement or emphasize certain aspects of the written reports. The latter were ordered filed as a permanent record relating to the minutes of this meeting.

National Studies on International Organization

Some of these studies have been forwarded to delegates to the United Nations, many of whom have acknowledged their usefulness.

Mr. Finkelstein, Project Director, indicated the date of publication

for the first three Studies as March 15, 1956, with the entire series completed during 1956.

Universities and World Affairs

The President mentioned the strong concern of some members of the Board for a continuance of interest in this area and spoke of his own hope that something might be worked out to this end with the American Council on Education.

The International Center

Oral reference was made to two recent exhibits which demonstrated a new use for this open area, utilizing ground floor space in the Carnegie Endowment Building: the exhibit, "Man, the Atom and the Future," and "Mutual Inspection for Peace," respectively.

The former exhibit was visited by 55,000 persons during a two-week period. It was sponsored jointly by the Atomic Industrial Forum, the Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The President referred to the splendid staff contribution made by Mr. Gehron who carried the largest day-to-day share of initiative and responsibility in representing the Endowment.

With reference to the second exhibit, "Mutual Inspection for Peace," the President noted that the Endowment had made the space available for the use of the U.S.Government, to demonstrate the feasibility of President Eisenhower's proposal for mutual aerial inspection, a demonstration which the United States Government wished to present to the delegates

to the United Nations at the time of the General Assembly. A member of the Executive Committee emphasized that this committee had approached the matter with the consideration due a project of this character; that on examination of its several aspects, the Executive Committee unanimously concurred with the staff decision to make the space available to the U.S. Government for the purpose of this exhibit.

Publications

Reference was made to an innovation this year, namely, the forwarding to the Trustees of a draft of the President's Introduction to the Annual Report, with an invitation to submit comments before final publication.

Cooperation with Other Organizations

The written report was ordered filed without additional comments.

James Thomson Shotwell Library

This written report was also accepted without additional comments and ordered filed.

European Center

Mr. Goormaghtigh, Director of the European Center, spoke briefly of activities described in the written report. Particular reference was made to present and future contributions which the Endowment's program in Geneva could make in this center of international organization and civil servants.

The President requested additional funds to meet the expense of roadway repairs made to the property occupied by the Endowment's European Center (Villa Pictet) - $1, 170.00; for an electric typewriter purchased for the European Center - $500.00; and for an addressograph and mimeograph machine needed but not yet purchased for the Geneva office - $1,050.00.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, it was

> Resolved, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, authorized for expenditure from the unappropriated income of the Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, for the following purposes:
>
> Rent and Maintenance of Offices

European Center, Geneva	
Repairs, supplies, sundries -- -- --	$1, 170.00
New equipment - -- -- -- -- --	1, 550.00
Total	$2, 720.00

World Affairs Education and Related Activities

Discussion centered on the question of administrative responsibility in the event the project should come into being as a result of a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The Trustees recognized it as appropriate that the Foreign Policy Association should operate the proposed World Affairs Service Bureau. They concurred in the President's expressed position that important interests of the project would be served best if the Endowment's position as co-sponsor was made plain to all. There was agreement on the principle of a well-rounded advisory board composed, among others,

of representatives of non-governmental organizations whose concern is with education in world affairs. In order to achieve both immediate and sustained acceptance of the project by national membership groups and the public-at-large, it was considered important that the proposed Bureau should have its own identity and not be thought merely a part of the Foreign Policy Association's total program; among the reasons for this was the danger that, otherwise, membership groups might fear the Foreign Policy Association's encroachment on existing loyalties. Since the Service Bureau is intended to support and assist programs of world affairs education sponsored by national organizations, it would be, the Trustees agreed, a serious mistake to alienate these very groups by offering them a form of organization which might seem to be competitive rather than auxiliary.

One member of the Board inquired as to whether any provision in the Ford Foundation grant would preclude the principle of separate identity for the proposed World Affairs Service Bureau. The President assured him that no provision of this kind was known to him.

The President proposed that from the Endowment's General Income a sum not to exceed $40,000.00 per year be pledged for a period of approximately five years to assist the project, should the program materialize. He assured the Trustees that this grant would be used for purposes which were an integral part of the proposed Service Bureau, the total annual budget of which was expected to be approximately $300,000.00.

There was general agreement that the project was thoroughly valid in terms of promised contribution to world affairs education throughout the country and abroad.

Following further discussion, on motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the Board of Trustees heartily endorses the concept of a Service Bureau for World Affairs, to be established with Carnegie Endowment cooperation in the Endowment's International Center, and approves, in principle, an appropriate contribution from the Endowment's General Income during a period which shall coincide with any related grant which may be approved by the Board of Trustees of the Ford Foundation, with the understanding that the Endowment's contribution, following approval by the Executive Committee, shall not exceed forty thousand ($40,000.00) dollars a year, and that there shall be no commitment beyond five years from the date of the initial grant.

The President explained that Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer would soon be engaged in exploration of other projects for possible development. The Chairman reminded the Board of Trustees that explorations in which they had been and would be engaged were assured of financial support during the present fiscal year by reason of a gift from Mr. David Rockefeller. The Chairman felt that the Endowment's staff should assess the situation anew and prepare a recommendation for the Executive Committee and the Board with respect to future lines which Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer might take.

The U.S.Public and the UN

The President summarized orally the three-fold aims of this project:

1) to study American opinion of and attitude toward the UN;

2) to evaluate the work of the UN's Department of Public Information;

3) to analyze the activities of the Non-Governmental Organizations.

He explained that the project has been in the planning stage for more than a year, a Project Director in the person of Dr. Saul K. Padover having taken charge in June, 1955. The President stated that he will remain close to the work of the project by reason of being both Administrator and a member of the Steering Committee.

In the ensuing discussion some Trustees expressed serious concern over risks inherent in procedures outlined for the fulfillment of the project.

The essence of these comments was a concern that standard testing methods, applicable to and satisfactory for commercial purposes, could not be applied to the more sensitive attitudes on issues relating to United States policy and the United Nations. Noting the project's proposed evaluation of the UN's Department of Public Information, the discussion stressed the potential risk involved in allying a testing on sensitive issues with a parallel activity advising the UN's Department of Public Information on improvement of its methods.

Another related phenomenon stressed during this discussion was the emotional base on which public opinion frequently rests, a fact which leads to skepticism on the validity of pollsters' calculations in obtaining dependable evaluations of United States public opinion, especially with respect to the imponderable issues of national and international affairs.

The President responded, indicating his awareness of the inherent risks. However, his confidence in the Steering Committee, the Director and his staff, together with his determination to remain personally close to the project reassured him. With respect to the public opinion survey, the project has the advantage of having at its disposal consultants from the academic world. Finally, the President expressed the hope that these opinions would also be addressed directly by the several Trustees to Dr. Padover, thus giving him the advantage of their several judgments.

Administration

The Secretary indicated that the report on administration which covered essential factors had been distributed in advance of the meeting. In

summary, the Endowment administration can be said to be running soundly and economically, with innovations introduced as they can be developed and financed.

In its efforts to standardize typing equipment, the Endowment will replace worn out equipment with electric and rebuilt manual typewriters, at an estimated cost of $3,510.00.

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, authorized for expenditure from the unappropriated income of the Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, for the following purpose:
>
> Rent and Maintenance of Offices
>
> New York Office
> New equipment -- -- -- -- -- -- $3,510.00

Operation of the Carnegie Endowment Building

The President reported orally on real estate tax exemption, a situation covered in the written report submitted to the Trustees. On June 6, 1955, the Tax Commission of the City of New York advised General Counsel that seven tenants were not regarded as exempt under Section 4(6) of the New York Tax Law.

With respect to one of these tenants, the International Labour Organisation, the Endowment's officers were aware at the time the lease was drawn that exemption might be withheld. Accordingly, provision was made in the lease so that this organization might remain, reimbursing the Endowment for past taxes paid on its leased space to the City of New York.

With reference to the other tenants affected adversely by the Tax Commission's ruling, a series of meetings has been held between the Endowment's officers, real estate advisers and the tenants involved, and agreement reached in a friendly spirit.

To date, three tenants affected by the ruling remain in the building. Each has indicated that an immediate move elsewhere would cause substantial hardship. The President therefore proposed that these three, the International Film Foundation, Jane Addams Peace Association and World Medical Association, be permitted to remain until, but not later than, July 1, 1956, on the understanding that they reimburse the Carnegie Endowment for any taxes imposed as a result of their remaining after December 1, 1955, which was the date they were requested to vacate their premises.

The Trustees concurred in this proposal.

With respect to taxes paid by the Carnegie Endowment to the City of New York on space occupied by tenants whose tax-exempt status the City has accepted, the Endowment expects a refund of approximately $88,000.00 before the end of the year.

Program Planning and Development

The President reported that with the assistance of the Trustees Program Committee and the approval of the Executive Committee, two projects relating to Interstate Conflicts are being launched. He invited attention to detailed description of the projectscontained in the "Report on Program Planning and Development." One Trustee believed that careful thought must be given

to the basic pattern of the studies that they might be carried out on the basis of a general philosophy. The scheme under which various persons (listed in the report) were to prepare memoranda would inevitably result in a number of different approaches. We should be cautious, he believed, lest we find ourselves moving into an expansive program which lacks a basic pattern.

Carnegie Visiting Research Scholar: Citing the proven value of Dr. Shotwell's presence in the Endowment since his retirement in 1950, the President introduced a proposal under which Professor Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago would take up residence at the Endowment. In this instance, the ideas and principal areas of concern of Professor Wright coincide with areas which hold the Endowment's interest. Following discussion, on motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the Endowment shall sponsor for a period of one year a Carnegie Endowment Visiting Research Scholar.
>
> Resolved further, That, on the recommendation of the President, Professor Quincy Wright be invited to assume that post for a twelve-month period beginning after June 30, 1956, it being understood that no further commitment is involved.
>
> Resolved further, That the President be authorized to work out with Professor Wright the terms of this arrangement for final approval by the Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer reported that since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees in May the following financial reports had been distributed to members of the Board:

1 - Report of the Treasurer at the close of business June 30, 1955

2 - Report of the Treasurer at the close of business Sept. 30, 1955

3 - Report of the Treasurer at the close of business Nov. 30, 1955

4 - Report of the Auditors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955

In summary, he reported that the Endowment's current financial condition is excellent. Expenditures were within its budget and obligations are being met according to schedule.

The aforementioned documents were accepted and ordered filed.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Secretary reported that since the last meeting of the Board the only meeting of the Executive Committee had been on November 2, 1955, and that the minutes of this meeting had been distributed to all Trustees.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. Patterson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of that committee. Copies of the report had been mailed to all Trustees prior to the meeting and also were distributed as Mr. Patterson spoke.

He invited attention to the written report of that committee, which is summarized as follows:

Summary of Investments as of November 16, 1955

	Book Value	% of Book Value	Market Value	% of Market Value
U.S. Government Bonds ...	$ 710,299	6.25	$ 692,150	3.89
All Other Bonds	4,962,924	43.71	4,967,340	27.94
Preferred Stocks	1,416,104	12.47	1,525,500	8.58
Common Stocks	4,245,544	37.39	10,571,938	59.47
Cash awaiting investment ..	20,459	.18	20,459	.12
TOTAL	$11,355,330	100.00	$17,777,387	100.00

A detailed schedule of investments appears in the Treasurer's Report of November 30, 1955.

The indicated annual income on present investments is $587,374, which is a yield of 5.17% on book value and 3.30% on market value. This estimate does not include extra cash dividends on common stocks, which are expected to increase the actual income during this fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, the actual income, including all extras, amounted to $571,731.

The portion of stock dividends allocated to income to date under the application of the Osborne rule amounts to $642,934.97 since December 11, 1950, which amount has been transferred to the Building Fund in compliance with the resolution of the Board of Trustees.

The complete report of the Finance Committee was accepted and ordered filed, with thanks expressed to this committee for its constant attention to this vital aspect of the Endowment's business.

MISCELLANEOUS

Resignation of Howard N. Woodland

Mr. Rockefeller, the Treasurer, reported that Mr. Woodland had submitted his resignation in order to assume a new post as Assistant Director of the Office of Treasury and Accounting with the National Council of Churches. Other Trustees joined Mr. Rockefeller in expressing their regrets.

On behalf of the Trustees, the Treasurer presented Mr. Woodland with a clock as a token of the Carnegie Endowment's appreciation for his services.

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the Board of Trustees expresses to Howard N. Woodland, member of the staff of the Carnegie Endowment since July, 1937 and Bursar since July, 1949, its sense of deep appreciation for devotion to his tasks during a period of the Endowment's history which has included exacting responsibilities involved in the transfer of the Carnegie Endowment's headquarters from Washington, D.C., to New York City, and through the planning and establishment of the Carnegie Endowment International Center near the United Nations.
>
> Resolved further, That the Trustees share with his present colleagues regret in losing Mr. Woodland's services, at the same time wishing him a full measure of success in the new responsibilities he will undertake with the National Council of Churches.

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The Secretary reported that letters of appreciation had been received from two former Endowment employees, Mrs. Lillian S. Parker and J. Edwin Young, as a result of Trustee action taken in their behalf, resulting in an increase in retirement benefits.

Letter from Dillon Anderson

The Chairman of the Board referred to and quoted from a recent letter received by the Secretary from Mr. Anderson, Trustee, on leave of absence, now serving at the White House as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

Dr. Shotwell's European Trip

Dr. Shotwell summarized experiences resulting from his trip to Europe last summer. His comments were in large part drawn from his Journal, a copy of which has been sent to each Trustee.

Board Membership

The Chairman suggested, as he has on previous occasions, that the Trustees consider the future of the Endowment in terms of Board membership. It is essential, he stated, that consideration be given to the Endowment's welfare in terms of those who will be serving on the Board of Trustees in the future. He invited all members of the Board to make recommendations to Mr. Cherrington, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, in order to assist that committee to the utmost degree in drawing up its report for the May meeting.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen Meeting

The President referred to the Endowment's role as administrator of funds for the successor conferences of the so-called de Bilderberg group. The latest conference held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, he reported, was deemed a success in terms of representation from the NATO countries and with respect to substantive discussion.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES TO THE CORPORATION

The Secretary placed on the table the Report of the Trustees to the Corporation required by Section 1, Article X, of the Constitution and By-Laws. The Report was approved for submission to the meeting of the members of the corporation next May 10, 1956.

CALLING OF NEXT MEETING

On motion duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the annual meeting of the corporation to be held in May shall be held on Thursday, May 10, 1956, at 10:00 a.m., at the Carnegie Endowment International Center, United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York City, New York, to be followed by the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees at the same place.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was declared adjourned at 12:07 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Leslie Paffrath

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

December 6, 1955

To the Trustees
of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Enclosed are four additional documents prepared for the Board of Trustees meeting next Monday. They are

Minutes of the Executive Committee meeting of November 2, 1955

Report of the Finance Committee

A financial statement on the International Center Building

Report on the Special Project on World Affairs Education and Related Activities

Believing that it would be of interest to you, we have made arrangements for a special visit to the U.S. Government's exhibit, "Mutual Inspection for Peace - The Gateway to Disarmament," which is presently installed on the ground floor of the building. The Sunday evening schedule includes cocktails at 6:00 p.m. and a tour of the Disarmament Exhibit at 7:00. If the Trustees' wives are interested in joining the tour they are cordially invited to do so. Immediately following this the Trustees will convene for dinner in the banquet hall on the second floor of the Endowment's building.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath

encls.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
(Incorporated, New York, 1929-30)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF MEETING

November 2, 1955

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace met on Wednesday, November 2, 1955, at 3:30 p.m., in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment International Center, 345 East 46th Street, New York City 17, New York, pursuant to due notice.

The following members, constituting a quorum, were present:

Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman
Ernest A. Gross
O. Frederick Nolde
David Rockefeller
Joseph E. Johnson, ex officio

Grayson L. Kirk had informed the meeting that he was unable to attend because of other business.

Also present were George R. Thomson, Assistant Treasurer, and the following staff members of the Carnegie Endowment: William G. Avirett, George P. Bryan, Lawrence S. Finkelstein, William J. Gehron, John Goormaghtigh, Leslie Paffrath, E.B.Sayre, Anne Winslow, Richard S. Winslow and Howard N. Woodland.

Mr. Bundy presided. The minutes of the meeting were kept by Mr. Paffrath, Secretary of the Endowment.

The Chairman referred to the sense of deep regret which all Trustees felt on learning of the death of their colleague, Earl G. Harrison. He stated

that a memorial statement would be read at the meeting of the Board in December, at which time there would also be discussion of an appropriate method of contributing to a charity close to the late Mr. Harrison's personal interest.

It was agreed that the vacancy in the Executive Committee, created by the death of Mr. Harrison, should be filled at the December meeting of the Trustees.

The President referred to two recently appointed staff members, Saul K. Padover and George P. Bryan. Dr. Padover is temporarily affiliated with the Endowment as Project Director of the program, "The U.S.Public and the UN," supported by funds received from the Ford Foundation. Mr. Bryan joined the staff in July 1955 as Assistant to the Secretary, replacing Anton Pritchard, who resigned to become Executive Director of International House Association.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The President referred to the documents which had been distributed to the Committee in advance of the meeting, noting that he would not speak in detail to matters covered in the written reports, unless there were questions pertaining to them.

International Organization

There was no discussion of this project since the members of the Executive Committee accepted the written report.

Universities and World Affairs

The President referred to the departure of Vincent Baker, who had served as assistant on this project, to resume work with the Department of State. It was pointed out that editorial responsibility for the publication of the volumes prepared

under this project had been vested in the American Council on Education, with Howard E. Wilson acting as consultant for the Endowment and also as the point of liaison between the two organizations.

The International Center

In addition to material covered in the written report, the President referred to the following:

The staff is aware of the possible impact which the proposed World Affairs Service Bureau may have on the use of the second floor facilities. However, we must anticipate steady increase in the demand for use of the facilities by non-governmental organizations. New activity created by the proposed World Affairs Service Bureau will further tax the second floor facilities in the sense that it will add events to the schedule.

The Endowment has become newly aware of a need for open space for educational exhibition purposes, illustrated by the outstanding success of the exhibit, "Man, the Atom and the Future." The Chairman commended the atomic exhibit as one of the most effective acts in which the Endowment has participated. The President gave high praise to William Gehron, Coordinator of Events in the International Center, who had carried the working responsibility for this project in negotiating with the two other co-sponsoring organizations, the Atomic Industrial Forum and the Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development.

The total cost to the Endowment was expected to be approximately $6,500. It was the sense of the Executive Committee that the Endowment should be prepared to contribute the sum of $1,500 from the President's Contingency Fund to help defray a deficit of about $11,000.

The President referred to an approach made to the Endowment by Mr. Stassen's office for the use of the ground floor exhibition area for an educational exhibit demonstrating President Eisenhower's Geneva proposal for mutual aerial inspection. He reported that the Endowment had agreed to make the space available, the U.S. Government acting as sole sponsor. The Chairman indicated that this instance brought to the fore basic policy issues and therefore should be discussed in greater detail, perhaps in executive session, toward the close of the meeting.

Publications

The written report being available, the President referred only to an arrangement now contemplated under which the United Nations Association of Great Britain might serve as distribution agent for International Conciliation in Great Britain.

Brief reference was made to the forthcoming Annual Report. It is planned to submit the introduction to the Annual Report to the Trustees before publication.

Cooperation with Other Organizations

The President felt that the report submitted to the Executive Committee spoke for itself, emphasizing that the Endowment by its very character was able to perform services which membership organizations were not as well equipped to do.

James Thomson Shotwell Library

The report submitted on current progress for this activity was regarded as complete.

Brief reference was made to the second annual World Affairs Book Fair, to be held in the International Center, November 15 to 26. There is a desire to make use of the books, as a collection, following the close of the Book Fair. Members of the Executive Committee were invited to offer their views to the staff on this subject.

The European Center

The President referred to the presence at the meeting of Mr. Goormaghtigh, Director of the European Center.

The report submitted by the Director and distributed prior to the meeting was before the Committee.

The Committee reviewed a statement for legal fees submitted by Max Habicht, attorney, in the amount of $720, for services at the European Center relating to the Swiss Customs. On motion duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00) only, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby authorized for expenditure from the unappropriated income of the Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, to Mr. Max Habicht for legal services in connection with the Endowment's European Center in Geneva, Switzerland.

World Affairs Education and Related Activities

A report on this project was already before the Committee.

Discussion centered principally on the two plans of operation submitted to the Ford Foundation, the alternate plan extending the greater degree of management control to the Foreign Policy Association.

Following extensive discussion, it was the sense of the Committee that

it favored the plan which gave the greater degree of operational responsibility to the Foreign Policy Association, with the unqualified understanding that the sponsorship role of the Carnegie Endowment was to be made apparent as might be appropriate on letterheads, documents or other means of informing the public. It was felt that vesting control and responsibility entirely in the Foreign Policy Association, without evidence of the Endowment's role, and without provision for participation by national organizations, would not afford the project the same degree of acceptability among national organizations concerned with world affairs.

Concerning the adaptation of the space for use by the Service Bureau, it was stated that the Endowment's interest had indicated that comparative estimates for architectural services should be obtained. Three separate bids are now in hand and are soon to be reviewed by the Chairman of the Building Committee.

Concerning the need for second floor office space to house the administrative offices of the proposed project, it was made known to the Committee that the Endowment is handling this matter in a way which will probably make the space available when needed.

The U.S.Public and the UN

A written report on this project was before the Committee.

The Committee addressed to the President, who is Administrator of the project, some questions concerning the Endowment's role in serving as sponsor for this project financed by the Ford Foundation. The possibility of shifting the project to an independent status was raised, but when the President stated that the Endowment's commitment was such that any change would be very difficult, this suggestion was dropped.

Administration

The President invited attention to the report on administration which reflects the low cost of expenses pertaining to this aspect of the Endowment's work.

The expected refund from the Tax Commission was reported not yet in hand.

Attention was called particularly to the report on the status of tenant organizations which had been ruled non-tax-exempt by the New York City Tax Commission. The Endowment's negotiations to date with these several organizations have managed to preserve friendly relations in spite of the disappointment of those forced to move.

Expenditures from President's Contingency Fund

The following expenditures were reported from the President's Contingency Fund:

1. Grant to Social Sciences Group of National Education Association for a paper on education for international understanding. . . . . $1,750.
2. Additional grant to Conference Group of Non-Governmental Organizations. . . . . $ 1,200.
3. Interneship, in cooperation with Woodrow Wilson School of Politics. . . . . $ 375.

Program Planning and Development

The President referred to the Report on Program Planning and Development which had been distributed in advance of the meeting. He spoke of the value of the Program Committee's meeting in September, which concluded that it was distinctly worth while to proceed in developing the project on case studies in inter-

state conflicts. A decision has been made to initiate a pilot study of the Saar. This will be carried out in Europe under the direction of Professor Jacques Freymond, newly elected Director of the Institute for Advanced International Studies at the University of Geneva. The estimated cost of this study is $14,750. These funds are to be drawn from an appropriation of $25,000 approved by the Trustees at the annual meeting of May 5, 1955 for Program Planning and Development. It is expected that Professor Freymond will submit a progress report in the spring of 1956.

In addition to this, the Endowment proposes to invite a number of individuals representing differing backgrounds of interest and specialization to submit memoranda indicating their views concerning a possible design for a program of case studies in interstate conflicts. The estimated cost of this phase of planning is placed at $2,500. The Committee granted the necessary authorization, including expenditures, for these two projects.

The President referred to that section of the written report which described a proposal to invite Professor Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago to spend a year of residence in the Carnegie Endowment upon his retirement in the fall. Following discussion the Committee agreed to recommend this proposal to the Trustees for favorable action. It was agreed further that the President might negotiate details with Professor Wright, subject to the Trustees' action in December.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer submitted his report as of the close of business, September 30, 1955, copies of the report having been distributed prior to the meeting. The report was accepted and ordered filed. He noted that a copy of the report of

the Endowment's auditors, F.W.Lafrentz & Company, as of June 30, 1955, had been distributed to each of the Trustees.

The Chairman recommended that for the meeting of Trustees in December a statement showing projected income should be drawn up.

General satisfaction was expressed at the Endowment's strong financial position.

Supplementary Appropriations

The President requested certain supplementary appropriations.

Therefore, on motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

Resolved, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, authorized for expenditure from the unappropriated income of the Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, for the following purposes:

REAPPROPRIATIONS

Program	
International Organization	
Publications and Reports:	
Printing and distributing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$8,050.00
Communication	
Publications	
United Nations Action and Studies - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,135.00
Rent and Maintenance of Offices	
New York	
Office alterations -	3,063.00
	$13,248.00

Balance carried forward	$13,248.00

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

Program		
International Center		
Special program events, exhibits, etc. - - - - -	$3,000.00	
Communication		
Publications		
International Conciliation (G.A.Issue) - - - -	2,000.00	
President's Office		
Travel and Expense - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000.00	
Rent and Maintenance of Offices		
Office alterations and equipment - - - - - - - - - -	2,500.00	
Administration		
Sundries -	1,000.00	
		9,500.00
		$22,748.00

- - - - - -

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee accepts the recommendation of Mr. Otto L. Nelson, Jr., Chairman of the Building Committee, that an additional amount of forty-five thousand dollars($45,000.00) be paid to Harrison & Abramovitz for extra charges for the services of architects and engineers in connection with the construction of the Carnegie Endowment International Center Building, and hereby approves the payment of that amount for this purpose from the Building Fund of the Carnegie Endowment.

Resolved further, That the Executive Committee expresses its appreciation to Mr. Nelson for his services as arbiter in this matter, and also to those of his colleagues who assisted him in bringing these negotiations to a mutually agreeable conclusion.

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

Resolved, That the sum of nine thousand dollars ($9,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby authorized for expenditure from the unappropriated income of the Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, for expenses in connection with the special project on World Affairs Education and Related Activities.

Gilbert Murray Fund

The President described a project under which Professor Gilbert Murray's 90th birthday would be recognized by establishing a fund to promote in equal proportions the study of ancient Greek literature and the educational, social and political purposes of the United Nations. An Endowment contribution in the amount of $200.00 for this fund was approved, to be directed insofar as feasible to the second of these activities.

Proposed Exhibit re President Eisenhower's Proposal for Mutual Aerial Inspection

The Chairman reintroduced for discussion the question of making space available in the Carnegie Endowment Building for a U.S.Government educational exhibit demonstrating President Eisenhower's Geneva Conference proposal for mutual aerial inspection. Following extensive discussion of the matter, the Executive Committee concluded that the decision to accommodate the U.S.Government's request for space was both proper and consistent with the Endowment's purposes, recognizing that President Eisenhower's proposal was in good part responsible for the attitude which prevailed at the Geneva Conference in July and which in turn reduced tension.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen Meeting

The President and Mr. Rockefeller reported on a recent meeting which had taken place in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where approximately eighty persons were present from the NATO countries, with the exception of Iceland, Greece, Turkey and Portugal. There was agreement among the delegates that the meeting was most worth while. The President recalled that the Trustees had approved his participation in this project as Honorary Secretary, as well as the decision to have the Endowment serve in a limited administrative capacity.

Franco-American Conference

The Chairman informed the Committee that plans for the Franco-

American Conference, under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation, had been postponed by reason of the fact that most members of the French Delegation were otherwise engaged in duties resulting from the political crisis in France.

There being no further business to come before the Committee, the meeting was declared adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting-December 12,1955

Carnegie Endowment International Center Building

Statement of Assets and Liabilities -

October 31, 1955

Assets

Cash in Bank				$108,948.64
Accounts Receivable - Tenants				1,218.83
Prepaid Expenses				
Insurance			$7,068.32	
Hospitalization			188.00	7,256.32
Prepaid Real Estate Taxes				55,566.00
	Book Value	Reserve for Depreciation	Net Book Value	
Fixed Assets				
Land	$ 768,760.46	---	$ 768,760.46	
Building	3,905,206.50	186,520.60	3,718,685.90	
Tenants' Alterations	304,626.89	72,877.47	231,749.42	
Furniture & Fixtures	22,966.75	4,182.57	18,784.18	
	$5,001,560.60	$263,580.64	$4,737,979.96	$4,737,979.96
Deferred Charges				
Mortgage Expense			$ 27,637.25	
Leasing Expense			26,870.89	54,508.14
				$4,965,477.89

Liabilities

Accounts Payable			
Trade Creditors			14,805.00
Accrued Expenses			
Interest Mortgage and Bank Loan		----	
Expenses		650.00	
Water and Sewer Rental		1,083.60	1,733.60
Fixed Liabilities			
Notes Payable - Chase Manhattan Bank		$187.500.00	
Equitable Life Assurance Society - Mortgage		3,000,000.00	3,187,500.00
Equity Account - Carnegie Endowment for Int'l Peace			
Balance, January 1, 1955	$ 1,664,403.77		
Subsequent additions	129,195.00	1,793,598.77	
Less: Ten months deficit from operations		$ 32,159.48	$1,761,439.29
			$4,965,477.89

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting- Dec.12,1955

Carnegie Endowment International Center Building

Statement of Income and Expenditures for the Period

January 1 to October 31, 1955

Income			
Rental		$ 332,074.55	
Other		654.00	
			$ 332,728.55
Expenditures			
Operating			
Pay Roll		$ 70,632.29	
Pay roll taxes		3,634.00	
Steam		9,582.64	
Electric		11,917.96	
Water and sewer rental		1,130.00	
Repairs		1,943.18	
Suppliers		5,538.98	
Service contracts		13,189.48	
Insurance		7,385.49	
Lease expense		5,175.53	
Hospitalization		1,867.00	
Uniforms		160.40	
Management fee		8,333.30	
Mortgage expense		904.70	
		$141.394.95	
Other Expenses			
Real estate taxes	$ 32,812.50		
Interest	105,692.71		
Legal and accounting	582.50		
	$ 139,087.71		
Depreciation			
Building	$ 64,336.79		
Tenant alterations	25,385.58		
Furniture & fixtures	1,913.90		
		$ 91,636.27	
		$372,118.93	
Less: Amounts charged to tenants for extras		7,230.90	
			$364,888.03
Net Operating Loss to October 31, 1955			($ 32,159.48)

Confidential

Board of Trustees
Meeting - 12/12/55

SPECIAL PROJECT ON WORLD AFFAIRS EDUCATION
AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

1. Proposal for World Affairs Service Bureau

Following formal submission to the Ford Foundation in July of the proposal for a Service Bureau on World Affairs, there has been a series of consultations with various Ford Foundation staff officers on the part of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Nason, Mr. Winslow and others on our Informal Advisory Committee.

There is no question that the Ford Foundation is genuinely and seriously interested in and favorably disposed toward the clearinghouse concept and specific functions incorporated in the Service Bureau proposal. The principal stumbling block concerns the plan of organization and administration for the Service Bureau.

The original plan of organization submitted to the Ford Foundation in July recommended that the Carnegie Endowment and the Foreign Policy Association share responsibility for all ultimate legal and financial responsibilities but that the operational management of the Service Bureau be delegated to a semi-autonomous Board of Managers, handpicked for this particular activity. The Ford staff have expressed serious reservations on this organizational and administrative pattern since they believe that it might lead to difficulties with respect to divided responsibility and authority. In an effort to meet these reservations, the Endowment agreed to withdraw from its role as co-applicant and holder of the requested Ford funds. However, the Endowment would still be publicly identified as a co-sponsor and would have permanent two-member representation on the semi-autonomous Board of Managers.

The Ford staff indicated that they still believed that problems of divided responsibility would exist if a semi-autonomous Board of Managers were established. In addition, they have not been persuaded as to the importance of our reasons for hesitating to place total or predominant responsibility for the Service Bureau in the hands of the Foreign Policy Association alone, at least in the initial years of evolution of this new instrument. We have submitted further details as to our opinions on this point. The Foreign Policy Association in cooperation with our consultants is now preparing a further presentation of what the impact would be on other agencies and on the current organization, program and budget of the Foreign Policy Association if the Service Bureau were totally or predominantly placed under the control of that organization with the possible substitution for the semi-autonomous Board of Managers of a special Public Advisory Committee or Council chosen in accordance with the same criteria outlined for the Board of Managers.

One of the new factors complicating the picture with respect to the Foreign Policy Association is that high-level decision has now been taken that the Ford Fund for Adult Education will no longer be a contributor to the Foreign Policy Association. The latter organization will henceforth look to the Ford Foundation itself for a substantial portion of its budget. In practical terms this means that the Foreign Policy Association must now withdraw its current request for new funds from the Fund for Adult Education and submit this

request to the Ford Foundation together with whatever budget adaptation the Foreign Policy Association may need with respect to its probable intimate relationship to the Service Bureau.

It is now most likely that the Service Bureau proposal will be placed before the February or March meeting of the Ford Foundation Trustees.

2. The Problem of AAUN and U.S. Committee for the UN

In our own view and that of many others deeply concerned, the potential of the Service Bureau is an important element in providing a possible solution for the chronic problem of the AAUN and the U.S. Committee for the UN. This problem will soon come to a critical point again, since the joint financial agreement between these two organizations will lapse, leaving both organizations again facing difficult decisions about their future programs and fund-raising plans. In our view, prompt decision in favor of establishment of the Service Bureau would probably expedite a resolution of the AAUN-U. S. Committee problem.

3. Proposal for Regional Press Fellowships on the UN

In the Preliminary Report of the Winslow-Singer project issued last February, a proposal was included for a program of regional press fellowships. The purpose of this plan was to make it possible for experienced individuals in the various news media fields in the more isolated sections of the country to be exposed more directly to learning and reporting about the UN and its related activities. Specifically, a limited number of fellowships would be provided for several months' study in New York and possibly at important overseas points where the UN and its related agencies are at work. Since it was discovered that this proposal would be much more appropriately administered by an organization comprised of news media specialists, we were advised to place this proposal before the journalistic society, Sigma Delta Chi. The current results of our explorations and consultations with this society have led to a decision in November by their National Convention to favor the completion of a detailed proposal to be submitted to one of the major foundations. It is planned that Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer will continue to provide further informal assistance in the preparation of the final proposal.

4. Further Exploration, Evaluation and Development Activities

In the course of their first year's work, Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer have outlined a substantial number of additional projects of important and challenging potential. Many of these projects, which stem both from the prior experience of the consultants and from their consultations this year with individuals throughout the country, might fit into the evolution of the World Affairs Service Bureau while others might, like the regional press fellowships plan referred to above, better be placed elsewhere. There is much evidence that the broad community, especially in the areas outside of metropolitan New York, is now ready to respond to fresh and bold new ways of increasing the quantity and quality of world affairs information, understanding and constructive activity. The technique used in the Winslow-Singer project of assembling, sifting, evaluating and developing operational projects in this

field through the full-time concentrated efforts of experienced individuals has proven highly effective. The continued use of this technique should lead to the formulation on a rational and planned basis of further constructive proposals for implementation either by the Endowment or by other institutions or groups.

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting-December 12,1955

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Summary of Investments as of November 16, 1955

	Book Value	% of Book Value	Market Value	% of Market Value
U.S. Government Bonds . . .	$ 710,299	6.25	$ 692,150	3.89
All Other Bonds	4,962,924	43.71	4,967,340	27.94
Preferred Stocks.	1,416,104	12.47	1,525,500	8.58
Common Stocks	4,245,544	37.39	10,571,938	59.47
Cash awaiting investment. .	20,459	.18	20,459	.12
TOTAL	$11,355,330	100.00	$17,777,387	100.00

A detailed schedule of investments appears in the Treasurer's Report.

The indicated annual income on the present investments is $587,374, which is a yield of 5.17% on book value and 3.30% on market value. This estimate does not include any extra cash dividends on common stocks which are expected to increase the actual income during this fiscal year. For the year ended June 30, 1955 the actual income including all extras amounted to $571,731.

The portion of stock dividends allocated to income under the application of the Osborne rule in compliance with the resolution of the Board of Trustees amounts to $642,934.97, and has been transferred to the Building Fund as follows:

Fiscal Year	Amount
1951	$314,186.90
1952	94,098.80
1953	79,774.37
1954	71,522.88
1955	31,766.77
1956 (Incomplete)	51,585.25

Respectfully submitted,

ELLMORE C. PATTERSON

Chairman

December 12, 1955

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

December 1, 1955

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

I am pleased to enclose a number of reports covering subject matter for the agenda of the forthcoming meeting of Trustees on December 12. These reports include the following:

International Organization
The International Center
Publications
Cooperation with Other Organizations
James Thomson Shotwell Library
The European Center
The U.S. Public and the UN
Administration
Operation of the Carnegie Endowment Building
Program Planning and Development
Estimated Income and Appropriations for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1956

Several other documents which are now being prepared by staff will be forwarded to you within the next few days.

Sincerely yours,

encls.

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

30 November 1955

To: The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment

From: Joseph E. Johnson

Attached is a copy of my introduction to the Annual Report for 1954-1955. I send it to you prior to the Trustees' meeting in the belief that you may wish to consider it before the meeting and in the hope that you will pass on to me at that time any comments or suggestions you may have.

To the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to present the annual report of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for the fiscal year from 1 July 1954 through 30 June 1955.

So swift has been the tempo of international events that it is difficult, writing in November, to characterize the period which ended only five months earlier and to recapture effectively the spirit which then prevailed. Nevertheless it can be said that in the perspective of 1 July 1955, the year under review was marked by a lessening of tension - with the unhappy exception of the Middle East - and by a corresponding improvement in the climate for negotiation.

Developments in recent weeks suggest that the tension will increase again and the improvement prove but temporary and elusive. Despite this setback, future historians may well conclude that 1954-1955 was a time in which the threat of mutual annihilation through atomic warfare convinced governments that national objectives could not be achieved by hydrogen bombs. If war between major powers has indeed become self-defeating, then statesmen must seek other methods of resolving conflict and students of world affairs must help them in their search.

In this connection it was my privilege in June to represent the Endowment at the observance in San Francisco of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations. In the judgment of most observers the ceremonies constituted a reaffirmation of faith and a rededication to the spirit of the Charter. If the United Nations is regarded as a forum for world opinion, then its role as an instrument for peaceful change has been enhanced by the very menace of atomic warfare.

The key question, however, both for the year under review and for the years ahead, is the sincerity of the Soviet approach. A year ago I had occasion to say that

"any appraisal of Soviet intentions is a highly complex calculation" and that "it would be dangerous error to assume any change in over-all Soviet objectives." I have little choice but to enter the same caveat today, particularly in the light of the recent Foreign Ministers' conference at Geneva and of some remarkably frank statements by Soviet leaders. And yet it must be added that, whenever the frown is replaced by the smile, even if it be but a shift in diplomacy from bad manners to good, the situation for all concerned becomes more comfortable.

It may be that the present regime in Moscow needs time in which to consolidate its position and resolve the difficulties inherent in a transition of political power from the arbitrary hands of one man to those of a group. Time may be needed to foster the productivity of Soviet agriculture, to satisfy to some extent the more urgent demands of a new generation in terms of consumer goods, and to press for commercial treaties which will permit the import of machine tools and other essentials. At intervals, of course, the pressures of these and other considerations on the Kremlin will ease and the velvet glove will again become transparent. Even so, if the Soviet Union is convinced that time is on its side, the time gained may lead from one achievement, such as the independence of Austria, to other relaxations of tension as unexpected and as reassuring. It must be conceded, however, that a satisfactory resolution of the crucial question of Germany appears as remote as ever. Certainly the record of the year under review gives no ground either for complacency or a reduction in strength in the Free World. It is clear that infinite patience must be cultivated and with it an ability to distinguish the essentials from the less important.

Meanwhile the spring thaw in the Moscow winter has led at least to an increase in cultural exchange. How great that increase will become is uncertain but it has already

lessened the mutual isolation on both sides of the Iron Curtain. There has been a lively interest in each visitor - whether farmer or journalist, pianist or official - and the visitor in turn finds himself responding naturally to human curiosity. Almost inevitably horizons have been somewhat widened.

Although the ceremonies at San Francisco in June came at the end of the year under review, it should be recorded that they were followed soon after at Geneva by the long-awaited meeting at the summit. Here the cordial atmosphere gave the world a new phrase in "the spirit of Geneva." For the United States, the impact on world opinion of President Eisenhower's warmth and sincerity was particularly gratifying because it reflected so accurately the attitude of the average citizen in farm and factory throughout the land. The spirit of Geneva has already been subjected to harsh contrasts with the tough realities of international politics; it may be hoped that some of its influence will persist and leaven the coarse bread of negotiation.

To the atmosphere surrounding the political meeting at Geneva in July may be added the extraordinary spirit of the scientific meeting at Geneva in August. The evidence is conclusive that the scientists met without concern for political affiliation or national boundaries and that their occasional clashes were over issues of scientific theory. To a world which had been thinking in terms of destructive uses for atomic energy the astonishing progress that has been made toward constructive uses occasioned almost as much surprise as it did hope. The success of the scientists at international communication was impressive.

In this connection, the Endowment arranged in June to have an exhibit at its International Center in October on "Man, the Atom, and the Future." It should perhaps

be noted that to an enkindled imagination the prospect of atomic energy at work in medicine, agriculture and industry heralds the eventual dawn of a "New Rennaissance."

Two other developments of concern to the Endowment during the period under review should be recorded. The first is the significant conference at Bandung last April. The "revolution of rising expectations," so often mentioned but not so widely understood in all its implications, was accelerated by World War II. As the momentum has risen, the revolution has become steadily more expectant. Bandung afforded an unusual opportunity to voice the aspirations of Asia and Africa and at the same time gave some indication of how complex the problems are and how delicate the timing in realizing those aspirations. And for nations immersed in the preoccupations of new-won independence, a healthy warning was given by some of the participants against replacing an old colonialism with a new and harsher domination. Moreover, with public attention focussed on the conference, Bandung served to point up the struggle for leadership in Asia. If India and her sister nations in Southeast Asia can win the battle for higher living standards, this will aid in convincing all Asia, and Africa as well, of the value of growth and peaceful change by democratic process.

A second development of concern to the Endowment arises from the months spent in patient negotiation by the Sub-Committee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission in London. It is apparent from the Soviet action of 10 May that the gap has been narrowed between East and West in respect to maximum levels for armed forces and conventional armaments. With regard to the need for warning against surprise attack, there are the Eisenhower proposals for mutual exchange of military blueprints and aerial reconnaissance and the Bulganin proposals for limited ground inspection. On the key question of control, the gap remains so wide and so interrelated with other grave problems, such as the German question, as to give pause even to the most sanguine.

Thus far, in accordance with annual custom, I have been commenting on some aspects of the international scene because they constitute the current framework within which the Endowment seeks to carry out the mandate of Andrew Carnegie. It is true that Mr. Carnegie gave his Trustees full discretion but it is equally true that the work cannot be done in a vacuum. In the immediate postwar years, attention was directed of necessity to the newly-created machinery for international organization. With the machinery established, more attention has been given in recent years toward a better understanding of the attitudes of participating states. It was believed that an analysis of the uses to which member governments have put the machinery would reveal structural flaws and indicate ways in which the operation may be strengthened. It was Winston Ch chill who said that the League of Nations died because it was betrayed by its members, and it is clear after ten years that the United Nations can be no stronger than the will-to-peace of the governments whose representatives meet under its aegis.

Accordingly the Endowment decided in 1951 to initiate a series of studies on the national policies of representative countries throughout the world with respect to the machinery of international cooperation. Fortunately this major project is now entering the publication phase and some of the results are already in use in a number of countries. Every effort has been made to make the studies available, as they come to hand, to those concerned with the Charter review item on the agenda of the Tenth Assembly. The Assembly has now decided that the problems of review shall be given further study before final action is taken on the calling of a general conference. To this study the Endowment believes that the completion of its publication program will make a useful contribution.

During the past year another major project of the Endowment, arising from its traditional and continuing interest in education and focussing in recent years on the

role of colleges and universities in world affairs, has also entered the publication phase. A series of eight volumes will be published for the Endowment by the American Council on Education. They will appear at a time when institutions of higher education, increasingly conscious of the international responsibilities of the United States in a postwar world, may well be re-appraising the content and quality of their programs.

In other areas of Endowment activity, both at home and abroad, the period under review has been productive. The second year of operation of the International Center on United Nations Plaza in New York was one of steadily developing usefulness. Similarly the first year of operation of the Endowment's European headquarters in Geneva was one of constructive and widening influence. Of perhaps even greater significance for the years ahead, there has been a definite advance in the planning both for new Endowment programs and for new undertakings in the New York and Geneva Centers. An imaginative project of particular interest has resulted from a survey of the most constructive pruposes for which the ground floor space in the International Center could be used. The survey was made possible through the generosity of David Rockefeller, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and has been directed by Richard S. Winslow.

As time goes on I find myself increasingly indebted to the Board of Trustees whose informed interest and wise counsel have been heartening and whose guidance has been particularly helpful this past year in planning future program. Special mention should be made of the services of the Honorary Trustees. Indefatigable among them is the Endowment's President Emeritus, Dr. James T. Shotwell, who has maintained his office at the Endowment to the great profit of the entire staff. The recent trip of Dr. Shotwell to Europe was a triumphant revisitation of familiar scenes and renewal of old associations.

In the period under review, the Board and the Endowment suffered heavy loss in the death of John William Davis of New York, an outstanding Trustee for more than thirty years. He was elected to the Board in 1921 and in 1950 became an Honorary Trustee; it was in the latter capacity that he testified on behalf of the Endowment in the course of the first Congressional investigation of foundations. It is also with a great sense of loss that I record the death in July of Earl Grant Harrison of Philadelphia, Trustee of the Endowment since 1947 and an invaluable member of the Executive Committee.

For the time being the Board has also lost the services of Dillon Anderson of Houston, who was elected to membership in 1953. Mr. Anderson, Special Advisor to the President, National Security Council, is on leave of absence from the Board. He is the third Endowment Trustee to assume responsibility in Washington in the present administration; the other two are, of course, the Secretary of State and the President himself.

From the windows of my office there is a superb view of the United Nations buildings across the street. The eye wanders appreciatively from the marble north facade of the Assembly building, facing the green lawns and young trees, to the lofty structure of the Secretariat with its western facade of glass. In some lights, the glass has the clear translucent green of inshore water; at other times, it has the dark mysterious quality of the problems the United Nations tries to solve; in the best light, it is the vital green of growing things. Before the building on sunny days, the flags of the member nations from Afghanistan to Yugoslavia make a brave showing.

On the west side of United Nations Plaza, across from the towering Secretariat building, there is a plain stone staircase on which someone has carved the ancient prophecy:

"They shall beat their swords into plowshares,
And their spears into pruning hooks;
Nation shall not lift up sword against nation,
Neither shall they learn war any more."

I wish there had been room to add the next lines of the prophecy:

"They shall sit every man under his vine
And under his fig tree;
None shall make them afraid."

Joseph E. Johnson, President

November 1955

TO: Mr. Murrow

FROM Rebe Holder

The "membership technicality" is that if you don't attend one meeting this year, you will have to be voted in again which creates extra work on the Membership Committee. In other words, you should attend the next meeting which is Dec. 10th.

Carnegie End.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

November 19, 1956

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It is impossible to compare the importance of your assignments with some of the prosaic things we are doing here. But nevertheless I want to keep you up to date on this educational TV project which we are helping to launch in the Carnegie building.

Here is an exchange of letters between the Endowment and Metropolitan Educational Television Association.

If you are in the country at the time of the December 10th meeting we certainly hope you can attend. I have talked with your secretary about a membership technicality and I am sure she will explain it to you.

Very sincerely,

encs.

Leslie Paffrath

46 1958

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 13, 1956

Dear Mr. Paffrath:

Certainly it was thoughtful of you to write me as you did on November 5. Needless to say, all the members of the Board of the Metropolitan Educational Television Association have been most appreciative of the Carnegie Endowment's interest in our project. Obviously, we would not be so far along if it had not been for the active spirit of cooperation, which you describe in your letter. It is my sincere belief that educational television has much to contribute to public understanding, and it appears to many of us that your organization is one of the first to sense this fundamental fact.

I am taking the liberty of asking Art Hungerford to distribute a copy of your letter to each member of the Board of META. Moreover, I am asking him to provide you progress reports on February 1, 1957, August 1, 1957, and finally at the time the project is substantially in operation. I want you to feel free at any time to be in touch with me whenever there are problems that require mutual consideration.

With kind personal regards to you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

C. V. Newsom

Carroll V. Newsom
Chairman, Board of Trustees
Metropolitan Educational
Television Association, Inc.

Mr. Leslie Paffrath, Secretary
Carnegie Endowment for International
Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

CVN/dpd

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

COPY

November 5, 1956

Dr. Carroll V. Newsom
Chairman, Board of Trustees
Metropolitan Educational
Television Association
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Dr. Newsom:

The announcement of your appointment is still so recent that I wish first to express congratulations and to extend to you every good wish in meeting the responsibilities which lie ahead.

Although you are already familiar with the basic factors relating to the interest we share in the Metropolitan Educational Television Association, I think the record would be well served by a summary of the Carnegie Endowment's understanding of arrangements.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has welcomed heartily the decision of META's Board to locate its educational television production center in the Carnegie Endowment International Center. The inclusion of this project in the building is consistent with the basic concept which brought this building into being.

It is this compatability of purposes which led the Executive Committee, at its meeting of September 21, to approve the Building Committee's recommendation that the Endowment provide the project with capital installation costs in an amount not exceeding $80,000. On the basis of estimates which we judge to be reliable, special construction required to convert the basement space for television studio use will approximate a $100,000 figure. We believe this work can be done most economically if included in a general contract of larger proportions. By good fortune we are at this time preparing to convert the ground floor of the Carnegie Endowment International Center for use as a World Affairs Service Bureau, a project which has been in the making for more than two years and which will be administered by the Foreign Policy Association. We plan to incorporate META's studio construction work with the contract work for the Foreign Policy Association project.

At the September 21st meeting we informed the Executive Committee that META was prepared to contribute the first $25,000 of the estimated cost of $100,000. The Committee thereupon allocated to the project Carnegie Endowment funds in the amount of $75,000, with $5,000 added for possible contingencies. It was understood that expenses for construction or equipment over and above the $105,000 figure would be met by META.

In addition to the studio space, META is to occupy space above the ground floor for its permanent office quarters, and every effort is being made presently to make the best possible space available. Mr. Hungerford is now negotiating a lease arrangement for both areas with the Carnegie Endowment's real estate agents, with the understanding that the studio space is for a term of eight years.

We appreciate the complex nature of the studio installation and have therefore given Mr. Hungerford and META's staff engineer direct access to our architects, Charles B. Ferris Associates. This arrangement should facilitate working out details on plans and specifications.

In view of the Carnegie Endowment's contribution to META for its capital installation, we must be prepared to report to our Board of Trustees as the project develops. We therefore request progress reports on February 1, 1957, August 1, 1957, and finally at the time the project is operating substantially.

I can assure you and your colleagues on the Board that the Carnegie Endowment will continue that spirit of active cooperation which has prevailed in our negotiations to date, in very great part due to our respect for the project's sponsors and Mr. Hungerford's able executive direction.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

Confidential

Exec. Comm. Meeting - 11/2/55
Board of Trustees " - 12/12/55

Report on
COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Since the last report to the Trustees in May, Endowment staff members have been engaged in a number of activities involving non-governmental organizations, both national and international.

San Francisco Commemoration Meetings

In the spring of 1955, some concern was felt that the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations at San Francisco in June might fail to provide adequately for the keen interest of United States and international non-governmental organizations.

Accordingly, a small committee under the chairmanship of Miss Anna Lord Strauss met regularly at the Endowment, maintained contact with the UN, the State Department and the various groups in San Francisco, and served as a clearing house. The NGO point of view was taken into account in the planning at San Francisco and a successful program of observances and meetings resulted. Joseph E. Johnson represented the Endowment and participated in the program. Dr. Shotwell had planned to take an active part but this would have conflicted with his arduous and rewarding trip to Europe, in which familiar scenes were revisited and former associations were renewed.

Conference Group

The group of United States NGO organizations concerned with the UN, founded by Malcolm Davis, continued its varied activities as the connecting link for its sixty-four member organizations. Among the new members are the United States Committee for the UN, the U.S.Committee for UNICEF and the Institute of International Education. William G. Avirett is serving his second year as Chairman.

At the request of Charles P. Taft, a meeting in June was devoted to the General Agreement on Trades and Tariffs. Those member organizations which may legally do so accorded him warm support. An exceptionally well-attended meeting in September was held on "Issues before the Tenth General Assembly" at which the United States Mission to the UN presented the positions which this country proposed to take during the Assembly's sessions.

The Bureau of Information of the Conference Group, under the direction of Miss Mildred Graham, used the summer to put its house in good order,

ready for the move from its present quarters at the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to the proposed location on the ground floor of the International Center. The Bureau has proved itself a most useful source for information on NGO and other activities concerning the UN.

When it was learned in September that plans for the new Information and Service Center were still indefinite, the budget for the Bureau was substantially reduced. Even with a reduction to minimum operation, a deficit of $1,200 until 1 April 1956 was foreshadowed for the Bureau. At the urgent request of officers of the Conference Group, the Endowment made a grant-in-aid of $1,200 from the President's Contingency Fund to maintain the Bureau and its services as a going concern. The officers in turn agreed to make every effort to raise additional amounts from member organizations and from other sources. The grant is in addition to an earlier grant of $2,000 from the Endowment's current budget.

U.S. Committee for the UN

Under the chairmanship of James S. McDonnell, Jr., of St. Louis, and under the active direction of Theodore Smith, the U.S. Committee has planned an active program keyed to the Tenth Anniversary year and to UN Day on 24 October. A New York office for the Committee was set up at the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. The Endowment made a grant of $2,000 for the work of the Committee, and Joseph E. Johnson is again on the Executive Committee.

The relationship of the U.S. Committee to the AAUN has been involved in the survey for the proposed Information Center and in the discussions of an Informal Committee which has been meeting regularly at the Endowment. Messrs. Johnson, Paffrath and Avirett have served on this Informal Committee. An agreement for cooperation between the U.S. Committee, AAUN, FPA and Women United for the UN, known as "The Four Power Treaty," has been partly effective and at least has been helpful. The way to a more basic solution is provided in the planning for the Information and Service Center.

International NGO's

On 30 June the Sixth General Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations convened in Geneva. Sixty-seven organizations participated and there were observers from the United Nations and from four specialized agencies. The three-day conference dealt with such questions as Charter Review, relations with specialized agencies, criteria for the maintenance of relationship with the Economic and Social Council and future activities. The Conference also adopted a message addressed to the Economic and Social Council on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the signing of the Charter. This message was subsequently presented by the outgoing Chairman of the

Conference to a special meeting of the Council's NGO Committee. The Conference elected a new slate of officers, Anne Winslow, the past Secretary, becoming Second Vice-President.

International Relations Clubs

The sponsorship of the Clubs by the Foreign Policy Association, now in its second year, has provided them with effective direction and the backing of an organization whose entire energies and services are concentrated in the field of IRC interest. Gradually the Clubs have become a division of FPA activity. A new Executive Secretary was recruited from FPA ranks, a successful national convention was held in St. Louis and the AIRC office has been moved from the Endowment to FPA quarters. The annual subvention to the FPA is $10,000, of which $5,000 was made possible by the gift of Mr. David Rockefeller.

Other Activities

In addition to the organizations mentioned above, members of the staff have also participated in the work of such bodies as the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Columbia University Seminar on Peace, the American Friends Service Committee, and the American Library Association.

Among those special staff activities which might be mentioned were the participation of the President of the Endowment in the unofficial, international conference held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen under the chairmanship of H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands; the election of John Goormaghtigh as Secretary-General of the International Political Science Association; and the active participation in the Colgate Conference on American Foreign Policy of William G. Avirett, who was entrusted with the task of evaluating the conference on the final day. This brief indication of the range of staff activities would be incomplete without a word about the European trip last summer of the President Emeritus. Dr. Shotwell spent three months visiting London, Paris, Strasbourg, Luxembourg, Brussels and Bonn to investigate efforts at political and economic cooperation and integration among western European nations.

Confidential

Exec. Comm. Meeting - 11/2/55
Board of Trustees " - 12/12/55

REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION

Finances

The Treasurer's Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, and the audit for the same period, both of which all Trustees have received, reflect the financial position of the Endowment. In summary, the Endowment's income of $571,731 from investments during the past year was the third largest in the Endowment's history, the previous peaks being $578,699 in 1931 and $572,455 received in 1932. Our actual investment income exceeded the estimate for the year by $59,231 or 11.56%. This was due principally to extra dividends, and additional income received due to changes in the portfolio. Dividends from common stocks accounted for approximately 53% of the total.

It is also interesting to note that only 74.5% was expended of the $759,491 authorized by the Trustees for the operating budget for fiscal year 1955.

Of the total expenditures, the costs of Administration were the lowest in many years, 11.8%.

For the first time in six years the Endowment closed its fiscal year in a very strong cash position.

Bursar's Office

The volume of work in the Bursar's office has undergone a very great increase in the past few years. Some of the reasons for this increase in the work volume are: the consolidation of all activities in New York City when the Washington, D.C. office was closed; added responsibility of ownership and management of the International Center building; disbursing responsibility for several sizeable projects financed by outside grants. Broadly speaking, the increase of Endowment action, due largely to the consolidation of a few years ago, and now its location in midtown Manhattan near the United Nations, is inevitably reflected in the workload of the Bursar and his assistant. For example, the previous average of 1800 checks drawn annually compares with the present annual number of 2400, or an increase of 33-1/3% since 1948. In spite of this the same number of staff carry the load, namely, the Bursar and his assistant, working always with extreme competence and willingness.

Personnel

Following Mr. Anton Pritchard's resignation in June 1954 as Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, to become Executive Director of International

House Association, the Endowment ran for a year with these duties assumed by other staff in the Secretary's office. Although matters proceeded smoothly, it was a tentative arrangement. On the whole the Endowment's personnel policy is on sound ground, having received good guidance from Mr. Pritchard until the time he left; but we realize that the structure will remain sound only so long as we are attentive to it from day to day. The Endowment's personnel needs are of such a character, subject to so many shifting requirements, that they require constant attention from an individual skilled in this combined field of administration and human relations.

We have been fortunate in adding to our staff Mr. George P. Bryan, who comes to us from the Greater New York Council for Foreign Students. His earlier connections include the Wage Stabilization Board, the C.H.Stephens Company of Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut, and the National War Labor Board. He has a Ph.D. in Industrial Relations from the University of Wisconsin and broad experience in the personnel field. As Assistant to the Secretary, Mr. Bryan will undertake other administrative duties in addition to Personnel.

(a) Salary Schedule Review

The efficiency of many organizations is handicapped today as the result of frequent turnover in personnel. This situation keeps many an administrative officer pondering the reasons behind the instability. On this score the Endowment has an exceptional record, for its employee turnover rate is low.

We ascribe this fact in part to marked progress in the past several years toward establishing equitable levels of pay for clerical and stenographic positions. Periodic reviews of performance are made by supervisors and, given satisfactory performance, there is a schedule of wage increases on which these staff members can count. Periodically we compare our respective rates of compensation with rates paid elsewhere in comparable organizations and business, and with Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. Although on a satisfactory plateau, we may at the moment have to make some upward adjustments in order to maintain our standard.

The job is not complete, however. The same kind of careful review and analysis must now be undertaken for staff members of the $5,000 a year bracket and higher. We have now compiled a body of information on procedures in comparable organizations, which should give us guidance for future recommendations.

Our purpose is to insure both an equitable overall salary scale and a sound, workable upgrading system. We deem it axiomatic that salaries should reflect the competence, degree of responsibility and length of service of the individual staff member. We feel that management should take the initiative in bringing this about and thus, as far as possible, guard against the discontents which so easily arise from a salary scale which is either too low in general or inequitable as regards individuals.

(b) "Mutual Aid" Staffing

The question of staff absences is one which is always with us. In our case we seem to be unusually free from deliberate absences, but absences for natural reasons, vacations, illness, personal business create the need to shift people from place to place. One of our problems is the uneven flow of clerical work in the various work units. "Crises" are chronic. We are able to meet this situation and carry our load with a minimum clerical staff by virtue of the spirit of "mutual aid" which prevails throughout the Endowment. Secretaries move from their regular jobs to help out when they are needed, and their supervisors let them go, sometimes at personal inconvenience. This means that we get along with a smaller secretarial staff than would otherwise be called for.

Staff Meetings

Regular staff meetings have proven an indispensable method for staff communication, particularly among those responsible for program administration. The form of these meetings, presided over by the President, is that each staff member reports briefly on activities which have transpired or on steps which are contemplated in his area of responsibility. Staff opinions and the information-sharing process frequently can and do help the President in his decision-making. Through this medium of staff meetings we achieve better communication and sharing of knowledge about the diverse activities of the Endowment.

Still another type of staff meeting, less frequent but including all the Endowment's employees, serves to maintain and build an attitude of organizational unity. At these sessions the President and others discuss the Endowment's overall plans and activities.

Finally, we have during the past six months held weekly informal coffee periods for the entire staff. We had come to realize that some members of the staff had few opportunities to come face to face with their colleagues. Under this weekly plan, all staff come together for a semi-social occasion, but it is clear that the result is better communication about Endowment affairs.

Vocational Guidance in International Affairs

For several years we have been aware of a vocational guidance role which the Carnegie Endowment is called upon to fill informally. Many persons aspiring to a career in international affairs turn to the Carnegie Endowment as a prospective employer and more broadly as a counselor. We have traditionally adopted a policy of helping these individuals, many of them young people, to the extent of available time and experience. We know also that other non-governmental organizations are required to interview many such

persons. It seems time to take steps toward possible coordination of this situation, for the following reasons:

1. to determine among what organizations competent counseling is available to persons considering the field of world affairs as a career;

2. to determine ways and means of handling most economically the heavy flow of requests for interviews and the interviews themselves.

Mr. Bryan has been consulting informally on this subject with representatives of other organizations and is submitting a report. The experience of the past six years makes it clear that the Endowment is inevitably involved in this matter, unless we elect to close our doors to those who would see us. This is therefore an area in which it seems appropriate for the Endowment to assume an interest and a degree of leadership, although it is too early to say what the extent will be.

We have begun to assemble material for a preliminary outline of a plan which needs much work before it can be defined or recommended. It has occurred to several members of the staff that this might properly become an activity incorporated within the proposed World Affairs Service Bureau.

Staff Health and Hospitalization Benefits

As a result of certain recognized weaknesses in the Endowment's hospitalization benefits for employees we began talks last spring with two physicians well equipped with knowledge of group health plans. The President has recently authorized the Secretary's office to have a thorough analysis made of our staff situation with respect to the present policy and additional benefits which might be desirable. At some future time we expect to report to the Executive Committee and Board, and shall look at that time for their guidance in developing a more comprehensive plan for health and hospitalization benefits.

Pantry adjoining Terrace-Lounge

When the Trustees meet in December they will find the pantry adjoining the terrace-lounge completed. This space was originally planned for this purpose, but the great expense of finishing the building made it prudent to defer this installation. The pantry as now installed was designed with the help of Schrafft's, through whose good offices we have also benefited with trade discounts on the purchase of equipment. The cost of the installation was met from regular budget through savings in administration.

This kitchen installation should greatly increase the uses to which

the terrace-lounge is put. To date we have been concerned about the annual rental cost ($7,140) as compared with the use of the space. We are constantly exploring ways and means to increase the use of this area, including a plan to establish an informal membership luncheon plan for United Nations and other executives, until General Counsel cautioned that we cannot do this if we wish the space to remain tax exempt, unless the Endowment proposed to meet the total cost of meals served. The Secretary plans further talks with Counsel to see if an acceptable solution can be found.

Information Center for the United Nations

More than a year ago the Endowment invited the Information Center for the United Nations, run by the Women United for the United Nations, to establish its quarters temporarily in the Carnegie Building. The move served their purposes better than any location they have had during their seven years of existence. As was inevitable, the Endowment assumed a certain administrative obligatinn with this invitation. An effort is made to keep in touch with this bureau and the devoted group of women who administer it, and to help them meet some of their day-to-day problems. What the future of this organization is, should the World Affairs Service Bureau become real, we do not know. Our close ties with both will help us to the best possible equation regarding both.

Conversion of Ground Floor Space

The Ford Foundation's decision to postpone consideration of the proposed World Affairs Service Bureau until its December meeting gave the Secretary's office a respite from the need to proceed rapidly with the conversion of the ground floor in order to accommodate this project. It is in fact deemed an advantage to hold up detailed drawings until we have assurance of Ford Foundation support, for this decision will affect the scope of the final operation and hence the character of the installation.

We proposed originally that the job should be done by Harrison & Abramovitz, architects for the building. They were unable to schedule it. We had thought that a former associate of this firm might serve as architect, but the terms of his proposal ran high. After consultation with the Endowment's advisers, the Secretary deemed it in our interest to obtain other proposals for purposes of comparison. Subsequently we have negotiated with three other architectural firms in order to judge what terms would be most favorable to the Endowment. There is no doubt that by the December meeting of the Board of Trustees we shall have signed an agreement with an architect. Should we receive a favorable response from the Ford Foundation in December we shall know better where we stand in terms of needed scope for the installation and we will be prepared to proceed at once.

Common Services

The mimeographing and mailing service installed several months ago in the basement by the Community Chests and Councils of America will soon be made available to other tenants in the building. This is the result of a long time endeavor on the part of the Endowment to provide inexpensive service to the building tenants; and furthermore, to permit many of them to conserve space by possibly eliminating this service in their individual offices.

META

The Metropolitan Educational Television Association has selected the Carnegie Endowment Building as its preferred choice for a television studio. The Endowment is currently negotiating with them along lines suggested in a recent letter outlining the Endowment's position, copy of which is attached as Appendix "A."

Building Management

Braislin, Porter & Wheelock, the Endowment's managing agent, continues to do its work in a highly commendable manner, for which we are grateful. As the separate report on this subject indicates, the Endowment is at this time obligated to the members of this firm for their valuable assistance in dealing with the situation arising from the action of the City Tax Commission with respect to a number of tenant organizations. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's exhibit also placed additional work on our managing agent.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, N.Y.

October 10, 1955

Dr. Carroll V. Newsom
Executive Vice Chancellor
New York University
Washington Square
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Newsom:

It has been suggested by Art Hungerford of Metropolitan Educational Television Association, Inc., that it would be of primary assistance to you as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of this organization, if the Carnegie Endowment could state its present attitude on the establishment of an educational television studio in the Carnegie Endowment International Center.

I am pleased to respond to his request in this way.

There is a dual concept behind the existence of the Carnegie Endowment International Center.

One part of this has been the creation of a Center, opposite the United Nations, in which a number of kindred organizations could enjoy the advantages of a common work residence, whilst retaining their autonomy.

The other part of the concept has developed from a desire to provide non-profit organizations with versatile facilities for educational use, especially for programs designed to increase international understanding. It is apparent that the addition to the International Center of an enterprise in educational television would be quite consistent with the second of these objectives. More particularly, a project which plans as part of its program to produce kinescopes for wide distribution would seem to have special promise as a "multiplier" for programs bearing on world affairs, which take place in the International Center.

For these reasons the Carnegie Endowment feels genuinely hospitable toward the approach which the Board of Trustees of Metropolitan Educational Television Association has made with respect to the establishment of a TV studio in the building. As we are aware, both organizations have already participated in a number of exploratory meetings, focusing at present on an available area of approximately 3,000 sq. ft., located on the so-called basement level.

The per square foot rental of this space would be computed after due consideration is given to the location and rates for comparable space. The Metropolitan Educational Television Association and the Carnegie Endowment would presumably enter into a lease agreement.

Whatever the Carnegie Endowment's desire might be with respect to financial assistance, we have already pointed out that there are severe limitations on this score. On the positive side, we have agreed to apply to any installation which you might undertake the same rule which applied to the original group of tenants. This would take the form of an advance of $3.00 per sq. ft., repayable over a period of approximately ten years. It is conclusive at this time that there can be no direct subsidy from the Carnegie Endowment's working funds. Various other proposals for financial assistance have been discussed by us, but none appear concrete enough to merit inclusion in this letter.

It is understood that should the television studio become a reality in the Carnegie Endowment Building, the Endowment staff members who are responsible for the operation of the International Center's meeting facilities will cooperate in every reasonable way to make these facilities available when required; and to facilitate the studio's use of programs in the Center. Further, should our hopes materialize with respect to the establishment on the ground floor of a World Affairs Service Bureau, the same cooperation will extend to this facility, including the use of the audio-visual theater which is expected to be an integral part of it. Since this unit is only in the blueprint stage, we would plan to consult with you and your engineers concerning the specifics of installation in order to insure that the facilities are consistent for television.

I think not much more can be said at this stage of negotiations, but I know that the President of the Endowment, who is now in Europe, will be pleased to discuss any details with you or other members of your Board. Meanwhile, undoubtedly we shall remain in touch with Mr. Hungerford, resolving questions as they appear.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Leslie Paffrath

Secretary

Confidential

Exec. Comm. Meeting 11/2/55
Board of Trustees " 12/12/55

Report on

OPERATION OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT BUILDING

On June 6, 1955 the Tax Commission of the City of New York advised Sullivan & Cromwell that the following tenants in the building were not regarded as exempt under Section 4(6) of the New York Tax Law:

Film Council of America (Room 718 - 198 sq. ft.)
World Medical Association (Room 615 - 3,746 sq. ft.)
United Housing Foundation (Room 1012 - 443 sq. ft.)
International Film Foundation (Room 915 - 1,587 sq. ft.)
Jane Addams Peace Association (Room 609 - 443 sq. ft.)
Citizens Conference on International Economic Union (Room 1017 - 536 sq. ft.)
International Labour Organisation (Room 1000 - 5,173 sq. ft.)

In the case of the International Labour Organisation, it was recognized at the time the lease was made that exemption under Section 4 was questionable, and provision was made in the lease accordingly for it to remain in the building on a tax-paying basis if exemption became an issue, and if it elected to do so. The I.L.O. is now considering the pros and cons of the matter.

Sullivan & Cromwell felt it would jeopardize the tax exemption of the building generally if the other six non-exempt tenants were allowed to remain in possession on a tax paying basis and such tenants have accordingly been requested to vacate. This move was taken only after a series of conferences between the Endowment's officers and real estate advisers and the tenants individually. Throughout the negotiations the Endowment has applied every reasonable measure to reduce hardship which might be felt by the tenants as a result of this ruling by the Tax Commission of the City of New York. We believe these efforts on our part have virtually avoided any sense of strain between the Endowment and the tenants affected. In all our negotiations, the expert and wise counsel and participation of Mr. Gordon Braislin and Mr. Thomas Capen have been invaluable.

The spaces occupied by the United Housing Foundation and the Citizens Conference on International Economic Union were vacated September 30 and have been leased to the American Korean Foundation and the Council on Social Work Education respectively from October 1 without loss of rent. (Both the American Korean Foundation and the Council on Social Work Education have other space in the building.)

The remaining four non-exempt tenants have been given until December 1 to find other quarters and it is the opinion of the managing agent, Braislin,

Porter & Wheelock, Inc., that no great difficulty or excessive loss of rent, will be experienced in procuring other tenants for the spaces when they are vacated.

Operating expenses are running somewhat higher than last year, due to an increase in the union wage scale and also due to repair costs which are to be expected now that the builder's guarantee has expired on most items of equipment.

The Endowment is aware that the management of the building by Braislin, Porter & Wheelock is of the highest standard and consequently admired from many quarters.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

October 21, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The attached copy of a letter from Mr. Newsom goes with Mr. Paffrath's letter to him of October 10, and will complete your records on this matter to date.

Sincerely yours,

Cecile Holohan

Secretary to
Leslie Paffrath

OCT 2 1955

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR

October 18, 1955

Dear Mr. Paffrath:

It was kind of you to write me as you did on October 10. In view of the fact that I am new in my present position and did not participate in the early negotiations with the Carnegie Endowment, I welcome having your statement in regard to the present attitude of the Endowment upon the establishment of an educational television studio in your Center. It seems to me that your position is extremely far-sighted, and I anticipate very much the opportunity of cooperating with you in the development of a program that may further greater understanding in the field of international affairs

Thanking you again for your thoughtfulness, I am

Yours sincerely,

C. V. Newsom

Carroll V. Newsom

Mr. Leslie Paffrath, Secretary
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

CVN/dpd

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

October 17, 1955

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

This letter I am sending you brings you up-to-date on our running negotiations with META.

Since there may well be a time when we will need your advice on this subject, I wanted to keep you informed about it.

Sincerely,

Leslie Paffrath

encl.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

COPY

October 10, 1955

Dr. Carroll V. Newsom
Executive Vice Chancellor
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Washington Square
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Carnegie

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

New York, N. Y.

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REPORT OF THE TREASURER

At the Close of Business September 30, 1956

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BALANCE SHEET

September 30, 1956

ASSETS

GENERAL FUND			
Cash in bank and on hand		$ 254,073	
Accounts Receivable		300	
Travel Advances		2,505	
Advances and Deposits for Publications		8,362	
Accrued Interest Receivable		-1,881	
		$ 267,121	
Furniture and Equipment (at cost)	$ 115,083		
Less: Reserve for repairs and replacement	20,608	94,475	
Fund for Repairs and Replacement of Furniture and Equipment:			
Cash in savings accounts		20,608	
			$ 382,204
BUILDING FUND			
Construction:			
Cash			
in bank	31,066		
invested	49,699	80,765	
International Center Building New York (at cost)			
Land	768,760		
Building	3,926,750		
Tenants' Alterations	304,492		
Furniture and Equipment	23,857		
		5,023,859	
		$5,104,624	
Operations:			
Cash			
in bank	45,159		
invested	149,736	194,895	
			$ 5,299,519
ENDOWMENT FUND			
Cash awaiting investment		18,524	
United States Government Bonds	410,299		
Corporate Bonds	5,182,805		
Preferred Stocks	1,465,076		
Common Stocks	4,550,434		
		11,608,614(a)	
			$11,627,138
			$17,308,861

(a) Market Value September 17, 1956 $18,807,026

BALANCE SHEET

September 30, 1956

LIABILITIES

GENERAL FUND			
Accounts Payable		$ 1,015	
Income Expended for Furniture and Equipment		115,083	
Unexpended Income Balances:			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910	$ 160,850		
The Ford Foundation Grants	105,256		
		266,106	
			$ 382,204
BUILDING FUND			
Construction:			
Bank Loan Payable		62,500	
Mortgage Payable		3,000,000	
Income Expended for International Center Building		1,961,359	
		5,023,859	
Unexpended Income Balance		80,765	
		5,104,624	
Operations:			
Unexpended Income Balance		194,895	
			$ 5,299,519
ENDOWMENT FUND			
Original Principal		10,000,000	
Special Trust Fund		45,939 (a)	
Realized Net Gain on Investments		1,581,199	
			$11,627,138
			$17,308,861

(a) Funds received upon dissolution of the American Association for International Conciliation and added to Endowment Fund under resolution of Board of Trustees, December 11, 1944.

GENERAL FUND
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES
For the period July 1, 1956 to September 30, 1956

INCOME			
Interest and Dividends from investments	$141,503		
Less: Amortization of bond premiums	539	$140,964	
Rental Income - International Center Facilities.....		1,930	
Sales of International Conciliation.....		899	
Sales of National Policies series.....		11	
Sales of Education in World Affairs series.....		7	
Sales of other Endowment Publications.....		74	
Miscellaneous receipts.....		141	
Grants			
The Ford Foundation			
"Public Opinion and the UN".....	52,000		
Donations			
de Bilderberg Conferences.....	1,000	53,000	
TOTAL INCOME			$197,026
EXPENDITURES			
Program		$132,453	
President's Office		7,353	
Rent and Maintenance of Offices.....		12,913	
Annuity, Insurance, and Retirement Payments		9,251	
Administration.....		17,825	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			179,795
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES.....			17,231
UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCES, July 1, 1956			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910		$181,138	
The Ford Foundation Grants		67,594	
		$248,732	
Refunds on payments made in prior years		143	
			248,875
UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCES, September 30, 1956			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910		160,850	
The Ford Foundation Grants		105,256	
			$266,106

BUILDING FUND

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

For the period July 1, 1956 to September 30, 1956

INCOME		
Interest on short term investments	$ 766.	
Sale of surplus building material	135.	
		$ 901
EXPENDITURES		
Architect's and engineer's fees	$ 16,134	
		$ 16,134
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME		$ 15,233
UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCE, July 1, 1956		95,998
UNEXPENDED BALANCE, September 30, 1956		$ 80,765

BUILDING FUND
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
From July 14, 1949 to September 30, 1956

RECEIPTS			
Sale of Washington property (net)		$ 504,957	
Sale of Washington Library		75,000	
Stock dividend allocations		642,917	
Interest and gain from Building Fund investments		37,017	
From General Fund		744,595 (a)	
From Building Operating Account		50,000	
Sale of Surplus Building Material		135	
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$ 2,054,621
EXPENDITURES (Capitalized)			
Purchase of land	$ 692,512		
Taxes, legal fees, and other costs re: acquisition of land	76,248	768,760	
Building construction and tenant alterations	$4,024,128		
Architect's and engineer's fees	235,910		
Legal Fees	12,665		
Real Estate Consultant	28,341		
Insurance	7,982		
Interest during construction	63,331		
Miscellaneous	20,891		
	$4,393,248		
Less: Tenants' payments	161,872		
	$4,231,376		
Furniture and equipment	23,857 (b)		
		$4,255,233	
		$5,023,993	
Less: Advances Under Building Loan Agreement	$3,000,000		
Bank Loan..... $500,000			
Repayments.... 437,500	62,500	3,062,500	
		$1,961,493	
OTHER EXPENDITURES			
Kitchen equipment, Intl. Center	$ 11,800		
Miscellaneous	563	12,363	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			$ 1,973,856
BALANCE, September 30, 1956			80,765

(a) Includes the expenditure from General Fund for purchase of land before the Building Fund was established on the Endowment's books.

(b) Represents furniture in Building lobby, and public space, also additional elevator equipment.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

	Fiscal Year Budget as Approved May 10,1956	Increase (Decrease)to Sept.30,1956	Expenditures to Sept.30,1956	Unexpended Balance Sept.30, 1956
PROGRAM (20.9% expended)				
International Center				
Staff direction and assistance..	$ 11,550		$ 2,922	$ 8,628
Rent and Maintenance:				
Rent.....	25,000		6,366	18,634
Electricity.....	3,250		458	2,792
Salaries and special services.	11,659		1,690	9,969
Cleaning, supplies, repairs...	2,500		769	1,731
Painting.....	1,950			1,950
Reserve for Depreciation,replacement Furniture and Equipment	4,000			4,000
New Equipment.....	1,000		306	694
Sundries.....	700		2	698
Special Program Events,Exhibits,etc.	4,000		1,083	2,917
Promotion of International Center Use	800		29	771
International Organization				
Staff direction and assistance..	18,150		4,538	13,612
National Policies Studies:				
Research and editorial.....	27,230		4,994	22,236
Criticism and commentaries....	4,000(a)		250	3,750
Subsidies to cooperating groups	750			750
Extension of Program.....	3,575(a)			3,575
Study of U.S. Policy.....	500			500
Concluding volumes.....	2,700(a)	(6)		2,694
Experimentation in Opinion Surveys	5,000(a)			5,000
Experimentation in public discussion and education	5,000(a)			5,000
Conferences, meetings, travel	2,000		424	1,576
Printing and distribution....	34,000			34,000
Contingencies.....	2,000		881	1,119
Prizes on International Organization -European Centre-.....	6,500		18	6,482
Seminar on Problems of International Administration-European Centre	6,000			6,000

(a) Applicable to the Ford Foundation Grant

	Fiscal Year Budget as Approved May 10,1956	Increase (Decrease) to Sept.30,1956	Expenditures to Sept.30,1956	Unexpended Balance Sept.30, 1956
Education in World Affairs				
Staff direction and assistance....	$ 5,000		1,250	3,750
Consultant's Honoraria and travel	2,500			2,500
Research and Editorial.....	6,000			6,000
Printing and distribution.....	22,000			22,000
Communication				
Staff direction and assistance..	11,000		2,750	8,250
Cooperation with other organizations				
Association of International Relations Clubs.....	10,000 (a)		5,000	5,000
Conference Group of N.G.O's...	2,000		2,000	---
International N.G.O's.....	500			500
Publications:				
Editorial and promotion staff.	27,720		7,130	20,590
International Conciliation....	19,400		2,652	16,748
Annual Report.....	3,000			3,000
Other publications:				
Publications List.....	1,550		206	1,344
U.N. Action and Studies....	3,000		3,312	(312)
European Centre Publications	1,400			1,400
Promotion and distribution...	7,200		1,065	6,135
Case Studies in Interstate Conflict				
Case Studies on the Saar.....	17,300		1,232	16,068
Case Studies on Franco-Moroccan. Conflict.....	11,000		625	10,375
Case Studies on Anglo-Egyptian Conflict.....	11,000			11,000
Case Studies on Trieste.....	11,000			11,000
Launching of New Case Studies...	11,000			11,000
Reserve for Research.....	8,000			8,000
Conferences, meetings, travel...	4,200		672	3,528
Contingencies.....	1,500			1,500
Carnegie Visiting Research Scholarship				
Salary, secretarial assistance, travel, and contingencies.....	16,200		583	15,617

(a) $6,300 applicable to grant of Mr. David Rockefeller.

	Fiscal Year Budget as Approved May 10, 1956	Increase (Decrease) to Sept.30,1956	Expenditures to Sept.30,1956	Unexpended Balance Sept.30, 1956
James T. Shotwell Library				
Staff salaries and assistance..	$ 15,390	$	$ 4,650	$ 10,740
Accessions, bindings, supplies.	3,700		763	2,937
Select List of Recent Acquisitions	1,000		411	589
Books and Periodicals-Eur.Centre	300		152	148
James T. Shotwell Commemorative Plaque.....		1,000(a)		1,000
Grant to Library,University College - London		345(e)	345	--
Other Projects				
International Law:				
Hague Academy Lectureship...	1,000			1,000
Conference on teaching International Law.....	1,100		888	212
World Affairs Service Bureau - grant to Foreign Policy Assn.	40,000		40,000	--
Non-Governmental Activities Related to the U.N.....		4,000(b)	4,766	(766)
de Bilderberg Successor Confr..	4,000(c)	(910)	2,725	365
The U.S. Public and the U.N....	58,000(d)	41,325	14,087	85,238
Geneva Round Table.....	500			500
General Program				
Staff salaries:				
New York.....	10,000		2,069	7,931
European Centre.....	25,200		3,802	21,398
Conferences,Representation,Travel:				
New York.....	5,250		470	4,780
European Centre.....	4,750		405	4,345
Stationery and Supplies:				
New York.....	4,500		593	3,907
European Centre.....	750		55	695
Telephone and Telegraph:				
New York.....	7,200		1,963	5,237
European Centre.....	1,200		93	1,107
Postage,Messenger,Delivery:				
New York.....	4,500		930	3,570
European Centre.....	300		77	223
Sundries:				
New York.....	1,000			1,000
European Centre.....	250		2	248
	$587,174	$45,754	132,453	500,475

(a) Authorized by Board of Trustees - May 10, 1956.
(b) Transferred from President's Contingency Fund.
(c) Grants from various Donors.
(d) Applicable to special grant from the Ford Foundation.
(e) Due from Stevens & Sons,London, for sale of Endowment Publications in England.

	Fiscal Year Budget as Approved May 10,1956	Increase (Decrease) to Sept.30,1956	Expenditures to Sept.30,1956	Unexpended Balance Sept.30,1956
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE (23.9% expended)				
Salaries.....	$ 28,300	$	$ 7,250	$ 21,050
Travel and Expense.....	2,500		103	2,397
	$ 30,800	$ ---	$ 7,353	$ 23,447
RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES (19.0 expended)				
New York				
Rent.....	45,500		10,765	34,735
Electricity.....	1,600		230	1,370
Cleaning, supplies, repairs	2,000		113	1,887
Painting.....	4,000		30	3,970
Maintenance of office equipment	1,100		136	964
Reserve for Depreciation, replacement Furniture and Equipment.....	3,500			3,500
New Equipment.....	1,500		203	1,297
Office alterations.....	1,500			1,500
Sundries.....	600		43	557
European Centre				
Rent.....	3,200		(83)	3,283
Insurance.....	300			300
Cleaning, supplies, repairs	1,200		207	993
Fuel and utilities.....	1,000		269	731
Reserve for depreciation, replacement and repairs..	1,000		1,000	--
	$ 68,000	$ ---	$12,913	$ 55,087
ANNUITY, INSURANCE RETIREMENT PAYMENTS (22.6% expended)				
Contribution to employees' retirement,hospitalization,ins.	17,850		3,388	$ 14,462
Social Security tax.....	3,500		807	2,693
Special Retirement Payments:				
New York,.....	18,000		4,461	13,539
European Centre.....	500		77	423
Compensation and Social insurance -European Centre.....	1,000		518	482
	$ 40,850	$ ---	$ 9,251	$ 31,599

	Fiscal Year Budget as Approved May 10,1956	Increase (Decrease) to Sept.30,1956	Expenditures to Sept.30,1956	Unexpended Balance Sept.30, 1956
ADMINISTRATION (20.0% expended)				
Staff salaries.....	$ 60,860	$	$ 14,138	$ 46,722
General salary reserve.....	6,000			6,000
Expenses of Trustees' meetings....	6,000		96	5,904
Investment service and custody....	7,500			7,500
Legal fees.....	4,500		773	3,727
Auditing and reports.....	1,000			1,000
Workmen's Compensation and other insurance.....	750		366	384
Travel and general expense.....	1,000		141	859
Sundries.....	1,500		143	1,357
Analysis of stored records and office operating methods.....			2,168	(2,168)
	$ 89,110	$ ---	$ 17,825	$ 71,285
PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND				
For allotment at the discretion of the President: Unallotted Balance.....	$ 11,000	(see allocation below)		11,000
TOTAL ORDINARY BUDGET	$826,934	$ 45,754	$179,795	$692,893
SPECIAL ITEMS				
International Center Building: Reserve for transfer to Building Operation re: Ground Floor.....	$ 18,000			18,000
GRAND TOTALS	$844,934	$ 45,754	$179,795	$710,893
PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND	$15,000			
		Allotted		Unallotted Balance
PROGRAM				
Non-Governmental Activities related to the U. N.		$ 4,000		
	$ 15,000	$ 4,000	$ ---	$ 11,000

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

September 30, 1956

	PAR VALUE	BOOK VALUE*	MARKET VALUE-Sept.17, 1956
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS			
Treasury:			
2½'s - June 1967/62 Reg..	$ 200,000	$ 197,299	$ 186,000
3¼'s - June 15, 1983/78..	13,000	13,000	12,959
Savings (Registered):			
2½'s - Series G, Jan. 1962	100,000	100,000	95,800
2½'s - Series G, Oct. 1962	100,000	100,000	95,200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT BONDS	$ 413,000	$ 410,299	$ 389,959
CORPORATE BONDS			
Financial:			
Commercial Credit Company 3½'s Notes, 1961.....	$ 150,000	$ 148,687	$ 144,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 4's - 1958.....	70,000	70,000	70,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 3 7/8's - 1961....	50,000	49,750	49,500
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 3½'s - 1972.....	160,000	161,026	152,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 3 5/8's - 1975....	100,000	98,250	95,000
Household Finance Corp. 4% S/F Deb. - 1978.....	100,000	100,963	100,000
Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development, 3's - 1972	300,000	304,678	274,500
Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development, 3¼'s - 1981	100,000	100,000	93,500
Public Utility:			
Columbia Gas System Deb. Ser. F - 1981.....	150,000	151,471	145,500
Con. Edison Co., N.Y. 1st & Ref. Mtge, 3¼'s - 1981	100,000	102,554	93,000
Consolidated Natural Gas Co. Deb. 2 3/4's - 1968....	83,000	83,111	75,530
Consumers Power Company 1st Mtge. 3 1/8's - 1981	100,000	100,299	91,000
Georgia Power Company 1st Mtge. 3½'s - 1981.	150,000	151,406	141,000
Ohio Power Company 1st Mtge. 3 3/8's - 1981	100,000	102,355	94,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co.. Deb. 3½'s - 1981	100,000	101,488	97,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. Deb. 3 5/8's - 1991..	100,000	103,625	96,000

*Original cost less amortization of premiums, where applicable.

	PAR VALUE	BOOK VALUE*	MARKET VALUE
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.			
Deb. 3¼'s - 1971 Reg...	$ 134,000	$ 132,660	$ 134,000
Southern California Gas Co.			
1st Mtge. Ser. B, 3 7/8's-'81	150,000	153,024	150,000
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co.			
1st Mtge. Pipeline 3½'s-1975	200,000	202,592	192,000
Texas Electric Service Co.			
1st Mtge. 3 3/8's - 1981	150,000	151,219	154,500
United Gas Corporation			
S/F Deb. 4 3/8's - 1972	92,000	94,361	93,840
Railroads			
Chicago Rock Island & Pac. R.R.Co.			
Income Deb. 4½'s - 1995	100,000	101,382	95,000
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.			
1st Mtge. 4¼ - 1990....	150,000	135,000	124,500
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.			
1st Mtge. 4¼ - 2005....	150,000	135,000	123,000
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis R.R. Co.			
Income Deb. 4½'s - 1989	200,000	200,000	190,000
Industrial:			
Allied Chemical and Dye Corp.			
Deb. 3½'s - 1978.....	200,000	198,000	196,000
Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd.			
S/F Deb. 3 7/8's - 1970 Gtd.	81,000	81,933	81,810
Atlantic Refining Company			
Deb. 2 5/8's - 1966.....	50,000	50,224	46,000
Celanese Corp. of America			
Deb. 3's - 1965.....	63,000	63,563	54,180
Food Machinery Corp.			
S/F Deb. 2½'s - 1962.....	70,000	68,481	63,700
General Electric Co.			
20 Yr. Deb. 3½% -1976....	150,000	150,750	148,500
General Motors Corp.			
Deb. 3¼'s - 1979	150,000	150,654	144,000
Inland Steel Company			
1st Mtge. Ser. I, 3.20 - 1982	88,000	88,000	82,720
National Dairy Products Corp.			
Deb. 2 3/4's - 1970.....	200,000	203,339	180,000
Phillips Petroleum Co.			
S/F Deb. 2 3/4's - 1964	190,000	192,915	178,600
Scott Paper Company			
3's Conv. Deb. - 1971	150,000	167,205	159,000
Shamrock Oil & Gas. Corp.			
S/F Deb. 3½'s - 1967.....	91,000	92,043	87,360
Shell Union Oil Corp.			
Deb. 2½'s - 1971.....	140,000	141,191	124,600
Socony Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.			
Deb. 2½'s - 1976.....	200,000	199,250	176,000
Westinghouse Electric Corporation			
Deb. 2 5/8's - 1971.....	100,000	100,356	90,000
TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS	$5,162,000	$5,182,805	$4,880,840
TOTAL BONDS	$5,575,000	$5,593,104	$5,270,799

*Original cost less amortization of premiums, where applicable.

	SHARES	BOOK VALUE	MARKET VALUE
PREFFRED STOCKS			
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. non-cum., 5%.....	10,000	$ 106,714	$ 110,000
Caterpillar Tractor Co.,Cum. 4.20%	500	51,213	50,000
Con. Edison Co. of N.Y. Cum. $5.00	1,000	105,000	107,000
Consumers Power Co., Cum. $4.50	500	53,271	50,000
El Paso Natural Gas Co., Cum 4.10%	500	56,000	45,500
El Paso Natural Gas Co., Cum 5½%	1,000	101,090	101,000
General Motors Corp. Cum $5.00	1,000	121,365	117,000
Illinois Power Co. Cum 4.70%	2,000	102,000	102,000
International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd., Cum. 7%.....	1,000	120,000	131,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Cum. 5%	6,000	152,937	162,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. Cum. 6%	200	25,549	27,200
Radio Corp. of America, Cum $3.50	800	61,219	60,800
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Cum., 5.10%.....	1,000	102,181	99,000
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Cum., 4.90%.....	1,000	100,000	97,000
United States Rubber Co., 8% non-cum., 1st.....	400	64,600	64,000
United States Steel Corp. Cum 7%	1,000	141,937	151,000
TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS	27,900	$ 1,465,076	$ 1,474,500
COMMON STOCKS			
Aluminum Co. of America.....	2,000	$ 159,321	$ 224,000
Aluminum Ltd.....	660	32,154	91,080
American Can Company.....	2,000	63,067	86,000
American Natural Gas Co.....	3,600	130,381	252,000
American Telephone & Tel. Co.	1,800	255,870	313,200
Commonwealth Edison Co.....	1,700	44,761	69,700
Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	1,500	42,436	58,500
Consumers Power Company.....	1,575	57,973	77,175
Continental Oil Co. of Del..	1,800	68,143	219,600
Creole Petroleum Co.....	1,773	42,649	156,024
Dow Chemical Company.....	1,500	85,773	112,500
duPont (E.I.) de Nemours Co.	2,500	109,672	505,000
Eastern Air Lines, Inc.....	1,500	38,604	73,500
Eastman Kodak Company.....	3,097	121,116	284,924
Ford Motor Company.....	200	12,900	12,000
General Electric Company....	8,000	188,334	488,000
General Motors Corporation..	9,450	85,644	453,600
General Public Utilities Corp.	3,900	75,784	148,200
Gulf Oil Corporation.....	1,170	41,387	138,060
Gustin Bacon Mfg. Co.....	2,700	167,702	170,100
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	800	98,322	108,800
Hercules Powder Company.....	1,500	27,157	64,500
Humble Oil & Refining Co....	1,800	26,637	208,800
Illinois Power Company.....	1,000	40,212	55,000
Insurance Co. of North America	2,400	109,738	232,800
Intl. Business Machines Corp.	6,284.53	389,695	2,909,737
Kennecott Copper Corporation	2,000	186,404	274,000
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. B	500	45,378	33,000
McGraw Electric Company	2,200	114,023	162,800
Monsanto Chemical Company...	6,120	77,316	238,680
National Lead Company.....	1,000	32,335	110,000

	SHARES	BOOK VALUE	MARKET VALUE
COMMON STOCKS (continued)			
New York State Electric & Gas Corporation.....	3,000	$ 85,245	$ 114,000
Northern Natural Gas Co...	3,400	117,690	163,200
Ohio Edison Company.....	2,000	72,261	104,000
Penney (J.C.) Company.....	2,500	72,730	217,500
Peoples Gas, Light, & Coke Co.	440	55,695	71,280
Pfizer (Chas.) & Company..	1,000	29,622	50,000
Phillips Petroleum Company	6,000	87,728	318,000
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	2,625	79,452	228,375
Procter & Gamble Company..	1,800	32,182	95,400
Sears, Roebuck & Company	8,181	62,938	261,792
Sherwin-Williams Company..	1,500	77,189	174,000
Sinclair Oil Corporation..	2,272	105,802	136,320
Southern Company.....	2,600	39,700	54,600
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana	5,000	97,727	300,000
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	10,080	123,810	564,480
Texas Company.....	4,600	66,884	266,800
Travelers Insurance Company	1,200	103,723	79,200
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	2,000	58,058	236,000
Union Tank Car Company	2,000	49,572	62,000
United Fruit Company.....	2,000	96,252	96,000
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	2,500	65,286	137,500
TOTAL COMMON STOCKS	144,727	$ 4,550,434	$ 12,061,727
GRAND TOTAL.....		$11,608,614	$ 18,807,026

Building Fund:			
U.S. Treasury Bills due 10-11-56	$ 50,000	$ 49,699	$ 49,920
Building Operating:			
U.S. Treasury Bills due 10-11-56	75,000	149,736	149,880
U.S. Treasury Cert. of Indebt. due 2-57	75,000		

Carnegie Endowment

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EDWARD MURROW

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

ASSEMBLY OF CAPTIVE EUROPEAN NATIONS CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO ATTEND RECEPTION FOR THE PRESS AT 12:15 P.M. TOMORROW FRIDAY AT

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER UNITED NATIONS PLAZA STOP OCCASION IMPORTANT PLENARY MEETINGS WITH PARTICIPATION FOR FIRST TIME NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING EUROPEAN DELEGATES

BRUTUS COSTE

SECRETARY GENERAL

544P..

no phoned

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

To meet

The Hon. C. M. Woodhouse, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Director General of the Royal Institute of International Affairs

Dr. James T. Shotwell

President Emeritus

of the

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

requests the pleasure of your presence at

Carnegie Endowment International Center

The Terrace-Lounge

United Nations Plaza at 46th Street

Thursday afternoon, September 29th '55

at four-thirty

no-phone

Please reply to Carnegie
Endowment for International Peace
345 East 46th Street, New York 17
(OXford 7-3131 - Mrs. Holohan)

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Meeting for Dr. Philip E. Mosely
Director of Studies, Council on Foreign Relations

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF RUSSIA: SUMMER, 1956

Wednesday, September 26th, 1956

5:15 p.m.

The Council on Foreign Relations has arranged a meeting for Dr. Philip E. Mosely, Director of Studies, to be held here at the Council on Wednesday, September 26th at 5:15 p.m. Dr. Mosely will discuss his personal impressions of political and intellectual life gained from a visit this past summer. Dr. Mosely has had a distinguished career as a specialist on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. As an advisor to the State Department, he attended the Potsdam Conference and many other important international meetings. Formerly Director of the Russian Institute of Columbia University, Dr. Mosely remains Adjunct Professor of International Relations. Dr. John Hazard will preside.

Tea will be served at 5:15. Dr. Mosely's talk will begin at 5:30, and the meeting will adjourn, after discussion, at 6:30. We hope very much that you may be able to attend. please mail the enclosed card if you plan to come.

Melvin Conant
Acting Director of Meetings

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

September 24, 1956

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing copies of press reaction and reporting on the establishment here in the Carnegie Endowment International Center of New York City's first educational television production center.

This is a plan into which quite a bit of work and some dreams have been put during the past year and a half, and it is good to see it come to pass.

As much as any single move the Carnegie Endowment has made since the building was completed, this will, I believe, serve as a multiplier of endeavor centering in the Carnegie International Building.

With best wishes

Sincerely,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

September 13, 1956

NEW YORK TIMES
page 37

EDUCATORS PLAN TV STUDIO IN CITY

Will Set It Up Before Year's End and Produce Shows for National Release

New York City's first educational television production center will be established before the end of the year.

The Metropolitan Educational Television Association, Inc., a nonprofit corporation chartered by the State Board of Regents, said yesterday it planned to establish the center. It will produce programs for release here and to television stations over the country.

The center will start in small, rented quarters in the Carnegie Endowment International Center, United Nations Place at Forty-sixth Street. All programming will be on kinescope, but eventually the association hopes to have transmitting facilities.

The announcement was made by Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, chairman of the board of trustees of the association and executive vice president of New York University. He said the association had been seeking support for the last year for such a station so that program experimentation could take place.

Dr. Newsom disclosed that "substantial" support had been received. The amount was said to be about $500,000. It came from the Fund for Adult Education, the Avalon Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the New York Foundation, the Old Dominion Foundation, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Among the association's constituents are the Board of Education, the Board of Higher Education, the State University of New York, the Roman Catholic schools of Manhattan and Brooklyn, Yeshiva University, Columbia University, Fordham University and City College.

NEW YORK TIMES
Editorial p. 34

TV FOR EDUCATION

The use of television for education has not, perhaps, made the spectacular progress that some of its more ardent advocates and prophets foresaw. Nevertheless, the vision of great usefulness remains valid and there are many signs that hard work, faith and a more practical approach have put TV for education on the threshold of a new day.

Yesterday the Metropolitan Educational Television Association, Inc., announced that it would build New York City's first educational television production center. This too is an old dream come true. It had been waiting on funds, now available in most encouraging breadth of interest through gifts by the Fund for Adult Education, the Avalon Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the New York Foundation, the Old Dominion Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The production center will include a fully equipped television studio and facilities for production and recording of programs. It will be housed in the Carnegie Endowment International Center opposite the United Nations.

Twenty-three American cities have educational television stations in operation. Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, board chairman of M. E. T. A., hopes that a transmitting station may later be added to the center here to give Greater New York a full-time educational TV station. Meanwhile the programs produced here, from the great cultural resources available in New York, will be available for use in the beginnings of state-aided TV for education just getting under way in New York and also throughout the country.

This is still pioneer work. It has been beset by technical problems, by limited horizons of politicians and educators as well, and other troubles. Commercial television has helped point the way to what educational TV can be. The future beckons as we learn how to use a new art of communication.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
page 20

Education TV Center Under Way

City's First Due To Open by Jan. 1

The Metropolitan Educational Television Association Inc. announced yesterday that it has begun construction of the city's first educational television production center at the Carnegie Endowment International Center at 46th St. and First Ave.

After four years of planning and one of fund-raising, E. A. Hungerford jr., executive director of the association, said preliminary bids have been accepted for construction work in the basement of the Carnegie building, across the avenue from the United Nations building, and the "program factory" will be ready by the first of the year.

The "factory" will consist of a fully equipped television studio and supporting facilities for the production and recording of programs, Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, chairman of the association's board of trustees and executive vice-president of New York University, said. Once suitable program formats have been devised, he said, transmitting facilities may be added to the center to give Greater New York a full-time educational television station.

Contributions for the center have come from the Fund for Adult Education, the Avalon Fund, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the New York Foundation, the Old Dominion Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The contributions are estimated at $500,000, although Mr. Hungerford said no exact figure would be cited since it "might seem too low for sophisticated television people and too high for sophisticated educators."

The association, Mr. Hungerford said, will move its offices from 30 E. 40th St. to the Carnegie Building in "a week or so." The Carnegie building offers, in addition to basement quarters, meeting rooms already equipped for television transmission.

The association is a non-profit private educational corporation chartered by the New York State Board of Regents to develop educational television in New York City.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

September 20, 1955

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

The next meeting of the Executive Committee has been scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, November 2, at 3:30 o'clock, in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment Building. I am writing to inform you of this in the event you wish to attend, although attendance by Trustees other than members of this Committee is optional.

The agenda of the meeting will include matters which will be fully considered at the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees on December 12. We will follow the usual practice of forwarding you a full set of documents relating to the agenda before the December meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

DOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

September 18, 1956

To: The Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on September 21 at 9:30 A.M. in the Terrace Lounge of the Carnegie Endowment Building.

The principal item of business will be formal approval of a recommendation made by the Building Committee with respect to an increase in the scope of work to be undertaken in converting the ground floor and basement space for use as a World Affairs Service Bureau and to accommodate an educational television production center to be established by the Metropolitan Educational Television Association.

Members of the Executive Committee have already individually indicated their approval of the Building Committee's recommendation, but it has not been possible for the Committee to convene formally until this time. While the presence of Trustees is not required, I thought you would wish to be apprised of this meeting. Minutes of the meeting and supporting documents will be sent to you within a few days after the meeting is held.

Cordially yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

25 July 1955

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Dear Ed,

I believe you will be interested in seeing the attached copy of an address by Joseph E. Johnson at the annual meeting of the Harvard Foundation and the Law School Alumni on 15 June 1955.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William G. Avirett
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

With the warmest of congratulations on that Mount Holyoke degree.

Text of Address by Joseph E. Johnson
President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
to be given at the
Annual Meeting of the Harvard Foundation and the Law School Alumni
in the Harkness Quadrangle
Harvard University
at 12 noon, June 15, 1955

A little over a year ago an important ceremony took place in Sanders Theater. Though I am an assiduous reader of the daily press and of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, the event escaped my attention until recently. But this delay was unimportant. I already knew of the deeds that it celebrated. Indeed I am rather glad I remained so long in ignorance, for I now have the ideal forum in which to speak of the ceremony.

On May 27, 1954, members of the faculties of Harvard University "gathered together" in the words of Professor Samuel Eliot Morison, "to express (their) gratitude to President Pusey and the other Governing Authorities of Harvard University for their resolute defense of academic freedom in these troublous times." On behalf of his fellows, Professor Archibald MacLeish presented citations of commendation to former Provost Buck, Dean Griswold, Judge Wyzanski, Mr. Charles A. Coolidge and President Pusey.

The Harvard Foundation for Advanced Study and Research is in a sense the corporate body of those who have studied in certain of the graduate schools of the University. All who belong to it were privileged here at Harvard to be at least lesser members of a great community of scholars, and thus to obtain some sense of the significance of such a community, not only to its members, but to the larger society in which it exists. An overwhelming majority of us came to understand then, or later, that communities of scholars like this one have an organic relationship to the larger society and that the health of the one is inseparable from that of the other.

It is of vital importance to us, as Harvard men, but even more as citizens of a free society, that this particular community of scholars, with all its rights, privileges, and responsibilities, should be protected against the insidious virus of anti-intellectualism, of fear of freedom and scorn for law, that has been abroad in the land, and against its carriers.

I desire, therefore, Mr. President, to associate myself, even at this late date, with the warm and eloquent tribute paid you and the other Constituted Authorities of Harvard by the faculties last year. Furthermore, even though I have no mandate, not even such as might have been derived from asking the approval of Dexter Perkins, the Chairman of the Harvard Foundation Council, - though I have no mandate to do so, I am confident I do not presume too much in speaking on behalf of the Harvard Foundation and all its members to thank you, sir, and the other University authorities for your wise, firm and courageous action.

. . . . . .

"What was in issue here in the winter and spring of 1953 was," said Professor MacLeish, "nothing less than the integrity of this oldest of American universities, and the integrity therefore of all institutions which, in our free society, maintain and defend the freedom of the mind."

Freedom of the mind was never more essential than it is today. The world we live in, and must cope with, challenges the best in the best of us. The other day at West Point, President Eisenhower, noting that in our time "a natural process (of change) has become a cataclysmic rush," stated that this means "that we must think better, we must think faster, and we must think more wisely than ever before." If there is to be thought of the quality Mr. Eisenhower spoke of, it must come from men of intellectual power,

and they must have freedom to probe, to experiment, to challenge accepted notions, to formulate new hypotheses, and to test, reject or modify them. The danger to our civilization lies not in new ideas, but in complacent acceptance of outmoded ones.

I have become increasingly aware of this danger since I took on my present job, which is to administer a foundation whose mission is, in its founder's words, "to hasten the abolition of international war ...." Of course I recognize that many old ideas and concepts are still valid, and, as one trained in history at Harvard, I know that the past has much to teach us, even the remote past of Thucydides, as Louis Halle has reminded us in his recent book, Civilization and Foreign Policy. But as I grope for ways to fulfill the Endowment's task, I am repeatedly struck by the fact that there are many old concepts that no longer have the same validity they possessed in the past and that nevertheless still mold our thinking about current world problems, sometimes to a dangerous degree.

I can give here only a few illustrations of what I mean. A thorough examination of the relation of old concepts to new realities would require at least a full length book - a book as yet unwritten.

The history of the modern Western world, which is the history best known to most of us, and international law, which is a creature of this same modern Western world, have taught us to think of problems largely in terms of nation states and of relations between the governments of those states. But this is a woefully inadequate approach today. The increased impact of democratic influences on the arena of trans-national relations has made the conduct of foreign relations much more complicated and difficult. Mr. Walter Lippmann has recently, in his book The Public Philosophy, written forcefully, but I hope with too great pessimism, on this topic.

This increased impact has had other results. It has, for example, led to a tremendous growth in a "peoples-to-peoples" relationship in matters directly involving, or bordering on, public policy. Such non-governmental organizations as the World Council of Churches and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions are today trans-national powers, whose voices are heeded in national capitals, and whose representatives not only have legally recognized status at the United Nations, but influence the decision-making process in its halls.

So far as I am aware, no one has yet made a systematic study of the impact of the myriad of non-governmental trans-national activities upon world politics or upon developments within individual states.

. . . . . .

A large part of the world, roughly that part which was represented at the recent Bandung Conference, is composed of non-Western peoples, of peoples to whom the state system of the West, and the concepts derived from it, are alien, or at best, new. Until recently, one may accurately say until 1945, this fact had little international operational significance. Western diplomatic historians might perhaps comment, with amused superciliousness, on a haughty communication which the Emperor of China addressed to George III, but the attitude underlying that message was no matter for serious study.

No longer is this the case. And yet we have made little effort to discover whether the Western state system and its conceptual framework are acceptable even to the few leaders in Eastern lands who have had a Western-style education, much less to the hundreds of millions who have not.

Then there is the challenge of the Soviet ideology and system. However much the men of the Kremlin may, when it suits their convenience, prate of sovereignty and follow

the forms of traditional intercourse between states, in fact they reject, both in doctrine and in practice, what Dean Acheson once called "the comity of nations." This is a fact which has bearing on important problems such as the relation of Moscow to the satellite governments, the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, the appointment of neutral members of truce observation teams, the activities of the Cominform. What price the law of Grotius?

So altered is our world that our very terminology is antiquated. The word "international," for example, was, so it is said, coined by Jeremy Bentham in 1780. Bentham was the father of utilitarianism, and his new word was truly useful in his day. But its utility is so limited today that in writing these remarks I have had to employ it sparingly and with hesitation. Indeed I have sometimes wondered whether the Carnegie Endowment might not perform a real public service by offering a prize to the person who would invent a word having the same significance for 1955 that "international" had for 1780.

Or take the words "war" and "peace." The title and mission of my institution reflect the traditional view that these are mutually exclusive, -opposite sides of a coin. We have only to glance at the world around us to recognize that this notion no longer holds. To me, it is helpful to think of the war-peace relationship as a spectrum; at one end would be friendly, equal, unforced relations, such as now characterize by and large the dealings between Britain and the United States, and, at the other, total war. In between are attitudes ranging from suspicion, through differing degrees of unfriendliness, to open hostility; the methods employed have a similar range, including persuasion, political pressure, economic coercion, psychological campaigns, subversion, threat of force, atomic attack on industrial centers.

Whether this way of looking at the matter is of real value, only a thorough testing can tell. All I am certain of is that the old way is as inadequate as Einstein found Newtonian physics to be.

Still another subject which needs the most thorough study, and needs it urgently, is the role of force in foreign policy and in the whole power complex of the modern world. A century and a quarter ago the Prussian general, Clausewitz, seriously studied war. Far too few have followed in his footsteps; indeed few outside the military have even studied Clausewitz.

The best known of Clausewitz' conclusions was that which he phrased as follows: "...war is not merely a political act but a real political instrument, a continuance of political intercourse, a carrying out of the same by other means." That was a useful formulation - until 1914. But the war of 1914 and that of 1939 went out of control, became what someone has called "hyperbolic wars." And now, since 1945, the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union possess, and others probably could possess, weapons of such destructive power that no war in which they were used could be considered an extension of political intercourse, an instrument of national policy in the old sense.

I take it that an acute and painful consciousness that thermonuclear warfare could not be an instrument of policy lay behind President Eisenhower's recent suggestion that there may no longer be any alternative to peace. He was reflecting the realization that old and tested doctrine is no longer applicable. He was, I suspect, also reflecting something much more grave. If, as some have suggested, the Korean war was the last important war to be fought without employing atomic weapons, and if, as is also argued, the employment of low-powered fission bombs is bound to be followed in due course by hydrogen-bomb attacks on the civilian population of this country, then the alternative courses open to

the President of the United States are sharply limited, and he may be faced with truly awful decisions.

When men speak, as some do even in high places, of "atomic stalemate," they are suggesting that the danger of hydrogen-bomb attack will prevent the President and the men in the Kremlin alike from doing anything to trigger an atomic war. I dislike the phrase, for to imply that the process of power politics in the atomic age is a game like chess is not a useful contribution to rigorous analysis. I also question the concept. For one thing, it assumes that the Soviet leaders think as we do. For another, it ignores the elements of chance, of irrationality, of irresponsibility. Then too, it rests upon a set of assumptions that are not even working hypotheses.

There is today a variety of differing interpretations of the policy implication of the new weapons. This variety is in a way hopeful, for the very uncertainty puts a brake upon extremist counsels of whatever color.

But the magnitude of these differences is disturbing, for it reveals how shallow and superficial have been the analyses which have so far been made.

. . . . . .

Whether one looks into concepts of international law or into those of the role of force in relations between states, or into a number of others, he must be appalled by the degree to which policy-makers are forced, in making their decisions or in explaining them, to employ either concepts of, say, 1910, or hastily improvised makeshifts. Their task is comparable to that of a man trying to build a jet bomber with the scientific knowledge, the materials and the tools available to the Wright brothers. It is rather surprising that they do as well as they do.

. . . . . .

This is where the universities come in. It is to the communities of scholars, enjoying freedom of the mind, that we must turn for the fundamental research, for the formulation of the conceptual framework for our time, that will furnish the new tools for the policy-makers.

It is heartening to know that the universities are endeavoring to meet that great challenge. There are such institutions as the Center of International Studies at Princeton, the Institute of War and Peace Studies at Columbia, and the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Research is under way on the decision-making process in foreign affairs. The specialists on public opinion have developed techniques and furnished insights which can be valuable and which we are beginning to apply in the study of international relations.

Harvard men may be proud that their university is also making important contributions. The Russian Research Institute, the newly established Center for Middle Eastern Studies, the fascinating Program of International Legal Studies in the Law School, are notable ventures. The Russian Research Institute has already added much to our knowledge of the "riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma" which is the prime antagonist of the free world, and has furnished new tools for the policy-makers. The impact of the others will, I am confident, soon be felt.

In speaking of Harvard's role, I can not refrain from striking one faintly sour note. As a member of the Harvard family, I rejoice, Mr. Pusey, in your choice for Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. But McGeorge Bundy, as I have had the privilege of learning from close contact, is one of the keenest and most original of this country's students of foreign affairs. There are not so many of these that he can easily be spared. I hope, sir, that we shall not have to spare him completely, or for too long.

If the universities have made a good beginning in this work, it is, as the men involved know better than any others, only a beginning. The opportunities and the demands are limitless. Harvard can be proud of the men from the College and the graduate schools, and the faculties, who have had a hand in making policy in these "troublous times." The roster is a distinguished one. Dean Acheson, Dillon Anderson, "Chip" Bohlen, Robert Bowie, James B. Conant, Robert Cutler, Ernest Gross, Milton Katz, William Langer, C.B. Marshall, J. Robert Oppenheimer, are a few who come readily to mind. They, and men like them, must continue to serve. But that is not enough. They and their fellows from many other institutions need help such as only great institutions of learning can give.

. . . . . .

When Mr. Perkins invited me to speak today, he told me I could talk on any subject I chose, but he did hope I'd work in a plug for the Harvard Foundation. The moment for the commercial has now arrived.

The function of the Foundation is, as its name indicates, the support and promotion of "advanced study and research" at Harvard. One of the areas in which advanced study and research are most desperately needed is in problems of war and peace, of foreign policy. Harvard has an obligation to itself, and to its country, to play a leading role in this as in other fields. The alumni of the graduate schools have a special obligation to themselves and to the University to see that it does play such a role. The fulfillment of that obligation requires interest, help, - money. Therefore, I urge you to support the Harvard Foundation for Advanced Study and Research.

. . . . . .

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

22 July 1955

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Dear Ed,

Enclosed is a copy of the proposal for a Service Bureau for World Affairs which was submitted to The Ford Foundation on 20 July on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment in cooperation with the Foreign Policy Association. A copy of the letter of transmittal is also enclosed which reflects the joint responsibility which the Endowment is undertaking with the Foreign Policy Association in this application for funds.

Copies of this proposal in semi-final form were circulated to the members of the Executive Committees of the Carnegie Endowment and the Foreign Policy Association respectively. Five members of the Endowment's Executive Committee - Messrs. Bundy, Rockefeller, Kirk, Nolde, and I - gave their approval. The others could not be reached in time.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph E. Johnson

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Copy

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

20 July 1955

Mr. H. Rowan Gaither, Jr., President
The Ford Foundation
477 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Gaither:

We submit herewith a request for a grant from the Ford Foundation for the establishment of a Service Bureau for World Affairs.

This request is the result of more than a year of hard study and thought by a number of concerned individuals.

It reflects our belief that the next ten years will be crucial for American foreign policy and for the world, and our conviction that this is a significant project which can contribute substantially to the task of citizen education in problems of world affairs, a task to which we know the Ford Foundation is dedicated.

This proposal represents further our conviction that the one clear and inescapable criterion of the worth of an enterprise in this field is whether it really serves the public interest better than any alternative. We believe that this Bureau has that possibility:

(1) Because the country needs a single impartial agency of sufficient stature and scope to become the recognized distribution point of materials, services, and aids of various kinds;
(2) Because the more centralized distribution of many services is far more economical and efficient than a splinter situation, both in unit costs and in size of market reached.

We are painfully aware of the limitations of the present proposal. Given the best of all possible worlds, we could readily have devised a better scheme. But we have been faced with a complicated and confused set of factors, including a number of existing organizations, and we have tried to hammer out a plan which provides a sound base for future developments. Just how those developments will look when they come, we do not pretend to know.

We stand ready to provide as much additional information as you and your associates want and as we can muster. The two consultants responsible for the study and first recommendations will be available throughout the summer. The two of us will be more than happy to sit down with you and other officers of the Foundation, either together or singly, to explore the implications, consequences and conditions of this proposal, and the nature and scope of the contributions which our respective organizations are prepared to make to the proposed Service Bureau.

Yours sincerely,

Joseph E. Johnson
President, Carnegie Endowment
for International Peace

John W. Nason
President, Foreign Policy Association

July 19, 1955

PROPOSAL

FOR A

SERVICE BUREAU FOR WORLD AFFAIRS

PRESENTED TO

THE FORD FOUNDATION

BY

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

AND

THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

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Annexes

A - Background, including detailed list of consultations

B - Additional values and side effects

C - Some case studies in expected impact of proposed Bureau

D - Detailed five-year budget and staff pattern

E - Organizational relationships in the field of adult education in international affairs

F - Excerpts from expert recommendations on the Book, Pamphlet and Document Shop

G - Preliminary Report of February, 1955

H - Comments on Relevant Portions of Preliminary Report

PROPOSAL FOR

A SERVICE BUREAU FOR WORLD AFFAIRS

PURPOSE

The proposed Service Bureau for World Affairs is designed to provide a sound and economical base for the sustained and varied general effort required for the development of an adequate program of citizen education in world affairs.

It offers an efficient device for assisting all interested organizations and individuals in their efforts to meet the following needs:

1. A single entity sufficiently well known and effective to provide a focal point both for inquiries and for dissemination of all relevant materials and services.
2. More rational cooperation and collaboration among organizations primarily concerned with international affairs education.
3. Increased circulation for programs and program materials on international affairs now available from all responsible official and unofficial sources.
4. Assistance in the development of a wide variety of new materials to meet the needs of particular audiences for information of various kinds.
5. The development of community activities to make the educational programs of national organizations more effective "where people live."
6. The development of sustained high-quality professional and voluntary leadership and a broader base of financial support for educational activities in the field of international affairs.
7. More effective use of the exceptional opportunities presented by the presence of the United Nations in the United States, expecially through the thousands of daily visitors it attracts.

RATIONALE

The propositions which lead to the belief in the importance of this proposal can be blocked out in this order:

American foreign policy in the next ten years may determine "whether this nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure." In our democratic society there is an organic connection, an unavoidable correlation, between an effective foreign policy and an alert and informed public. The report of the Study Committee on Policy and Program for the Ford Foundation is sufficiently eloquent on the "transcendent importance" of these problems in our generation to require no reinforcement here.

Although foreign affairs are of primary importance to everyone, they command primary attention from very few. Therefore, an effective educational campaign to stimulate and nourish interest in foreign affairs must be related to the varying active interests of American citizens in terms of the manifold local, regional and national associations and organizations in which they have grouped themselves.

By working through existing organizations, a program of education in world affairs not only gains the momentum of established interests and programs, but also ensures the diversity of approach, of material and of attitude which are the fundamental democratic safeguards for free inquiry and judgment against propaganda and regimentation.

Increased flow of information and discussion from an increasing number of sources should tend to mobilize latent interest in ever widening circles.

Since there is no end in sight to the growing need for public understanding of foreign policy problems, and since the process of education is always slow, sound programs of education in world affairs must be planned for sustained and cumulative effect over a period of years. A development period of not less than five years is required to provide the necessary runway, and ten years does not pass the boundary of reasonable working assumptions.

PROPOSAL

It is proposed to establish a Service Bureau for World Affairs, in the Carnegie Endowment Building, adjacent to the United Nations, which will be an information and educational center of national reach, designed to serve the public interest to the greatest possible degree. Such a Service Bureau would (1) operate as a clearinghouse and service center, collecting, distributing and encouraging the production of -- or in the last resort, producing itself -- materials, information and services related to public understanding of the UN and world affairs; and (2) make these materials and services available, either free or for a fee, to local, regional and national organizations, as well as to interested individuals, through cooperation with citizen organizations and individual citizens, through personal contact and through correspondence.

The Bureau is to be an impartial educational service agency, with no public membership and expressing no position on public issues. This avoidance of specific statements on policy questions is based on the belief that good policies carry their own persuasion and can best be achieved by the widest possible discussion of the broadest possible spectrum of relevant facts.

SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES

[The following services are described separately for convenience in presentation. They will be closely related in operation and mutually supporting to the extent that the public should be almost unaware of departmentalization.]

1. Clearinghouse and information service on programs, program aids and services* available from all sources -- governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental -- on the United Nations and world affairs in general, or on

*Services # 1 and #5 include and enlarge activities pioneered by the Bureau of Information of the Conference Group of U.S. National Organizations on the United Nations in response to increasing demands for information. As this operation lies outside the primary function of the Conference Group, we have every reason to assume they would be willing to turn over its activities to the proposed Service Bureau, as soon as practical, in the belief that only such a comprehensive integration of services can effectively meet the full range of public demand.

special foreign policy problems such as foreign trade, atomic energy, and regional associations.

2. Audio-Visual Services - Regular showings of documentary films on international affairs from all sources, screening service for such films, and clearinghouse for information about films, kinescopes and other audio-visual aids.

3. Book, Pamphlet and Document Service - Display and sale of pamphlets, documents and books on international affairs produced by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, United States Government, non-governmental organizations, commercial publishers and university and institute presses, including mail-order service to individuals and groups and looking toward the possible development of nationwide distribution methods through local public service distributors.

4. Exhibits which should also be suitable for circulation to regional and local information centers. It is hoped that many of these would be provided by non-governmental organizations, private industry and United Nations delegations.

5. Consultation Service to communities and organizations to be developed in response to requests. Such assistance would be available in the following areas: publication of pamphlets and graphic materials, organizational techniques, leadership and personnel training and community analysis.

6. Research and Reference Service - To answer directly or to refer to competent sources questions on the full range of international relations and on organizational and educational activities in this field.

7. Media Liaison Service - Research and other assistance in making full and accurate information available to writers and producers for commercial media.

8. Advice and Assistance Concerning Special Events

   a) Routine Secretariat Services

   The Service Bureau's year-round program services, materials, staff and office facilities would make possible expert assistance and

substantial economies in many "special event" programs where the practice generally has been to use separate staff, office quarters and other overhead, e.g., UN Day, Human Rights Day, World Children's Day, World Health Day.*

b) Special Coordinating Services

As a focal point for collecting and exchanging ideas and plans for special events, commemorations, etc., the Service Bureau should be able to provide major economies and effective services as follows: (1) by advice and expert staff assistance in the planning and coordination of special events either in the initial stages or throughout any such temporary activity; and (2) by assembling panels of names of specially qualified citizen leaders or experts who would be potentially useful in such special projects.*

9. Background Briefing Service for Community Leaders

a) Regular briefings: once, twice or three times a week, as may be feasible and necessary, for citizen groups referred to the Bureau by community and national organizations, (1) on foreign policy questions with particular attention to analysis of the UN in terms of American interest and other elements of American foreign policy, and (2) on community programming and leadership techniques. The special UN briefing sessions are limited to the UN point of view, U.S. Mission briefings have decreased greatly as a result of economy cuts.**

b) Special briefings: Institutes, seminars, etc. for special groups which cannot now be served through existing United Nations, United States or private facilities, such as visiting boards of education, national boards of citizens' organizations and graduate student groups.

*Refer to Annex E on organizational relationships in the field of adult education in world affairs.

**Assurances have been received that both the United Nations Secretariat and U.S. Government officials from the U.S. Mission to the United Nations and the State Department welcome the establishment of these supplementary services and will cooperate in their development.

Methods and Principles of Development

The existence of a clearinghouse and pooling mechanism should, in itself, help to identify gaps in available services and thus stimulate organizational and community action to fill those gaps.

The Bureau itself could provide an additional creative influence, while remaining well within its basic policy of service and collaboration, through a variety of techniques including:

1. Circulating information about the nature of the demand for materials and services to all potential producers and suppliers.
2. Offering cooperation to single organizations or groups of organizations in the production of needed pamphlets or the development of needed services.
3. Helping to increase distribution of pamphlets and program aids which will permit lower unit costs, which, in turn, should lead to further increases in distribution.
4. Inviting cooperative examination of common problems as they are identified and discussion of the most effective methods of meeting such needs.
5. Initiating programs and services of its own which are not feasible through other organizations.

Through these techniques and others which may be developed as experience accumulates, the Bureau's programs can remain flexible, experimental and responsive to needs and opportunities as they arise.

Its usefulness in other parts of the country could increase as community groups in other areas are encouraged to undertake and maintain related activities because of the experienced guidance more easily accessible through the Bureau and the reduced local costs which result from the Bureau's centralized services.

STRUCTURE

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Foreign Policy Association are prepared to assume full legal and fiscal responsibility for the Service Bureau. A written agreement for this purpose is being prepared.

They would delegate responsibility for the operation of the Bureau to a Board of Managers (perhaps 15 members) on which the Foreign Policy Association and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace would each have two representatives.

The other members of the Board should be broadly representative, geographically, politically, and in areas of interest, including understanding and skills in business, labor, farm, women's and religious groups, education, research, press, publications, broadcasting, community organization, and the governmental process. Selection of Board members should depend not only upon their wisdom and experience, but also upon their ability to allocate the time required for a sustained contribution of concrete guidance.

In accordance with the broad principles and policies set forth in this proposal and with the special legal and fiscal obligations undertaken by the Carnegie Endowment and the Foreign Policy Association, the Board of Managers would be responsible for formulating and supervising the specific operating policies, programs and practices of the Service Bureau.

A series of special sub-committees of the Board of Managers, on which appropriate organizational leaders and other experts are invited to serve, should provide effective communication with other organizations in the field as well as a method of drawing upon a greater variety of special skills and influence.

Some of the activities of the Bureau will be carried on in direct cooperation with other organizations, in some cases perhaps jointly with the other organizations.

[The Program consultation services should be jointly managed by the Bureau and the Foreign Policy Association as they are so closely related to the present advisory services carried on by the Foreign Policy Association.

Several organizations might cooperate in the management of certain briefing services, including the Foreign Policy Association, the American Association for the United Nations, or the Conference Group of U. S. National Organizations on the United Nations.

The Reference and Research Service should draw upon the resources of the Carnegie Endowment, Foreign Policy Association, Council on Foreign Relations and possibly the Library of International Relations in Chicago.]

Very careful thought was given to the most desirable way of setting up the Service Bureau. After much consultation it became clear:

1. That the Bureau should not be established as an independent body. This would merely create one more agency in the field, whereas one of the purposes was to bring about a reduction, if possible, of competing organizations--or, at least a reduction of their competition.
2. That it would be tactically unwise to make the Bureau an exclusively Foreign Policy Association project, since the FPA has been, and is considered by some organizations to be, competitive in membership and in publications.
3. That the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is not set up to operate a general educational program of this character and that the assimilation of such an elaborate program would entail a change in the traditional concept of the Endowment's role.

The present proposal permits the Bureau to build on the combined prestige of two responsible and respected organizations of a purely educational character, profiting from the advantages each has to offer and yet remaining free from the limitations, real or fancied, of either one.

After a period of trial and error lasting two or three years, other forms of organizational structure and sponsorship should be considered. These might include a wholly independent corporate entity or a merger with the Foreign Policy Association.

OPERATIONAL DIRECTION AND STAFF

The Executive Director, appointed by and responsible to the Board of Managers, would be in charge of the development of professional and volunteer staffs within budgetary and policy limits defined by the Board. (See Annex D, attached, for tentative patterns.)

The Director of the Bureau, in addition to good substantive background and familiarity with community organization and governmental processes, should possess administrative skill and the ability to formulate and communicate ideas as well as a capacity for self-effacing leadership.

The volunteer staff should be carefully selected and organized to meet professional standards of skill, regularity and responsibility.

FINANCING

Attached to this proposal as Annex D is a breakdown by year of estimated staff needs and probable expenditures. These add up by year to the following totals:

1st year	$310,000
2nd year	$324,000
3rd year	$341,000
4th year	$373,000
5th year	$383,000
	$1,731,000

These figures do not include approximately $180,000, the expenditure of which the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace have authorized for suitable adaptation of their ground-floor space.

The next ten years will be crucial in the struggle for peace. They will therefore be crucial in world affairs education of the American people. On the one hand, the job to be done is colossal. On the other, people will not and cannot be expected to pay for what they do not realize they need.

Since the Bureau will not be a membership organization, it cannot count on dues, and it would defeat one of the purposes of the Bureau to compete for individual or corporate contributions in annual public campaigns.

It is true that, in addition to revenue derived from the Book, Pamphlet and Document Shop and from the sale of certain services, cooperating agencies may make limited financial contributions. It is also anticipated that special funds may be offered or sought from outside sources for occasional special projects of a type fully consistent with the guiding principles of the Service Bureau.

Although it is extremely difficult to estimate this potential income, it is painfully easy to point out that it will fall short of adequate revenue for the Bureau. In the nature of the situation the Service Bureau for World Affairs cannot pay its own way -- save in the contribution it ultimately makes to national understanding of America's role in world affairs and thereby to the peace and prosperity of the United States and of the world.

This request covers the first five years of a basic ten-year plan. Limiting the initial request to a five-year period gives all concerned the opportunity to review progress and consider, on the basis of experience, the area and amount of subsequent support.

A grant from the Ford Foundation is therefore requested in the amount of $1,731,000 for the first five-year period. It is suggested that fees and miscellaneous income resulting from the operation of the Bureau during this period be accrued in a special fund to be allocated later for regular expenses or for special projects not contemplated in the Budget now being submitted.

ANNEX A

BACKGROUND

The study upon which this proposal is based was undertaken as a result of growing concern over three specific aspects of the general problem of developing an adequate program of citizen education in world affairs:

1. Conspicuous gaps and inadequacies in the educational resources and in the number and variety of available programs in the field of international affairs. Valuable material reached too few people, while many organizations and communities struggled along with inadequate knowledge of the resources available to them; although many audiences and resources have been missed entirely, others have been called upon to the point where resentment has occasionally resulted.
2. An increasing recognition of the potential educational value of the "audience at our doorstep" in the form of 3,000-4,000 visitors from all parts of the country who visit the United Nations daily.
3. An acute inter-organizational problem involving the American Association for the United Nations, the U.S. Committee for the United Nations, and to a lesser degree, some other members of the Conference Group of U.S. National Organizations on the United Nations. Friction among these groups, inimical to the general well-being, has threatened to replace the constructive competition and collaboration necessary for an effective program of citizen education.

Another important element was the strong desire of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to ensure the most constructive utilization of the ground-floor space in its International Center Building to forward the purposes for which the Center was established.

Many unsuccessful efforts on the part of the organizations directly involved and of interested individuals to solve the problems listed above, and others, through informal negotiation and consultation, have dramatized the need for a new and dispassionate look at the problem as a whole, which might lead to practical and acceptable solutions.

To develop practical proposals for meeting these problems and opportunities, two special consultants* attached to the staff of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, under a generous grant from one of its Trustees, have worked under the general guidance of an Informal Advisory Committee.**

After extensive and, in many instances, repeated consultation with several hundred citizen leaders, educators and communications specialists all over the country, as well as with officials of the United States Government and of the United Nations, in New York and Washington, the consultants developed a number of suggestions, representing a distillation of many ideas about the most desirable ways of meeting widely recognized needs, chief among which is the proposed Bureau.

A list of additional unmet needs and promising suggestions has been compiled; and discussions are now under way of plans for continuing and possibly enlarging this type of exploration, evaluation and development activity.

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*Richard S. Winslow, former Secretary General of the U.S. Mission to the UN, and Mrs. Jeanne Singer, former Public Affairs Officer of the U.S. Mission to the UN.

**Miss Anna Lord Strauss, Board of Directors of the American Association for the United Nations, the Foreign Policy Association, the U.S. Committee for the UN, etc.; Mrs. Julie d'Estournelles, Woodrow Wilson Foundation and Secretary of the Conference Group; Wesley Rennie, Committee for Economic Development and Past Chairman of the Conference Group; Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment; Leslie Paffrath, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment; and William G. Avirett, Special Assistant to the President of the Carnegie Endowment and Chairman of the Conference Group.

CONSULTATIONS

In planning consultations, an attempt was made to discuss problems and proposals, both with those professionally engaged in various kinds of informational activities and with those who might be expected to cooperate in the future. The cities covered were chosen to give a range of those believed to have active programs or no programs, as well as those generally considered to be hostile or indifferent to educational programs in international affairs.

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UNITED NATIONS

Ahmad S. Bokhari	Under Secretary, Department of Public Information
Andrew W. Cordier	Executive Assistant to the Secretary General
Ralph J. Bunche	Under Secretary, United Nations
Alfred G. Katzin	Special Unit, Executive Office of the Secretary General
Benjamin A. Cohen	Former Assistant Secretary General for Public Information
Byron Price	Former Assistant Secretary General for Administration
Peter Aylen	Director, Radio Division, Department of Public Information
Wilder Foote	Director, Press and Publications Division, Department of Public Information
Tor Gjesdal	Former Principal Director, Department of Public Information
Charles Hogan	Chief, NGO Section, Department of Economic and Social Council
Dorothy Lewis	Public Liaison and Distribution Section, Department of Public Information
R. D. Mathewson	Chief of Sales and Circulation Section, Department of Public Information
T. A. Raman	Deputy Director, External and Specialized Agencies Service, Department of Public Information
William M. Agar	Chief of Visitors' Service Section, Department of Public Information
Janet de Salamanca	Speakers' Unit, Department of Public Information
Deborah Griffin	Public Reception Unit, Department of Public Information
Marie J. Carroll	Service to Readers Unit, UN Library

U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT

David Apter	Assistant Director, U.S. National Commission for UNESCO (recently resigned)
Howard A. Cook	Chief, Public Services Division
John Sherman Cooper	Ambassador to India
Herbert A. Fierst	Public Affairs Officer, Bureau of International Organizations Affairs
David McK. Key	Assistant Secretary, Office of International Organizations Affairs (recently resigned)
John Meagher	Radio and Television
Henry Suydam	Press Representative

U. S. CONGRESS

Boyd Crawford	Chief of Staff, U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs
Francis O. Wilcox	Chief of Staff, U. S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

U. S. MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations
General Stanton Babcock	Former Counselor
Mrs. Oswald B. Lord	U. S. Representative, Human Rights Commission
Wallace Irwin	Director, Public Affairs Office
William O. Hall	Adviser on international organization, administration and budgetary affairs
Frederick T. Rope	Press Officer
Luella Reckmeyer	Liaison officer with non-governmental organizations

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Charles Todd	Director, Office of Private Cooperation, N.Y.
Ethel Schroeder	Deputy Director, Office of Private Cooperation

EDUCATION

New York and Washington

Professor Waldo Chamberlin	Prof. of Government, New York University
Lois McCarthy	Executive Secretary, Council of National Organizations, Adult Education Association
Robert Reid	Executive Assistant, Committee on International Relations, National Education Association
Howard E. Wilson	Secretary, Educational Policies Commission, National Education Association

EDUCATION (cont'd.)

Other Cities

Charlottesville (Virginia)

John Gange	Director, Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs, University of Virginia

Chicago

Fred Harbison	Industrial Relations, University of Chicago
Cyrus Houle	Prof. of Adult Education, University of Chicago
Malcolm S. Knowles	Administrative Coordinator, Adult Education Association
Frank McCallister	Labor Education Division, Roosevelt College
Charles Nelson	Executive Director, American Foundation for Political Education
Eloise ReQua	Director, International Relations Library
Prof. Russell Smith	Assistant Dean, University of Chicago
Louise Leonard Wright	Mid-West Regional Director, Institute of International Education

Cambridge, Mass.

Marshall Shulman	Deputy Director, Russian Research Section, Harvard University

Los Angeles

Abbott Kaplan	Assistant Director, University Extension, University of California; Chairman, International Relations Committee, Adult Education Association, Los Angeles.
Chancellor Rufus Bernard von Kleinsmid	University of Southern California

Stanford, Calif.

Easton Rothwell	Director, Hoover Library, Stanford University

Phoenix

Dean Hanley	Phoenix College
Mr. Saur	American Institute for Foreign Trade

Kansas City

John Herring	Coordinator, Test Cities Project, Fund for Adult Education

Houston

Dr. W. W. Kemmerer	Houston School Board
Mrs. A. S. Vandervort, Jr.	Houston School Board

Richmond, Kentucky

Glenn A. McLain	Director, Eastern Kentucky Center of International Relations

Saint Paul

Dr. Turck	President, McAllister College

Seattle

Lyndon Marder	Prof. of Political Science, University of Washington
Prof. George Taylor	Director, Institute of Far Eastern Affairs, University of Washington
Jack E. Wright	Director of Bureau of Community Development, University of Washington

MEDIA

New York and Washington

Charles G. Bolte	Executive Director, American Book Publishers Council	) principally on the Book, Pamphlet and Document Shop
Raymond C. Harwood	Executive Vice President, Harper & Brothers	)
George Hecht	President, Doubleday and Co.	)
Alfred Knopf, Jr.	Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.	)
Kenneth Beer	Manhattan Publishing Co.	
Robert U. Brown	Editor & Publisher	
J. Montgomery Curtis	American Press Institute	
Thomas Erwin	Vice President, National Broadcasting Co.	
Ralph W. Hardy	Vice President, National Association of Radio & Television Broadcasters, Washington	
William W. Parrish	National Broadcasting Co.	
Edward Morgan	American Broadcasting Co.	
Pierre Huss	International News Service	
James Reston	Washington Correspondent, New York Times	
Lucien Warner	Washington Correspondent, Buffalo Courier	
Julien Bryan	Executive Director, International Film Foundation	

Other Cities

Chicago

Laurin Healy	Radio and TV Consultant

MEDIA (cont'd)

Dallas

Mr. Lamberts	Station WFAA
Ralph Nemens	Manager, Station WFAA
Clyde Rembert	Station KIRD
Robert E. Tripp	Station WFAA
William Ruggles	Chief Editorial Writer, Dallas News

Houston

Arthur Laro	Managing Editor, Houston Post
Ralph O'Leary	City Editor, Houston Post

Kansas City

Dowdall Davis	Editor, Kansas City Call
Henry C. Haskell	Foreign Editor, Kansas City Star
Randall Jesse	Program Director, Station WDAF-TV
John Krivas	TV Film Specialist

Los Angeles

Walter Koomb	Station WAC
Walter Wanger	Allied Artists, Beverly Hills

Phoenix

Fritz Marquardt	Editorial Writer, Phoenix Gazette
Jack Williams	News Editor, Station KOY

Saint Paul - Minneapolis

Carroll Binder	Editor, Editorial Page, Minneapolis Star Tribune
Herbert Lewis	Editor, Editorial Page, Pioneer Press

San Francisco

Templeton Peck	Editorial Writer, San Francisco Chronicle

NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHERS

New York and Washington

American Association for the United Nations
- Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Clark Eichelberger
- Oscar de Lima
- Estelle Linzer
- John V. P. Lassoe (recently resigned)
- Irving Salomon

U. S. Committee for the United Nations
- Morehead Patterson, former Chairman
- Frank X. White, Assistant to Mr. Patterson
- Lloyd Bailey, former Executive Director
- Theodore Smith, Executive Director

Bureau of Information of the Conference Group
- Katharine Garrigue Greef, Director
- Mildred F. Graham, Research Assistant

Joseph Barber) George Franklin)	Council on Foreign Relations
Bernard Bernstein	B'nai B'rith
Mrs. Davenport Bryan	Information Center for the UN
Stuart Brock	Congress of Industrial Organizations
Eleanor Coit	Director, American Labor Education Service
Earl Cruickshank	UN Observer, Chamber of Commerce
John Inman	Assistant Secretary, Church Peace Union
William Kemsley	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
Elizabeth M. Greenfield	Member of Board of Directors, Foreign Policy Association; former Director, World Affairs Council, Philadelphia
Zelia Ruebhausen	League of Women Voters
Pearl Willens	National Council of Jewish Women
Catherine Schaefer	National Catholic Welfare Conference
Snowden Herrick	Public Information Officer, ILO
Dorothy Fosdick	formerly on Policy Planning Staff, State Dept.
Mrs. George Bell	Committee for National Trade Policy,
Wallace J. Campbell	Director, Washington Branch Office, Cooperative League of the U.S.A.
John Miller	Executive Secretary, National Planning Association
Warren Nystrom	Foreign Policy Committee, Chamber of Commerce
Andrew Rice	Editor, Doorway to the Twentieth Century
Chester Williams	World Information, Inc.; former Deputy Director of Public Information, U.S. Mission to the UN
Arthur Sweetser	Former Director of UN Information Center, Washington

Other Cities

Chicago

Mrs. Robert Maynard	Director, AAUN, Chicago
B. D. Seamons,	Manager, World Trade Dept., Chamber of Commerce
Carter Davidson	Executive Director, World Affairs Council
Melvin Brorby	President, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations
Edith Sampson	Alternate U. S. Delegate, Fifth and Seventh General Assemblies of the UN

Kiwanis and Lions Clubs interviewed by Mrs. Louise Wright, Mid-West Director of the Institute for International Education.

Cleveland

Shepherd L. Witman	Executive Director, Cleveland World Affairs Council

Dallas

Mrs. John Brewer	League of Women Voters
Glen Costin	World Affairs Council
Judge Sarah Hughes	former President of National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs

Houston

Brown Booth	Secretary, Council on Foreign Relations
Gene Robbins	Public Relations Director, Chamber of Commerce; President of Sigma Delta Chi, Gulf State Chapter
Mrs. Louise Tennant	Head of UN Committee for Houston; Council of Church Women
Dr. Hardin Craig, Jr.	Co-chairman, UN Council of Houston
JamesMartin	Assistant to Director, Port of Houston Commission
Andre Crispin	President, Houston World Trade Association
R. C. Arlington	Houston Labor Council

Kansas City

Delmar Looby	Kansas City Council on World Affairs
James Powell	President, Kansas City Council on World Affairs
Dr. J. Allan Watson	President, Kansas City Council of Churches
Mrs. Demaree	Past President, AAUN, Kansas City Chapter
Eliot S. Berkley	Executive Director, Young Adult International Relations Council
Sam White	Formerly with International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Kansas City

Los Angeles

Mrs. Paula Menkin	President, League of Women Voters
William Miller	Executive Secretary, Town Hall
Chomondeley Nelson	Head of Southern California Assn. for the UN
Stanley Olafson	Director, World Trade Dept., Chamber of Commerce
Joseph Roos	Los Angeles Community Relations Program, Jewish Community Center
Miss Sands	Past President, Los Angeles Assn. for the UN
David Walden	Executive Secretary, Council of NGO's; American Friends Service Committee

Minneapolis & Saint Paul

Mrs. Donald Heng	UN Association of Minnesota
Mrs. A. J. McGuire	Executive Secretary, Minnesota UN Association
William C. Rogers	Director, World Affairs Center, University of Minnesota
Harry Bullis	President, General Mills

Phoenix

Lou Haas	Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce
Hugh Gruell	National Board of YMCA; President, First National Bank
Grant Fraser	Chairman, Phoenix Chapter of AAUN
Bess Stinson	Community Relations, First National Bank
Ted O'Malley	O'Malley Lumber Co.
Frank Snell	Lawyer

Portland

Jack Meier	President, Meier & Frank Department Store
Louise Grondahl	Acting Director, World Affairs Council
Frank Monk	President, World Affairs Council
Carlin M. Capper-Johnson	President, Oregon UN Association
Ex-Gov. Charles Sprague	Honorary Chairman, Oregon UN Association

San Francisco

Mary E. Mansfield	Executive Secretary, AAUN, San Francisco Chapter
Roger Mastrude	Regional Director, Foreign Policy Association
Garland Farmer, Jr.	former Director, World Affairs Council of Northern California
Calvin Nichols	Former founder and manager of World Affairs Bookstore in Washington; Director, World Affairs Council of Northern California
Roy Sorenson	YMCA
Charles Allen	Assistant Director of Public Relations, Crown Zellerbach Corp.; former Director of Public Affairs Office, U. S. Mission to the UN.

Seattle

Ruth Price	Executive Director, AAUN, Seattle Chapter
Philip Evans	Director, World Affairs Council
William Street	President, Frederick & Nelson Department Store

ANNEX B

Additional Values and Useful Side Effects

1. Budgetary considerations make it impossible for the United Nations to handle the vast number of queries and requests for services received from the American public. The Secretariat cannot take the responsibility for referring such queries to any one outside organization, although they are keenly aware of the bad effects of leaving questions unanswered and of refusing to comply with seemingly reasonable requests for service. High level assurances have been received that the UN, therefore, welcomes the prospective establishment of this Service Bureau as a convenient central point through which public requests can be referred to a wide range of appropriate and competent non-governmental services, without commitment or discrimination by the UN itself.

2. Organizations of all sorts will be encouraged to undertake programs they could not afford without the Bureau's central resources (research, distribution, technical advice) which it would be uneconomical for individual organizations to seek to maintain.

3. The availability of economical secretariat services for special events (such as UN Day, Human Rights Day, Children's Day, FAO Day) will attract planners from all organizations. This central service should gradually lead to more intelligent coordination of these special activities, an avoidance of duplicate public appeals for funds and attention, and a more effective disposition of citizen educational resources.

4. In its situation directly facing UN Headquarters, the Service Bureau will serve as a dramatic demonstration to the world of the widespread, active and intelligent interest of American citizens in world affairs and in the cause of a "just and lasting peace." It may also serve as a stimulus to the development of similar Bureaus in other countries.

5. The continued development and training of volunteer assistance at the Service Bureau should serve in time to increase the general supply of competent volunteers available to other organizations active in the field of international affairs education.

6. It is not unreasonable to hope that the Bureau may increase the financial resources available to all competent organizations engaged in international affairs education (a) through assistance in the systematic development of corporate support for special projects which would combine educational values for the community with public relations value for the corporate sponsor; (b) assistance offered by the Bureau in combining book sales with pamphlet and document distribution, which professional experts believe can lead to the development of increases in earned income.

ANNEX C

SOME HYPOTHETICAL CASE STUDIES

(Demonstrating how the Service Bureau would be useful in a variety of imaginary situations which exemplify familiar problems)

1. A program chairman of a church men's club would like to do a program on problems of international trade. Without the Service Bureau to call on, he would be obliged to write to six or eight sources, governmental and non-governmental, to get the necessary materials for a well-balanced view, and only a particularly well-informed man would know where to find these sources.

   A normal degree of laziness would mean that he would either present materials or a speaker from the group most willing and able to supply his needs, which would be apt to present a one-sided view; or he would give up and do a program on oil, or travel or repairing furniture which he could get canned from various commercial sources.

   With a Service Bureau to write to, he could, with one letter or call, get a sufficient variety of materials to enable him to make an intelligent choice. And imaginative handling by the Service Bureau might give him enough stimulation to make him want to enlarge the program from one lecture to a study group.

2. A group of women in Omaha, members of the League of Women Voters, Association of University Women, United Church Women, etc., want to establish a small information center on international affairs in an empty shop offered by the husband of one of the women. Without the Service Bureau these women would have to deal with dozens of sources of materials before they could put their ambition into effect, at a cost of time and effort which has discouraged many similar groups.

   Dealing with the Service Bureau alone, they could make their selections from as many sources, with considerate and reliable guidance. They could build on the experience accumulated in similar projects in other cities and develop a more effective activity at a much lower cost of time and money.

3. A wealthy businessman, retired at the age of sixty, wishes to do something for the cause of peace. Instead of starting a new organization or turning to a commercial public relations agency, he turns to a responsible service bureau where he will learn of dozens of programs carried on or waiting to be launched by many responsible organizations which are badly in need of both his time and his money and at least one of which should appeal to his own taste and temperament.

4. A State Board of Education wishing to evaluate and enlarge its international affairs programs, working through the National Education Association, could set up its New York program through the Service Bureau which would be acceptable because it would be known to be an impartial organization making all points of view available and a convenient link to all available resources in the New York area.

5. A pair of visitors from Tulsa, interested enough in the UN for a sightseeing visit, but uninformed, would be referred to the new Service Bureau by a UN guide or would be attracted by its displays. Presumably at the peak of potential interest in world affairs and filled with a desire to do something -- a desire which would probably prove ephemeral unless acted upon promptly -- they would see dramatic demonstrations of community programs effective in Baltimore, Springfield, Birmingham, etc.

They would also learn that the Lions, of which he is a member, and the YWCA, in which she is active, have international programs and publish pamphlets which had never come to their attention in Tulsa.

Returning home with some of this material, they might be expected, if they are energetic people, to take the lead in activating international study programs in their own organizations; or if they are more passive, to cooperate when other organizations or citizens take the lead.

Having learned at the Service Bureau of cooperative programs carried on in other communities, they might suggest such a pattern of cooperation in Tulsa and be able to refer their fellow citizens to a reliable source of objective information on international affairs and on techniques of community organization.

ANNEX D

PROPOSED BUDGET AND SALARY SCHEDULE

FOR

SERVICE BUREAU FOR WORLD AFFAIRS

The following figures constitute a very general working outline for the proposed Service Bureau. No brief is made for the particular estimates or for the order of development. All we can say is that they have been processed and revised, whittled and adjusted, by staff members of the Carnegie Endowment and the Foreign Policy Association to the point where we believe they constitute a reasonable working proposal.

At first glance the staffing pattern may seem high in executive personnel in the early years. The vigor and imagination of the top staff during the formative years will, however, determine the future success of the project and should pay real dividends in long-range economy and efficiency.

The exact order of employment will necessarily depend largely on the availability of suitable talent. If the right persons are found, certain programs may develop more rapidly than others (not necessarily in order of relative importance). In general, we would favor the postponement of a particular project until the proper people can be employed. This budget, however, cannot reflect all the variables, and the division into years is therefore fairly arbitrary. The year-by-year breakdown represents in part a series of consecutive stages which in some areas may be accelerated and in some delayed.

Nor does the budget reflect the extensive use of qualified volunteer talent which will be used by the Bureau. The selection, training and profitable involvement of substantial numbers of volunteers will be a major task for the Bureau as well as constituting one of its greatest assets.

A considerable portion of the proposed budget has been allocated for program and for the closely related item of promotion. This promotional activity is essential to the development of the wider distribution the Bureau is undertaking to provide for all relevant programs, materials and services. It must be an integral part of the sustained effort required to increase the effectiveness and reach of the Bureau itself and of all the organizations it seeks to serve.

PROPOSED FIVE YEAR BUDGET

Service Bureau for World Affairs

ITEM	1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
Salaries and Benefits	$135,000	$172,000	$191,000	$220,000	$227,000
Fees and Honoraria	20,000	15,000	12,000	10,000	10,000
Rent	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000
Capital Equipment	30,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
Utilities and Maintenance	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Telephone, Telegraph and Postage	10,000	12,000	14,000	15,000	17,000
Office Supplies	15,000	10,000	7,000	7,000	6,000
Travel	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	9,000
Program	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Public Relations	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	30,000
Miscellaneous	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000
TOTAL.....	$310,000	$324,000	$341,000	$373,000	$383,000

COMMENT

SALARIES

1) 25 people
2) 29 " & 5% annuity
3) 33 " & 5% annuity
4) 35 " & 5% annuity
5) " " & 5% annuity

PROJECTED STAFF SCHEDULE FOR SERVICE BUREAU FOR WORLD AFFAIRS

TITLE	SALARY RANGE	1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
DIRECTOR.....	12-16	$12,000	$13,000	$14,000	$15,000	$16,000
ASS'T. DIRECTOR.....	10-14	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000
AREA I - Clearinghouse and Distribution Service*						
ASS'T. DIRECTOR.....	10-14	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000
AREA II - Consultation & Substantive Services**						
ASS'T. DIRECTOR.....	10-14	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000
AREA III - Public Affairs***						
SECRETARY TO THE DIRECTOR....		3,900	4,100	4,100	4,400	4,400
SECRETARY TO ASS'T. DIRECTOR, AREA I		3,900	3,900	4,100	4,100	4,400
SECRETARY TO ASS'T. DIRECTOR, AREA II		3,900	3,900	4,100	4,100	4,400
SECRETARY TO ASS'T. DIRECTOR, AREA III		3,900	3,900	4,100	4,100	4,400

* * * *

TITLE	SALARY RANGE	1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR	5th YEAR
AREA II - Consultation & Substantive Services						
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (See above)						
LEADERSHIP BRIEFING MANAGER	8-10	$8,000	$8,000	$9,000	$9,000	$10,000
BRIEFING ARRANGEMENTS SECRETARY.....		3,900	4,100	4,100	4,400	4,400
PROGRAM CONSULTATION MANAGER.....	6-8	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
PROGRAM CONSULTATION SECRETARY		3,900	4,100	4,100	4,400	4,400
PROGRAM CONSULTANT(S).....		—	—	3,900	4,100	4,100
RESEARCH STAFF (2 People)..		3,900	8,000	8,200	8,800	8,800
MEDIA LIAISON MGR.	8-9	—	8,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
MEDIA LIAISON SEC'Y		3,900	4,100	4,100	4,400	4,400
POOL STENOGRAPHERS(1-2)....		3,000	3,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
* * *

ANNEX E

ORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. General Observations and Conclusions
B. Specific Problem of U. S. Committee for the UN in Relation to the American Association for the United Nations, the Proposed Service Bureau and Other Citizen Groups

A. General Observations and Conclusions

There exists considerable confusion, misunderstanding and lack of collaboration and coordination in the field of international affairs education and related activities. This observation covers particularly such aspects as (1) lack of clear definition of, or adherence to, stated primary objectivies, policies and program emphases on the part of certain principal organizations;(2) deficiencies in communication, collaboration and coordination among non-governmental, governmental and inter-governmental organizations and agencies with respect to advance planning and consultation as well as execution of operational programs and research; and (3) destructive competition among citizen organizations in regard to basic financial requirements and citizen leadership in this field.

The consequences of the above conditions are matters of increasing concern and potentially disastrous irritation from the point of view of the general public, major contributors of funds, and cooperation from official U. S. Government and UN sources. To have a diversity of organizations and approaches in this field is valuable up to a certain point. Nevertheless, the evidence points strongly to a need for clarifying and simplifying specific primary purposes and policies and, in some respects, better coordinating or integrating the programs and procedures of a number of organizations and agencies operating actively in this broad area.

The following partial list of organizations and agencies of national scope with major interests in international affairs education and related activities will suggest some of the elements which lead to the above observations and conclusions. A deeper examination of their statements of purposes, policies, programs and methods of operation does not lessen the concern expressed above. The Service Bureau would be in a position to provide certain limited types of assistance in this situation, but the essential need for a comprehensive objective and well integrated survey of this whole organizational picture would have to come from a different source.

Illustrative List

1. Foreign Policy Association, with national and regional offices and its affiliate, the Association of International Relations Clubs

2. Local, autonomous Foreign Policy Associations and World Affairs Councils

3. Council on Foreign Relations, national office and locals

4. American Association for the United Nations, national office, state and local chapters

   Affiliates: Collegiate Council for the United Nations
   Commission to Study the Organization of Peace

5. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

6. Woodrow Wilson Foundation

7. Brookings Institution

8. American Foundation for Political Education

9. World Peace Foundation

10. Institute of International Education

11. National Education Association (Committee on International Relations)

12. Adult Education Association (International Affairs Specialized Interest Group)

13. Various university institutes and special institutes on international or regional affairs

14. U. S. Committee for the United Nations (and for WHO, FAO, Children's Fund, etc.)

15. United States National Commission for UNESCO

16. Conference Group of U. S. National Organizations on the United Nations

17. Women United for the United Nations

B. Specific Problem of U. S. Committee for the UN in Relation to the American Association for the United Nations, the Proposed Service Bureau and Other Citizen Groups

While there are many aspects of the problem outlined in the preceding section which will require efforts outside of the Bureau over a period of years, the Service Bureau should be useful immediately in resolving the crucial difficulties between the U. S. Committee for the United Nations, the American Association for the United Nations and related groups.

The basic difficulty in this situation is that two national organizations (one a separate membership agency and the other a loose federation of organizations) have been trying to exercise the top role in stimulating, programming and coordinating annual nationwide efforts to commemorate the anniversary of the United Nations culminating on UN Day, October 24. Because the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution in 1947 asking each nation to promote citizen understanding and support for the United Nations, the Secretary of State undertook the responsibility of appointing annually a distinguished citizen to be Chairman of a national citizens' committee to spearhead this activity. The chairmanship is changed each year, and the Chairman has obtained state and local committee assistance through cooperation of Governors and Mayors.

Simultaneously operating in this same area is the AAUN (American Association for the United Nations). This organization is the direct successor of the long-established League of Nations Association. Some of the Board members are the same and the Executive Director (Clark M. Eichelberger) is the same.

Because of its background of aggressive leadership on behalf of international organization, the AAUN has felt that it has a special claim to recognition as the principal organized citizens' instrument concerning the UN with respect to information, education, program advice and assistance, coordination of major activities in this field, etc. However, from the point of view of many other private organizations and agencies and of the U. S. Government, the AAUN has not been able to provide certain essential services or acceptable leadership in many respects. This has been due to a number of factors, some of which are inherent in basic AAUN policy, and others which are matters of administrative practices and financial handicaps. Specifically, with respect to basic AAUN policy, the major obstacle to adequate acceptance of AAUN leadership on the part of many citizen groups and individuals is twofold:

1. The AAUN is an organization whose program is not only devoted to general information and education about the UN but it also carries on a function of militant citizen advocacy for the UN -- a legitimate and desirable function in our society. The emphasis of the AAUN program is frankly and vigorously devoted to advocating maximum use of the UN as an instrument in our foreign policy. It does not serve as a primary source of materials, observations or activities with an objective or critical point

of view with reference to UN matters. The net effect of this policy and program emphasis has been to lead those citizen groups or individuals who are not so fully inclined toward the UN or maximum international cooperation to seek elsewhere for better balanced information, advice and assistance.

2. The AAUN has a policy of publicly advocating particular points of view and courses of action on specific issues of concern to the UN, sometimes matters of a controversial nature. Such policy and practices and the manner in which executed have also been contrary to the policies, practices or points of view of many organizations and individuals. These factors have been additional reasons leading citizen groups and individuals to seek elsewhere for leadership on matters involving concerted action. A further consequence has been that it has made it impractical for the State Department to use the AAUN as a focal point for coordinating citizen education and related activities in this field.

The problem of the AAUN and the U. S. Committee for the UN is further complicated by the fact that national headquarters of both organizations encourage appeals by local chapters or committees for support of local programs, so that a single contributor could conceivably be approached for four separate contributions for programs of public education and activity on behalf of the UN. Furthermore, the AAUN conducts a series of special solicitations throughout the year and has made an annual feature of commemorating the United Nations and obtaining its major financial support during the whole week from October 24 (UN Day) forward, publicizing this as UN Week.

This multiple assault has led many generous contributors to state that they will reduce or eliminate their contributions to these organizations unless they work out a better method of mutual cooperation for their common goal. Currently, there is an uneasy and limited period of truce (i.e., for 1955 only, the Tenth Anniversary of the UN) in the active competition of these two organizations for public funds and general support of their programs.

The U. S. Committee for the UN has served a valuable function in mobilizing support from individuals and groups whom the AAUN has failed to reach or to service or who have felt they could not cooperate with a position-taking organization. The Committee has also operated economically and effectively under difficult conditions, especially in the face of some of the AAUN's policies and practices.

On the other hand, the U. S. Committee's proposal to become a full-fledged year-round information and education agency for the United Nations would have grave disadvantages so long as the AAUN continued in its present form. It would mean two national organizations with names so similar as to confuse the public, and with programs of great similarity except that one (the AAUN) would presumably continue taking policy stands on specific issues. Each would be seeking financial support and leadership from many of the same sources. The consequent spectacle of public confusion and deliberate open destructive competition and feuding would be unseemly and intolerable among organizations and agencies dedicated to international understanding and cooperation.

The prestige and cooperative spirit engendered by the U. S. Committee for the UN among its constituent groups and the general citizenry, at national and local levels, have been highly regarded. There is strong reason for retaining the assets of such a widely representative network of organizations. There is also merit in engaging the interest and talents of a distinguished citizens group especially chosen to spearhead celebration and commemoration activities and other special events in the field of international affairs.

The proposal for a World Affairs Service Bureau along the lines indicated herein would offer several great advantages over the present situation with reference to the U. S. Committee for the United Nations and the American Association for the United Nations:

1. No Separate Organization

   The need and principal expenses of maintaining a separate service organization and separate overhead for the primary purpose of commemorating the UN or other such special international events would be eliminated. Any responsible national citizens' group, specially created or desirous of carrying on a short-term constructive special events activity in the international affairs field could effectively and economically draw upon many of the permanent services, facilities and widely assembled know-how of the Service Bureau.

2. No Separate Campaign

   Use of the Service Bureau's resources as above described should eliminate the need for the confusion, annoyance, expense and other drain of a separate campaign among the general public or in other competitive areas for funds for such purposes.

3. Impartial Administration and Coordination

   Use of the Service Bureau's administrative and coordinating resources would assure the provision of a sound and impartial balance of materials, advice and other assistance. This would increase the likelihood of maximum cooperation from all those interested in the United Nations but not militantly committed to it.

4. Reduction in Burden and Possible Risk with Respect to State Department

   The Service Bureau could eliminate certain burdens and possible risks now existing with respect to the State Department's role in relation to UN Day (and possibly similar special international events). This purpose would be achieved in three ways:

a) The Service Bureau would be able to relieve the State Department of a great deal of trouble and effort in its annual task of finding and appointing an annual Chairman for the U. S. Committee for the UN. From its unique focal point and because of its special dedication to impartial service to all, the Service Bureau could assemble panels of names of citizen leaders who would be specially qualified for such activities. Through the Bureau's resources and activities and those of the Conference Group of U. S. National Organizations on the United Nations (61 member organizations), a thoroughly representative and qualified national citizens committee and chairman could be selected and appointed by the cooperative action of these groups. Or, a panel of a half-dozen suggestions for Chairman selected in this manner could be forwarded to the Secretary of State for final choice and formal appointment.

It would be natural to expect official recognition and cooperation from the U. S. Government if the initiative and responsibility for selection of the Chairman of the U. S. Committee were undertaken by the combined efforts of responsible citizen groups by either of these alternative methods.

Such a plan and procedure would be fully within the terms of the United Nations General Assembly resolution which created United Nations Day. This would also be perfectly consistent with U. S. Government principles of leaning upon private citizen efforts wherever possible, especially in matters of information and education.

b) Use of the Service Bureau in the selection and appointment process for Chairman of the U. S. Committee by one of the two alternative methods suggested in Paragrah (a) would also serve to reduce the present possibility of the U. S. Committee being used as, or being misinterpreted as an official government mouthpiece rather than as a genuine citizens' group.

c) The possibility of the latter hazards would be further removed from the U. S. Committee by reason of transfer of its office headquarters away from Washington and to New York where the Service Bureau would be located. Proximity to the UN would also bring additional positive advantages as Committee headquarters.

The analysis, concepts, plan and general procedure outlined in this section have been actively discussed with staff officers in the State Department and the U. S. Mission to the United Nations, as well as with a number of the most interested non-governmental organization officers, and have been favorably received. Consultations with higher officials in the State Department and the U. S. Mission to the United Nations are pending, as well as a continuation of consultations with the Chairman, Executive Director and members of the Executive Committee of the U. S. Committee for the UN. Similar consultations are in process with the Executive Director and key officers on the Board of the AAUN. Reports concerning these further consultations will be forwarded in the coming weeks.

ANNEX F

SUGGESTIONS FOR A CENTER

for the

DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

on

WORLD AFFAIRS

(by Joseph A. Margolies)

(This paper was prepared by Mr. Joseph A. Margolies, formerly Manager of the Brentano Bookstores and past President of the American Booksellers Association.

Mr. Margolies was recommended by Mr. Charles Bolte, Executive Director of the American Book Publishers Council, and by Mr. George Hecht, President of Doubleday & Company, as the man who could give the most competent advice on bookstore management methods and the most informed analysis of the practical merits and potentialities of the proposed Book, Pamphlet and Document Shop.

These suggestions are written from the point of view and experience of a professional bookseller, taking into account the overriding consideration of this project's function as one element in the non-profit educational activity of the Service Bureau.

The proposed budget for the Service Bureau takes into account but does not follow all of Mr. Margolies' recommendations.)

I. - The Need for Such a Center

There is at present a very urgent need for a Center where books and pamphlets on world affairs can be bought. Strange as it may seem, there is no such Center at present. The many publications in book and pamphlet form issued by non-governmental organizations and by the Government which are produced at such great expense, somehow never reach the people who would buy them if they were easily accessible.

The commercial bookstores do not find it profitable to stock these books for several reasons. In the first place, the discount is smaller than that offered by trade publishers. Then, the unit of sale, especially in pamphlets, is small, and as the cost of selling a pamphlet or low-priced, hard-bound book is the same as on an expensive book, it is not difficult to see why commercial bookstores do not go into this field any longer. Even the large bookstores in the big cities have gradually reduced their stock of serious books to the point where it is almost impossible to obtain them unless one goes direct to the publishers, and very few know who the publishers are of such books.

There is also a real need for centralizing the distribution of publications such as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and other non-governmental organizations as well as the publications of the United Nations. Present distribution to retail outlets and sales to the individual consumer do not seem adequate as obviously it is only a side-line with the present selling agencies.

This project of establishing a Center for the sale to individuals on a retail basis and to other outlets on a wholesale basis should go a long way to solve the problem of the distribution of books and pamphlets published but which so few people now see.

II. - The Location and Traffic

It is very fortunate that this Book Center could be established on the street floor of the Carnegie Building. While the street traffic there is negligible, its proximity to the United Nations will be most helpful.

The vast number of visitors to the United Nations could be made aware of this project by large illuminated signs which can be seen from the terrace of the UN. Many others can be directed to the Center by the management and staff of the United Nations Book Store since they sell only books published or sponsored by the UN. And while we should discount some of the visitors to the United Nations building, such as school children and occasional sightseers, many thousands would be sufficiently interested to walk across the street and visit a bookstore of such a unique nature. Mr. Mathewson of the United Nations Department of Public Information, Management and Circulation Department, promises full cooperation in this direction.

Advantage could also be taken by the large number of visitors and tenants of the building, as well as the various groups who attend meetings and conferences there. The 1953-54 Report of the Carnegie Endowment points to the fact that during that year "750 events of many kinds were held in the Center, under the sponsorship of many organizations, drawing an attendance of more than forty thousand persons." Commercial bookstores would spend a considerable amount of money to attract such a large and interested group of possible book purchasers.

The projected Exhibition Hall and theater for motion pictures and other events which will adjoin the bookstore will increase the interest in the store. So, in spite of the lack of street traffic, at present , the location is a natural. It is to be hoped that in the not-very-distant future some of the old tenement and loft buildings in the neighborhood will be replaced by modern office buildings and up-to-date apartment houses whose occupants should be attracted to the Center.

III - Space

The bookstore should be planned to be a fine example of what can be done by good management and high ideals. It should also become a sample for other cities to follow in promoting the distribution of books on world affairs.

The space in the Carnegie Building presents no problem. However, careful planning is necessary in order to avoid alterations after the job is finished as this would prove expensive and a hindrance to the smooth running of the business should such alterations have to be made after the Center is all set up. The space should be planned for expansion, to take care of increased growth and additional personnel as they become necessary. The building architect should work with experts in bookstore designing and construction both as to layout and the kind of shelving, table and window displays and all fixtures needed.

About 3,000 square feet should be set aside from the rest of the plan for the bookstore. Space should also be allotted in the basement against such a time when wholesaling can become practicable. There is no reason, for instance, why a beginning cannot be made in this field with the publications of the Carnegie Endowment now being distributed by Columbia University Press.

IV - The Information Center

The Information Center now located in temporary quarters on 46th Street should become an integral part of the whole project. In this connection, it would be well to consider Mrs. Bryan as part of the personnel with pay of the bookstore, perhaps in charge of UN publications. This would eliminate duplication of effort and sales would be made under one management.

V - Publicity

An extensive publicity campaign will be necessary even before the store opens to attract such persons who are now looking in vain for a place where they can find a wide assortment of books on world affairs. The publicity should be directed not only to New Yorkers but to the country at large. Many inquiries and orders for books will be the result of effective publicity. Interested organizations should be approached for the use of their mailing lists long in advance of the opening to notify their patrons about this project. The opening of the Center should be made a major event with complete newspaper and news agency coverage.

VI - Mail-Order

While publicity would take care of the so-called institutional advertising, a mail-order department should be set up as soon as feasible to promote the sale of individual titles as well as lists of books on related subjects. This should be planned nationally and even internationally.

It would not be advisable in the beginning to set up complete machinery and equipment for a mail-order department. In the beginning, this work can be farmed out to responsible mailers. However, the building of a mailing list is most essential and should be started as soon as possible and should be managed by a member of the staff who is best fitted for this type of work. The mailing list of allied organizations should not only be used

for institutional promotion but in actual mail-order selling. The mailing lists should be made to grow daily and should eventually become a most valuable asset of the Center, not only for the sale of books, but for all other events which will take place there. Space advertising of individual titles is too costly and good results are questionable. Trade publishers often will defray part of the expense of mail-order and usually supply the mailing material without charge depending on the size of the mailing list and the record of past results.

Mail-order selling is extremely important especially in a field of book selling so neglected.

VII - Personnel

Because of the special nature of this project, the selection of personnel must be given very special consideration. The staff must be built with the object of the growth of the whole project.

The Manager should have a thorough knowledge of the book business and at the same time be in complete sympathy with the ideals which you wish to promote. Just a business man would not do. Neither would a starry-eyed enthusiast. Such a man may come higher than the manager of the average bookstore. The combination needed is not usual, and it may take time to find the right man, but with some effort could be obtained.

The Assistant Manager must be a person to take the place of the Manager in his absence and make decisions when necessary. The assistant must also be experienced in the book business. It is a very intricate and detailed business and needs background as well as imagination.

The type of Manager needed could not be gotten for much less than $12,000 - $15,000 a year. An arrangement may be made with him to start at a lower salary plus a percentage of the sales. But this is something that could be taken up when interviews with prospective managers are held.

The outlay for personnel may appear out of line with the estimated sales figures which follow, but when the possibilities of growth in volume of sales are considered, and the special type of help needed, it would be unwise to stint in this area. It may not be necessary to start with a staff of this size, but it is best to have this in mind for the long view needed in this undertaking.

ESTIMATED PROFIT AND LOSS
for
4 YEARS

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
Sales.	$ 75,000	$100,000	$150,000	$200,000
Cost of Sales (Books sold). . .	48,750	65,000	97,500	130,000
Gross Profit - 35%.	$ 26,250	$ 35,000	$ 52,500	$ 70,000
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries (1).	$ 24,500	$ 29,500	$ 32,750	$ 33,000
Rent.	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Light.	500	500	500	500
Publicity & Advertising. . . . . (5% first year)	3,750	2,500	2,500	2,500
Insurance.	500	500	500	500
Stationery & Supplies.	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500
Postage in and out.	1,500	1,750	2,500	3,000
Sundries.	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	$ 42,250	$ 47,250	$ 52,250	$ 54,000
OPERATING PROFIT OR LOSS	-$ 16,000	-$ 12,500	$ 250	$ 16,000

(1) Salary Breakdown

Manager.	$ 12,000	$ 13,500	$ 15,000	$ 15,000
Assistant Manager.	4,250	4,500	5,000	5,000
1 Clerk.	3,000	3,250	3,500	3,500
Bookkeeper-Stenographer. .	3,250	3,500	4,000	4,000
Boy-stock room - errand. .	2,000	2,250	2,500	2,500
1 Clerk (add 2nd Year). .	---	2,500	2,750	3,000
	$ 24,500	$ 29,500	$ 32,750	$ 33,000

VIII - Estimated Profit and Loss (continued)

(COMMENT: 1) Gross Profits - 35%

Mr. Nichols,* in his analysis, figured the gross profit at 40%. This figure is too high. While it is true that a few discounts are better than 40%, even commercial bookstores are compelled to buy some books at much lower discounts so that the average is never higher than 35%. Should this project be able to get jobbers' discounts on such publications as the UN and other non-governmental organizations, the mass of sales that will be made on books on which a discount of only 20% is allowed will inevitably offset the larger discount and will result in a 35% gross profit.

2) Salaries are higher than average bookshop, but it must be remembered that a private owner of a book business doing a similar volume would expect to draw a salary equal to that allowed a manager.

3) The estimated statement is necessarily rough in spite of the round figures. The rent is approximately 8% of the average sale for four years.

4) Publicity and Advertising. Commercial bookstores do not allow themselves more than 2% of gross for advertising. On this project, because of its special nature, 5% should be allowed for the first year at least.

The other items in the estimate are based on general bookstore expenses and would vary imperceptibly in this case.)

IX - Financing

To finance a book business that could reach sales as estimated in a period of four years and at the same time allow it the opportunity to expand, it will need an outlay as follows:

Planning and Preliminary Work	-	$15,000
Furniture and fixtures	-	20,000
Initial inventory (not including consignment)	-	20,000
Operating loss for two years	-	28,000
Reserve Fund	-	50,000
TOTAL	-	$133,000

(COMMENT: The mail-order equipment when the time comes to set it up, and a possible increase in personnel as the volume of sales grows, will have to be taken out of the reserve fund. It should also act as a cushion for the third or break-even year.)

* Former owner of World Affairs Bookstore, Washington, D.C.

ANNEX H

Comments on Relevant Portions
of the Preliminary Report

Following is a group of comments which deal with the portion of the Preliminary Report (Projects I and II on pp 9-16) outlining the idea on which the plan for the proposed Service Bureau is based. Copies of the Preliminary Report were distributed to approximately 300 persons. Detailed letters of comment were received from 75, in addition to approximately 25 oral discussions.

While some of those commentaries expressed some doubt as to feasibility and some reserved final judgment pending more information about the management of the proposed Bureau, all have agreed on the need for a central Service Bureau and on its great potential value to those working in the field.

Many aspects of the present proposal, including the decisions to avoid establishing a new organization or control by any membership or position-taking organizations, were designed to accommodate as far as possible to the concensus of views expressed.*

Joseph P. Anderson, Executive Secretary, American Association of Social Workers: "I think it is an excellent statement of the problem as well as an imaginative approach to its solution...I hope that you can get the financial support you need to make it a reality."

Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, President, U. S. Committee for UNICEF: "...We think it is a fine start and will be interested to consult concerning further development, and, of course, to cooperate. Our experience has demonstrated the value of projects which give individuals and organizations a focal point around which to start and develop community programs. We find, also, that these projects fill individuals with a sense of participation in the activities of the United Nations itself..."

Garland R. Farmer, Jr., Director, World Affairs Council of Northern California (recently resigned): "...I think the report is fine! I dare say you didn't expect me to say otherwise in view of my past fanaticism with respect to service and coordination..."

Lois K. Jessup, American Friends Service Committee: "I just want to...tell you what an imaginative and comprehensive job I think you and Jeanne Singer have done..."

Templeton Peck, Editor, Editorial Page, San Francisco Chronicle: "Your report sounds very promising as a whole and in special reference to the regional fellowships..."

*Letters of endorsement for the final proposal are now in preparation and will be forwarded at a later date.

Hugh C. Gruwell, President, First National Bank of Arizona: "...You...have outlined a very workable program, looking toward education of the American people in the activities and understanding of the United Nations. I am sure that you felt from your tour that there is a definite lack of understanding of the United Nations, and still more of a lack of educational effort going forward to improve this situation. It would seem that increased use of documentary films on international affairs might attract a broader interest, and it should not be hard to secure a sponsorship locally for short films of that sort that would be interesting and constructive. There have been a few forums carried on locally, including the YMCA, YWCA and other organizations along this line, and the encouragement of study, even by small groups under good local sponsorship should be helpful. I am wondering, too, if it might not be possible to secure a broader dissemination of information through high schools and colleges as part of the long-range educational program..."

Herbert A. Fierst, Department of State: "I have heard only enthusiasm on all sides from my colleagues in commenting on your preliminary report and recommendations. We do not have anything specific to suggest at this time other than to urge you to continue your prodigious efforts to get your plan into operation..."

William Kemsley, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: "...I agree that a much better job can be done by working within local and established group interests. Paragrah "D" [membership organizations' need for dependable source of income beyond traditional fund-raising methods]... certainly needs pointing up...[clearinghouse and distributive mechanism] would fill a most apparent need...I am glad you realize the importance of having each group determine and, if possible, produce their own material...I believe you should also point out that a good number of these visitors come in organized groups like our Labor UN Study Tours. If these groups are contacted it will be much easier to bring them to the proposed Information Center..."

Louise Leonard Wright, Institute of International Education: "...I think you have done an excellent job of pulling together the various loose threads in this area, and from my point of view you have made a persuasive case for your project. I hope the foundations are equally impressed. Your report is so comprehensive, we have nothing to add. Once the framework is established, many additional projects will become obvious..."

Elmore Jackson, American Friends Service Committee: "...I think the main project you suggest is very good..."

Philip M. Evans, Director, World Affairs Council, Seattle: "...F, page 7, might include more of the citizen exchange program where younger citizens of promising talent in journalism, television, radio, filming, writing, lecturing, have a Year Abroad in return for a year's obligation at home to serve the community needs in speechmaking, panel participation, etc. This, if the

talent were mature enough, would doubtless be worth modest honoraria from community organizations supporting the plan or participating in it. Community Ambassador idea. At least this sort of Tit for Tat, with commercial value attending, would make the idea easy to publicize and easier to sell. I would also like to edge in a suggestion that three summer month exchange tours be planned for Council Directors and others in the profession, with the community involved offering home hospitality for visitors from abroad. India, Japan, the Philippines, and other nations are developing similar agencies and doubtless a summer informal lecture tour with stopover in American Council cities and local hospitality would be agreeable, with obvious benefits...making use of UN visitors seems excellent...The national Information and Service Center would be an excellent value. I am constantly in need of quick reference and accessible materials on international affairs for television programs. Any visual aid pieces, flannel boards, etc., would be a value...Wishing you every success, with compliments on your excellent report..."

Arthur A. Schuck, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America: "...The idea of doing a coordinated piece of work such as you describe, taking no substantive policy position, has excellent possibilities and could indeed make a valuable contribution...First, the possibility of duplication of efforts. It is always difficult to steer a course in such a way that a new organization will achieve thorough coordination and escape the pitfall of overlapping with one or another existing groups."

Howard E. Wilson, Secretary, Educational Policies Commission, National Education Association: "...The general concept on which it is based seems admirable, and I have no real criticisms of it...These comments...are sent you because of my deep interest in what you are doing..."

Louis Lyons, Nieman Foundation, Harvard University: "Your report is full of good ideas...The project sounds well worth following through. I hope it goes ahead...The program service center would certainly fill a need. It would be of great use even if it undertook only half the functions you have assigned to it..."

Frank Weil, Weil, Gotshal & Manges: "The Program of Education envisaged by the report is most needed and most helpful...I should be very glad to see the Information Center established and go forward with its highly responsible and effective work."

David McK. Key, Assistant Secretary of State (recently resigned): "...I was particularly glad to learn...that you had discussed the project with Fran Wilcox and that he had highly recommended establishment of a Center in Washington. Judging by our experience, I think this would be a tremendous help both to the legislative and executive branches of the Government as well as to the many new agencies, foreign embassies, and representatives of national organizations who are concentrated in Washington."

W. W. Waymack, Carnegie Endowment Trustee and AAUN Board Member: "...the first part of your draft, which represents the general approach and the reasons for it, is in my judgment excellent. I don't think I'd have any suggestions about change in that if I reflected assiduously for a week. The specific proposals that follow all look good to me...[The Report] is chockfull of evidence of real thought and hard work, based on good understanding of the nature of the problem. I have an idea that this (inevitably) would not be obvious to every interested and intelligent person who read it. But to anyone who has, even in limited ways, tried to work in this field, it is obvious enough. The estimated budget doesn't shock me at all...I note that the estimated budget has been set up for three years. That's fair enough...I am moved even now to express a bit of enthusiasm for the 'Community Publicity Service' proposal that starts at the bottom of page 16. Obviously this isn't the biggest thing. But, as an old newspaper man, I think I perceive instantly both the practicality and the several kinds of usefulness of such a service. The 'double purpose' explained briefly in the 'Comment' paragraph at the top of page 17 sums it up. It's just plain horse sense to see that things like this, not at all difficult to do, are done...I also like very much the 'Regional Press Fellowships' idea. This of course will take much more work, but it is sound..."

George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College and Carnegie Endowment Trustee: "Your 'document' makes good sense to me, and I have indeed learned very much from it. The thing to be faced is simple--we must find ways of knowing what the UN is doing, and ways of making that what seem interesting and significant to the people, simple but hard. I think you have drawn up a fine map of the terrain."

Abbott Kaplan, Assistant Director, University Extension, University of California: "...I heartily support your basic assumption that the most effective way of reaching the majority of citizens in foreign affairs education is through existing agencies and organizations...I realize that all of the above requires a considerable budget, but in view of the critical needs, it would appear to me that even a rather ambitious program, if properly documented, might secure adequate financing...I also support the recommendation for the establishment of an information and service center which would function as a clearinghouse and service agency for visitors to the United Nations and the New York City area, and which would also render some services to communities throughout the country. I sense, however, that the greatest emphasis [information and service center] would be on providing for those coming directly to the city or those communicating with the center by mail. I think it important that some effort be made to reach communities around the country with more than packaged or written materials. I believe, for one thing, that greater emphasis must be placed on the utilization of the mass media..."

Charles A. Sprague, Editor and Publisher of the Oregon Statesman and Carnegie Endowment Trustee: "...They have certainly outlined a very thorough program for attacking the problem of Ignorance of the United Nations and International Affairs..."

Charles A. Nelson, Executive Director, American Foundation for Political Education: "...It is true that citizens can be reached more economically and effectively through established leaders (Page 4) but it is worth emphasizing that there is a tremendous need for development of a whole host of new leaders, particularly leaders who are as interested in education as they are in busy work and action...I think you have many good ideas for the use of the first floor of the Carnegie building; however, its value as a 'pilot project' would seem to be rather slight since very peculiar circumstances which call forth the idea of the Center (your proximity to the UN, the tremendous flow of visitors, etc.) simply do not exist in other places..."

Charles Allen, Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco: "...I think that you have analyzed the problem well, and set forth a number of interesting and realistic lines of treatment which should prove productive. I hope others think so too, and that your manifold sponsors will see the wisdom of going further with the project..."

Oscar A. de Lima, Chairman, Board of Directors, AAUN: "...I have read your material. I think it's fine. You've listed all the important items...What's needed is a central information center. It should be good. It's going to disappoint people if it ventures into consultation services on fund raising (Who really knows about fund raising anyhow?), leadership and personnel training, community analysis, political action techniques, etc. It's going to be deluged, and offend rejected groups and communities, if it holds out hopes of grants-in-aid...I'd cut IA3 /Consultation and technical assistance service to communities and organizations/ to the bone...In sum, I heartily endorse your conception of a central information center. That's the important thing..."

Katharine Garrigue Greeff, Director, Bureau of Information of the Conference Group: "...I think it is a remarkable job. You have certainly covered the waterfront...I can only marvel at the completeness of your planning..."

Ralph W. Hardy, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters: "...the report held my interest from cover to cover. It is in good style and presents ideas in a clear fashion. Based on my admittedly limited experience in this field, it is realistic and reaches to the heart of many issues having a bearing on the real theme underlying your study. On Page 4, I was impressed with the reference to the limitations on informational activities which we impose on our own government. In my judgment, this point needs additional amplification. Most Americans, while agreeing with the limitations, are quite uninformed concerning the vacuum this leaves in a potent field. I applaud your observation on Page 5 that 'no new membership organizations are required.' The real problem is how to employ more effectively the manpower and urge latent in each of the numerous national organizations. The clearinghouse and distributive mechanism you have charted holds particular interest for me. My experience going back over five years with the U. S. Committee for the United Nations (formerly UN Day) has exposed me to the great service a well-coordinated supply center can render to all the country...I have a general observation to make with respect to all of your comments on the use of mass media. In my judgment, your

basic emphasis should be on how to incorporate fundamental information on our international relations into the established program streams of printed and electronic media rather than in creating new programs...were I the draftsman, I would analyze more thoroughly the serious implications of that sentence commencing at the bottom of Page 13 and continuing on to Page 14, to wit: 'However, the management arrangement which at this moment seems to promise widest support and usefulness of such a Center calls for an independent entity...taking no substantive policy positions (emphasis supplied)...This item, to me, is the 'toughest nut' to crack in the whole concept of extending informational services through the broad phalanx of national organizations. How, realistically, do you propose to overcome this one?..."

Betty Hitchcock, former Director of AAUN Public Reception Committee at UN: "...I have read with keen interest your Preliminary Report...It is refreshing to see presented therein so many potentially fruitful ideas based on a realistic appraisal of present conditions...The parts of the Report which particularly impressed me were...Consultation and Technical Assistance to communities as described under I.A.3. The need for such a service and the desire to know about some of the projects other communities have initiated is expressed again and again by group leaders at the UN.../and/ the plan for Regional Press Fellowships..."

Estelle Linzer, Associate Director, AAUN: "...IB /Book, Pamphlet and Document Shop/ is needed...II is fine, and no comment is needed in the light of no briefings on the subject now...In conclusion, the information center seems to be the big project and the one on which most attention should be concentrated. If that can be made to work within a reasonable time, it will be a boon..."

Malcolm S. Knowles, Administrative Coordinator, Adult Education Association: "...I have read it carefully and find nothing to add to it over and above the ideas we tossed around at lunch in New York. I think it is a most impressive and convincing document..."

Carnegie Endowment

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

July 20, 1955

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

To keep you up-to-date on this matter involving a possibility of the Carnegie Building becoming the location for a television studio under the auspices of the Metropolitan Educational Television Association, here is brief word about a later development.

Late last week we met with several representatives of this Association and learned from them that the Carnegie Building is their first choice as a location for the studio. As a result of this meeting they know that there is a strong prevalent spirit in the Endowment to do everything possible to accommodate the project. We feel here that it would be wholly consistent with the purposes of the building, and a great asset, to have an educational TV project here.

At the moment we are exploring ways and means of helping them finance the installation cost, estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000.

It's just possible that we might be able to make a fairly substantial advance to them for this installation work on the basis of conditions which would make the amount of the advance returnable to the Endowment over a period of years in the form of rent. We'll let you know.

I'd like to let you know about other developments, if they seem important enough, as they take place.

Best wishes,

Leslie Paffrath

Carnegie Endowment

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

July 7, 1955

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

The Carnegie Endowment is having its first opportunity to consider a project in the field of television.

It is the case of an educational TV station which is seriously considering establishing studio and offices in the Carnegie Endowment International Center.

We've been giving them every reasonable encouragement, and now the sponsors have asked if they can meet with us to hear their proposal.

We here would like to have you familiar with the base plan because we may need some advice.

Toward this end, I am enclosing an abstract of the plan to date, less than a page of reading.

Don't bother acknowledging this at the moment. I'll be in touch with you later.

By the way, Dr. Shotwell is in Europe, making the rounds of old places and acquaintances for the first time since before World War II. Don't you think it possible that he'll have enough fresh material under his arm and in his head when he comes back in September to interest one of your program audiences?

A letter from him today. He's very well.

Best wishes.

Very sincerely,

Leslie Paffrath

encl.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

July 7, 1955

GENERAL INFORMATION ON METROPOLITAN EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION ASSN.

About the middle of May 1955 Mr. Arthur Hungerford, Executive Director of the Metropolitan Educational Television Association, called on William Gehron of the Endowment staff.

He explained that his organization wished to set up an educational TV station in the midtown area. Their ultimate aim is, of course, live broadcasts but presently they want a centrally located studio where programs can be put on kinescope and/or films for distribution in the New York area, as well as on educational television networks throughout the country. He wondered if space for a studio would be available in the Carnegie Building.

During the course of the discussion Mr. Gehron mentioned the variety of programs held in the second floor International Center. Mr. Hungerford thought a number of these programs would be of real interest to his group. With this common interest in mind a second meeting was arranged including Leslie Paffrath, Secretary of the Endowment, and for Metropolitan Educational Television Association, John C. Adams, a Trustee of META and President of Hofstra College.

At the conclusion of the second meeting Metropolitan Educational Television Association's representatives were shown available basement space in the building and seemed satisfied on a preliminary inspection that this would fulfill their needs. This is the same space for which preliminary plans were drawn up two years ago for a small Audio-Visual Center, including television transmission and projection equipment. It was decided that Mr. Hungerford should advance a more concrete proposal based on space requirements, cost, etc., within a few weeks' time. His proposal will be ready for presentation to Endowment staff members on July 14, 1955.

Metropolitan Educational Television Association will have only a studio and possibly a small general office in the building. Eventually, they hope to do live broadcasts from an established station. The studio in the Center's building would continue to be used for celluloid productions.

It should be pointed out that Metropolitan Educational Television Association seems to have the support of all major colleges and universities in the New York area. Further, the Fund for Adult Education will support the project in part, contributing $200,000 for equipment if Metropolitan Educational Television Association can obtain $200,000 on its own initiative.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

June 20, 1956

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Referring to the message which the Board of Trustees sent to Mr. Dag Hammarskjold following his mission to the Middle East, he has addressed a response to Mr. Harvey Bundy as Chairman of the Board, and I am pleased to attach a copy for your interest.

I should indicate here that a copy of a letter sent to you previously was not actually a reply to the Board of Trustees but a response to an earlier personal letter from Mr. Johnson.

Neither the United Nations nor the Endowment has made public or otherwise circulated the communication to the Secretary-General on behalf of the Board of Trustees or the enclosed response.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

enc.

SECRETARY GENERAL

24 May 1956

Dear Mr. Bundy,

I acknowledge with deep gratitude the joint letter I received from you and Mr. Johnson of 10 May, reflecting as it did, the action of the members of your Board.

As you and your colleagues so well know, the situation was one of exceptional difficulty and indeed the basic problems remain. But we were able to achieve, in co-operation with the parties, a necessary cease-fire and the establishment of a quieter atmosphere, which is so necessary to the attainment of any constructive results on any of the problems that now vex the area.

With special thanks for your thoughtfulness, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Dag Hammarskjold

Mr. Harvey H. Bundy,
Chairman of the Board,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street,
New York 17, N.Y.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

May 25, 1955

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Dear Ed:

We want to share with you at once the very welcome communication received last week from the Tax Commission of the City of New York, notifying us that at a meeting of the Commission held on May 18 action was taken on our application for remission (exemption) on the Carnegie Endowment Building.

The table of valuations below is self-explanatory:

Assessed Valuation	Remission Valuation	Taxable Valuation
$3,500,000	$2,300,000	$1,200,000

We have not been informed of the exact basis on which the remission valuation was computed. This is a matter into which General Counsel is presently inquiring.

As a result of this decision, which applies to the year 1954-55, the Endowment will receive from the City of New York a refund of $86,250 on taxes paid for the year ending June 30, 1955.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 20, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This letter comes to inform you officially and to record the fact that at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees on May 5, 1955, you were re-elected a member of the Committee on Nominations, to serve for a period of one year.

Other members of the Committee on Nominations, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Board, are Ben M. Cherrington, Chairman, Miss Margaret Clapp, and David L. Cole.

For your information we are enclosing a revised list of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment. If we receive no notification of change, we shall assume that your name and address are listed as you wish them to be. In the near future we shall send you a printed list of the names and addresses of the Trustees, including officers and committees of the Endowment, and a calendar of meetings.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

encl.

HONORARY TRUSTEES

Arthur A. Ballantine, New York, N.Y.	
31 Nassau St., Zone 5	Rector 2 - 7000
435 East 52nd St., Zone 22	Plaza 8 - 2244
W. W Chapin, San Francisco, Cal.	
544 Market Street, Zone 4	Sutter 1 - 1700
2108 Washington Street, Zone 9	West 1 - 7800
James T. Shotwell, President Emeritus	
United Nations Plaza at 46th St., New York Zone 17	Oxford 7-3131
257 West 86th Street, Zone 24	Endicott 2-0858
Woodstock, New York	Woodstock 6933
Thomas J. Watson, New York, New York	
590 Madison Avenue, Zone 22	Plaza 3 - 1900
4 East 75th Street, Zone 21	Butterfield 8-8196

- - - -

TRUSTEES

** Dillon Anderson, (*1957) Houston, Texas	
Baker, Botts, Andrews & Shepherd	
Esperson Bldg., Zone 2	Charter 9441
3414 Delmonte Ave., Zone 19	Lynchburg 9507
Wm. Marshall Bullitt, (*1958) Louisville, Ky.	
17th Floor, Kentucky Home Life Bldg., Zone 2	Jackson 1144
"Oxmoor," Route 6	Taylor 2126
Harvey H. Bundy, (*1957) Boston, Mass.	
30 State Street, Zone 9	Capitol 7-5020
191 Commonwealth Avenue, Zone 16	Commonwealth 6-3722
Manchester, Massachusetts	Manchester 2
Ben M. Cherrington, (*1957) Denver, Col.	
Institute of International Education 1605 Pennsylvania St., Zone 3	Acoma 1895
631 Vine Street, Zone 6	Fremont 5651
Margaret Clapp, (*1956) Wellesley, Mass.	
Wellesley College	Wellesley 5-0320
735 Washington Street	Wellesley 5-0320

** On leave of absence

TRUSTEES

David L. Cole, (*1958) Ithaca, N.Y.	
Industrial & Labor Relations School	
Cornell University	?
15 Overlook Av., Paterson, N.J.	Sherwood 2-0266
Lee A. DuBridge, (*1958) Pasadena, Cal.	
California Institute of Technology, Zone 4	Sycamore 6-7121
415 South Hill Ave., Zone 4	Sycamore 2-6438
Frederick S. Dunn, (*1957) Princeton, N.J.	
Center of International Studies,	
Princeton University	Princeton 2300
25 Mercer Street	Princeton 4233 W
George A. Finch, (*1956) Washington, D.C.	
229 Dupont Circle Bldg., Zone 6	Hudson 3-9355
4000 Virgilia St., Chevy Chase 15, Md.	Oliver 2-3164
Ernest A. Gross, (*1957) New York, N.Y.	
63 Wall St., Zone 5	Whitehall 4-2062
1 West 72nd St., Zone 23	Schuyler 4-6667
Earl G. Harrison, (*1956) Philadelphia, Pa.	
1719 Packard Building, Zone 2	Rittenhouse 6-0380
Moylan, Rose Valley, Delaware Co., Pa.	Media 6-1306
Philip C. Jessup, (*1958) New York, N.Y.	
Columbia University, 421 W. 117th St., Zone 27	University 5-4000
108 East 82nd St., Zone 28	Regent 7-1571
Joseph E. Johnson, (*1958) New York, N.Y.	
United Nations Plaza at 46th St., Zone 17	Oxford 7-3131
Winant Road, Princeton, N.J.	?
Milton Katz, (*1958) Cambridge, Mass.	
International Legal Studies	
Law School of Harvard University	?
6 Berkeley St., Zone 38	?
Grayson L. Kirk, (*1956) New York, N.Y.	
Columbia University, Zone 27	University 5-4000
60 Morningside Drive, Zone 27	
Edward R. Murrow, (*1956) New York, N.Y.	
485 Madison Avenue, Zone 22	Plaza 1-2345
580 Park Ave., Apt. 10D, Zone 21	Templeton 8-0508
Otto L. Nelson, Jr. (*1957) New York, N.Y.	
51 Madison Avenue, Zone 10	Murray Hill 5-5000
Carter Road at Stony Brook, RFD 2,	
Princeton, N.J.	Princeton 1-0118-M

TRUSTEES

O. Frederick Nolde (*1957) Philadelphia, Pa.	
7301 Germantown Avenue, Zone 19	Chestnut Hill 7-4413
7602 East Lane, Zone 18	Chestnut Hill 7-3328
297 4th Ave., New York 10, N.Y.	Oregon 4-5005
Ellmore C. Patterson, (*1957) New York, N.Y.	
23 Wall Street, Zone 8	Hanover 2-2323
Chestnut Ridge Rd., Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	Mt. Kisco 6-5413
David Rockefeller, (*1958) New York, N.Y.	
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Zone 20	Circle 7-3700
146 East 65th Street, Zone 21	Trafalgar 9-8757
Edward L. Ryerson, (*1956) Chicago, Ill.	
Room 1100, 38 S. Dearborn Street, Zone 3	Central 6-7920
1431 Astor Street, Zone 10	Superior 7-3498
W. J. Schieffelin, Jr. (*1958) New York, N.Y.	
16 Cooper Square, Zone 3	Spring 7-1500
1220 Park Avenue, Zone 28	Atwater 9-4541
George N. Shuster, (*1957) New York, N.Y.	
695 Park Avenue, Zone 21	Trafalgar 9-2100
279 Stamford Ave., Stamford, Conn.	Stamford 4-6209
Harper Sibley, (*1956) Rochester, N.Y.	
100 Hiram Sibley Building, Zone 4	Baker 2828
400 East Avenue, Zone 7	Hamilton 8461
Charles A. Sprague, (*1958) Salem, Oregon	
The Oregon Statesman	Salem 2-2441
280 N. Church St.	
425 N. 14th St.	Salem 3-6605
W. W. Waymack, (*1956) Adel, Iowa	
R.F.D. No. 3	Dallas Center 4220

*Term Expires

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
May 1955

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STR
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

18 May 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In the absence of Mr. Johnson, who is now in Europe, I acknowledge your letter of 11 May, which he will see on his return to the office the end of this month.

Sincerely yours,

E. B. Sayre

(Miss) E. B. Sayre
Secretary to Mr. Johnson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

May 11, 1956

Dear Joe:

I regret to say that I just don't know the officers or Board members of the foundations listed in your communication of May 2nd.

I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph Johnson
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46 Street
New York 17, New York

rh

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2 May 1956

Dear Ed:

I am writing to ask your assistance as a Trustee of the Endowment in developing the financial backing needed for the proposed World Affairs Service Bureau, to be set up on the ground floor of our International Center Building.

Recent developments relating to this project are as follows:

The Foreign Policy Association's request to the Ford Foundation for funds to operate the World Affairs Service Bureau met with an agreement under which the Ford Foundation's Trustees would approve an amount up to $750,000 for a five-year period, on the basis of $150,000 a year, but with the understanding that the Foreign Policy Association must obtain equal counterpart funds.

In recent weeks John Nason, President of the Foreign Policy Association, has actively sought to obtain the funds necessary to take maximal advantage of the Ford Foundation's offer. His efforts to date have produced a pledge of $50,000 a year for the five-year span, which together with the Carnegie Endowment's promise of $40,000 a year over this period assures the project an annual operating budget of $180,000. There is therefore a short-fall of $60,000 a year for the five-year period envisioned.

The Endowment not only has an interest but also I believe a responsibility to help the Foreign Policy Association to meet this situation. The conception itself is a result of almost two years of activity by the Winslow-Singer survey team, which operated under the Endowment's auspices. The Service Bureau will be located in the Endowment's building, and we are already moving ahead to adapt the ground floor for this special use, at an estimated cost of $175,000. In view of these principal factors, as well as others I have not listed, we are in the picture and therefore want to contribute as actively as we can in helping John Nason.

The Informal Advisory Committee, which has acted as mentor to this project over the past two years, met recently. It was decided to approach the foundations which are listed on the attached sheet, together with the names of their Trustees and principal officers. The Carnegie Corporation has not been approached because repeated statements by their officers made it clear that they are primarily interested in working in the field of education in the formal sense. The officers of the Rockefeller Foundation, who have been approached, felt that they could not contribute to the general services of the Service Bureau, although there is a real possibility that they may contribute a small amount in support of a specific project.

If you know any of the officers or Trustees of the foundations on the attached list or have other means of access to them, I should be grateful if you will let me know so that I can pass the word along to Mr. Nason, who may then get in touch with them about the possibility of buttressing his appeal. Moreover, if you know of any other foundations which you have reason to believe might be willing to pledge funds over a five-year period in amounts not less than $5,000 a year, both Mr. Nason and I would welcome your suggestions as to how to approach them.

This is a matter of the earliest priority with the Foreign Policy Association, and with us in our desire to help them as concretely as we can.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph E. Johnson

enc.

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

List of Foundations to which appeals are being made
on behalf of the World Affairs Service Bureau.....

Prepared by Foreign Policy Association 5/1/56

- - - - - -

The Grant Foundation, Inc.
130 East 59th Street
New York 22, N.Y.

Trustees: Earl D. Bond, M.D., Howland S. Davis, Cleveland E. Dodge, Raymond H. Fogler, Milton H. Glover, William T. Grant, Morris Hadley, R. McAllister Lloyd, Edward Staley

Officers: William T. Grant, Chairman of the Board; R.McAllister Lloyd, President; Cleveland E. Dodge, Vice-President; John E. Byler, Executive Director and Treasurer; Adele W. Morrison, Associate Director and Secretary.

- - - - - -

James Foundation of New York, Inc.
39 East 69th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Trustees: Robert E. Coulson, John K. Olyphant, Jr., George L. Burr, A. Donald MacKinnon, Ralph H. Tapscott

Officers: Robert E. Coulson, President; Charles E. Andrews, Secretary; James Yuille, Treasurer; Miriam G. MacAllister, Assistant Treasurer.

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W. K. Kellogg Foundation
Battle Creek, Michigan

Officers and Trustees: Emory W. Morris, President and General Director; Glenn A. Cross, Vice-President; Mrs. Bessie Rogers Young, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; Henry F. Vaughan, W. P. Butler, Haven Emerson, Richard E. Pritchard, Fred Sherriff, W. H. Vanderploeg; John O. Snook (honorary), Andrew Pattullo (honorary).

Officers: Leonard L. White, Secretary; Orville L. DeBolt, Treasurer.

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Lilly Endowment, Inc.
914 Merchants Bank Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Officers and Directors: Josiah K. Lilly, President; Carl F. Eveleigh, Vice-President; Eli Lilly, Treasurer; Eugene N. Beesley, Ruth A. Lilly, Nicholas H. Noyes, Walton M. Wheeler, Jr. Officer: G. Harold Duling, Secretary

- - - - - -

Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Trustees: Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Frank W. Abrams, Albert Bradley, Walter S. Carpenter, Jr., General Lucius D. Clay, John L. Collyer, Lewis W. Douglas, Frank A. Howard, Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, James R. Killian, Jr., John L. Pratt, Laurance S. Rockefeller, Raymond P. Sloan, Harry E. Ward, George Whitney.

Officers: Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President; Albert Bradley, Chairman of the Board; Raymond P. Sloan, Vice-President; Arnold J. Zurcher, Vice-President and Executive Director; James F. Kenney, Secretary and Treasurer; Joseph Allan, Director of Undergraduate Scholarship Program; Genevieve M. King, Assistant Treasurer; Cecile Stierli, Assistant Secretary.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES

To be held on May 5, 1955

To the Members and Trustees of
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

The annual meeting of Members of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace will be held in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment International Center (twelfth floor), United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York City, New York, on Thursday, May 5, 1955, at 10:00 a.m., for the purpose of electing Members and Trustees to fill all vacancies, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held at the same place immediately after the annual meeting of the Members.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Rafferath
Secretary

New York, New York
March 25, 1955

- - - - - - - -

P.S. In reserving dates on your calendar for future meetings of the Board it will, I believe, be convenient for you to know now that the following dates are involved:

Regular meeting - - - - - - December 12, 1955
Annual meeting - - - - - - May 10, 1956

March 30, 1955

To the Members of the Corporation and the Trustees
of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Following is the schedule of events with respect to the forthcoming annual meeting of the Corporation and the Board of Trustees:

May 4, 1955 4:00 - 6:00 p.m.	Informal Program Discussion	Terrace-Lounge 12th floor, Carnegie Bldg.
May 4, 1955 7:30 p.m.	Dinner for Trustees	Banquet Hall 2nd floor, Carnegie Bldg.
May 5, 1955 10:00 a.m.	Annual Meeting--Members of the Corporation, followed by Annual Meeting--Board of Trustees	Terrace-Lounge 12th floor, Carnegie Bldg.
May 5, 1955 Noon	Cocktails - Luncheon	Banquet Hall 2nd floor

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

March 30, 1955

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

RETURN BLANK

I will (not) attend the annual meeting of the Members and the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to be held in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Building, United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York City, on Thursday, May 5, 1955, at 10:00 a.m.

I will (not) be present for the informal program discussion on May 4, 1955, between 4:00 and 6:00 p.m.

I will (not) be present for the Trustee's dinner on May 4, 1955, at 7:30 p.m.

I will (not) be present for luncheon on May 5, 1955.

My New York City address will be:

_____

I expect to arrive in New York City on _____
date

REMARKS:

_____
Signature

Carnegie Endowment

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WELLESLEY COLLEGE
WELLESLEY 81 MASSACHUSETTS

29 April 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

None of us has suggested a name for the vacancy on the board of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, so that it will remain unfilled.

Two changes in committee members are necessary. On the Executive Committee, nomination of Mr. Gross to replace Mr. Nelson, who has asked to be relieved because of other duties for the foundation, is proposed. On the Nominating Committee, the senior member goes off, and the nomination of Mr. Cole is proposed.

Inasmuch as I shall be on the road for the next few days, will you let Mr. Johnson know if this is unsatisfactory to you?

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Clapp

Margaret Clapp

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

April 28, 1955

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

The attached reports cover subject matter on the agenda of the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Trustees on May 5.

I am also enclosing minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee on April 5.

Yesterday, April 27, the Executive Committee held an additional meeting expressly to discuss the United Nations Information and Education project. An account of this meeting will be forwarded very soon in the form of draft minutes.

May I also call your attention to Mrs. Joseph E. Johnson's cordial invitation to the wives and daughters of Trustees to join her for tea on Wednesday afternoon at 5:00 p.m., in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment Building.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath

encls.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
(Incorporated, New York, 1929-30)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF MEETING

April 5, 1955

- - - - - - - - - - - -

The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for Internation Peace met on Tuesday, April 5, 1955, at 4:00 p.m., in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment International Center, 345 East 46th Street, New York City 17, New York, pursuant to due notice.

The following members, constituting a quorum, were present:

Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman
Grayson L. Kirk
Otto L. Nelson, Jr.
David Rockefeller
Joseph E. Johnson, ex officio

Communications of regret had been received from Earl G. Harrison and O. Frederick Nolde, who were unable to attend because of other business. All Trustees had been notified of the time and place of the meeting.

Also present were George R. Thomson, Assistant Treasurer, and the following staff members of the Carnegie Endowment: William G. Avirett, Vincent Baker, Lawrence S. Finkelstein, Leslie Paffrath, E.B.Sayre, Jeanne Singer, Anne Winslow, Richard S. Winslow and Howard N. Woodland.

Mr. Bundy presided. The minutes of the meeting were kept by Mr. Paffrath, Secretary of the Endowment.

The Chairman regretfully referred to the death of Mr. John W. Davis on March 24, and informed the members that condolences had been officially sent from the Endowment, stating further that the Board of Trustees would no doubt wish to take formal note of this loss at the annual meeting in May.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The President commented orally on certain items for which written reports had been submitted.

International Organization

Referring specifically to the project dealing with National Attitudes and Policies on the United Nations, the President stated that quite apart from the direct results of the studies there was distinct evidence of "seminal effects" from the Endowment's efforts. The Endowment is now concerned with ways and means of achieving wider distribution of the results of the studies, and would welcome comments from the Trustees on this, for there is keen awareness among the staff that the results need to be distributed widely and in time to be used effectively with respect to United Nations Charter review.

Universities and World Affairs

In this area of the Endowment's work there is also evidence that the original project has been a stimulant in inducing university officers and faculty to consider their role in the field of international affairs. Reference was made to the Endowment's plans to enter into an agreement with the American Council on Education for publication and distribution of eight topical and summary volumes growing out of this study.

International Center Facilities

The use of the Center by other organizations continues at a steady rate. In order to depict clearly the use of the Center, charts are being prepared for typical use periods. The staff has in mind constantly the possible relationship of the second and ground floors to projects which may grow out of the survey of United Nations educational services being conducted by Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer.

Reference was made to concern which is felt at the relatively infrequent use of the terrace-lounge, for which the Endowment meets a monthly rental of $595. Discussions have been entered into with representatives of Schrafft's Restaurant concerning a plan for operation by them, on a modest scale, of a luncheon club for executives from both the United Nations and non-governmental organizations in the midtown area. There was general agreement in principle that utilization of the terrace-lounge for this or comparable purposes merited further exploration. Mr. Nelson advised checking carefully into the technical aspects, including occupancy regulations.

The President stated that during the past two years the Endowment had encouraged the use of the second floor by various governments for the presentation of cultural exhibitions. These had included the Philippines, the Mexican Government, the Gold Coast, and the Indonesian Government. The Endowment has now been approached by the Yugoslav Consul General with a request for permission to exhibit paintings by Yugoslav artists. It was likely that the Endowment would agree to make the exhibition hall available.

Publications

The President stated that the report on publications would rest on the document which had been distributed in advance. He noted that the latest Annual Report of the Endowment's activities had been favorably commented on.

Cooperation with Other Organizations

During recent weeks the President stated he has been active in negotiations with the American Association for the United Nations and the U.S. Committee for the United Nations in the effort which both these organizations are making in pursuit of respective courses which will not conflict or overlap.

Explaining that the World Peace Foundation plans to sponsor a fall conference on Franco-American relations, investing $20,000 of its own income funds for the purpose, the President recommended that the Endowment make a contribution toward expenses of this conference. On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) be, and the same is hereby, appropriated from the unappropriated balance of the current income of the Endowment as a grant to the World Peace Foundation as a contribution toward the proposed Conference on Franco-American relations in the fall of 1955.

James Thomson Shotwell Library

The President stated that a proposed text for a plaque for the James Thomson Shotwell Library had been circulated to a number of Trustees, meeting general approval.

A plan has been proposed and is being seriously considered for expanding the library's facilities in full to other organizations in the building,

especially those whose work relates to international affairs.

Operation of International Center Building

Attention was invited to the written report distributed in advance of the meeting.

It was reported that General Counsel has received assurance orally from the Corporation Counsel for the City of New York that he will make a favorable recommendation to the Tax Commission for tax exemption, with the exception of space occupied by seven of the group of thirty-seven tenants. There followed a brief discussion relating to monies which the Endowment would hope to recover if a favorable ruling is given.

Future Program Planning

The President referred to his memorandum on this subject, circulated in advance of the meeting.

He indicated that there was substantial consensus within the staff concerning emphasis on the areas of work being considered. He felt it would not be possible or necessary to have final recommendations for the May meeting, but a carefully shaped plan should be drawn up in time for the meeting in December. The draft budget includes an unitemized sum of $25,000 for program planning and development. This allocation will permit a preliminary launching of certain projects during the fiscal year 1955-56.

Armaments Project

Referring to the possibility of a program area on the subject "Implications of Modern Armaments for Foreign Policy," the President stated

that he and Paul Nitze have been negotiating in the hope of initiating work on this project, with the prospect of obtaining money for its support from large corporations. There was discussion concerning the most favorable methods by which funds might be channeled from corporations or from foundations for the support of such a project.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer submitted the report for the period ending March 31, 1955. It was noted that the estimated income for the present fiscal year amounted to $70,000 more than anticipated. The Treasurer also presented reports submitted by Harris, Kerr, Forster & Company, auditors, for the year ended December 31, 1954, on Calculation of Rental Charges of Tenants of the Carnegie Endowment International Center Building, and Report and Accounts of the Carnegie Endowment International Center Building. With reference to the latter reports, it was pointed out that through economical operation of the building each tenant organization had received a rebate. The Managing Agents, Braislin, Porter & Wheelock, were given due credit for the efficiency which made this possible. The reports submitted by the Treasurer were accepted and ordered filed.

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Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 1955-56

Following discussion, the Executive Committee recommended that the proposed budget, which had been distributed in advance of the meeting, be submitted for favorable consideration by the Board of Trustees at its annual meeting on May 5.

Following a brief discussion, upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to make such transfers of uncommitted balances within the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955 as in his judgment will bring about more effective accomplishment of the Endowment's program, so long as such transfers are for projects already approved by the Board of Trustees.

Leave of Absence for Mr. Dillon Anderson

The Chairman referred to a request received from Mr. Anderson, a Trustee of the Endowment, for a leave of absence while in government service as Special Assistant for National Security Affairs. The Executive Committee recommended that the Board of Trustees grant Mr. Anderson leave of absence and that this status be noted in the official publications of the Endowment.

James T. Shotwell manuscript
"Long Road to Freedom"

The President reported that Dr. Shotwell has been working for some time on this manuscript, the first volume of which has been completed. In the interest of developing the second volume, which will be concerned with matters of peace and freedom, Dr. Shotwell deems it important to go to Europe to study the present situation there at first-hand and to speak with European leaders. This project would appear to relate sufficiently to the Endowment's purposes to recommend giving financial assistance to Dr. Shotwell. On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

Resolved, That a total sum of $2,500 be, and hereby is, made available to Dr. James T. Shotwell, President Emeritus, toward his travel and expenses on his anticipated trip to Europe for purposes related to studies for his volume, "The Long Road to Freedom," now in preparation, as outlined in his letter and memorandum submitted to the President, this sum to be chargeable to the balance available from "Travel of Director, European Centre to U.S." and the remainder from the President's Contingency Fund.

de Bilderberg Successor Conferences
American Public Opinion and the United Nations

Referring separately to the "de Bilderberg Successor Conferences" and The Ford Foundation's grant in support of the "American Public Opinion and the United Nations" project, both of which have become projects of direct interest to the Endowment, it was recommended that authority be given to receive funds for this work. With reference to the former, application has been made to The Ford Foundation for $25,000 on the understanding that counterpart funds are to be contributed by individuals. Concerning the latter, the Endowment has been notified of a Ford Foundation grant for this project in the amount of $148,000.

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

Resolved, That authorization be, and hereby is, given the President to receive such sums as may be contributed by individuals or organizations for two special projects for which the Endowment is to serve as administrator, namely, the so-called "de Bilderberg Successor Conferences" and "American Public Opinion and the United Nations," such amounts to be expended consistent with the purposes for which the funds are designated by the grantors.

Report on United Nations Information Project

Concerning this project, it was noted that a document, "Preliminary

Report and Recommendations on Information and Education on United Nations and International Affairs," had been distributed in March to a select list of persons, including all Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment. A progress report also had been circulated in advance of the Executive Committee meeting and will be forwarded in revised form to the Board of Trustees prior to the May 5 meeting.

In summary, with respect to the proposals made, there was general agreement that emphasis should be placed on Projects I and II respectively, "American Information and Service Center on United Nations and International Affairs," and "Leadership Briefing Service." In addition, there was a generally favorable view toward an allied program which would lead to the continuing development of ideas and projects which might in some instances be of a nature which the service center would undertake and which in other instances might be undertaken by other groups in the field of international affairs.

With respect to the form of organizational structure under which the projects might be administered, it was the sense of the majority of the members of the Executive Committee that the service center would gain through having the official endorsement of organizations interested in education about international affairs, rather than merely representation by diverse personalities from these organizations. This view seemed acceptably summed up in the words of one member of the Executive Committee, "...if you have a substantial roll of national organizations sponsoring it (the service center), it would give these people (the respective membership groups) an earnest of the non-propaganda approach."

Following substantial discussion of the several areas of activity recommended in the report, and also of the possible structure of the organization under which the work might be carried out, the Executive Committee recommended that a more concrete recommendation should be presented at a special meeting of the Committee, to be held late in April. The members felt that this recommendation should be sufficiently concrete in terms of program, operation, organization, personnel and methods to enable the Executive Committee to make a recommendation to be considered by the Board of Trustees at its annual meeting on May 5.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. Kathryn Clark

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That on the recommendation of Dr. Shotwell, the employment of Mrs. Kathryn Clark, who became eligible for retirement under the Endowment's plan on September 23, 1954, be extended until the Executive Committee meeting which precedes the December 1955 meeting of the Board of Trustees, at which time the matter shall again be reviewed.

There being no further business to come before the Committee, the meeting was declared adjourned at approximately 5:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

March 31, 1955

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
New York, N.Y.

Summary Statement of Estimated Income and Proposed Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1956 Showing Comparable Figures for the Fiscal Year 1955

	1956 Fiscal Year Estimated Income and Proposed Expenditures	1955 Fiscal Year Revised Estimate of Income and Expenditures (a)
Unexpended Income Balances		
Beginning of fiscal year		
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910:		
Unappropriated income.....	$ 70,000	—
Reappropriations from unexpended balances.....	69,523 c	$ 17,946
Unexpended balances not reappropriated.....	16,000	26,052
Ford Foundation Grant.....	31,550 c	72,443
Income (Estimated)		
Interest and Dividends from investments...	540,000	571,924
International Conciliation subscriptions and sales of other Endowment publications	6,000	7,000
Rental Income-International Center.....	17,500	15,625
Miscellaneous Income.....	250	200
Grants:		
The Ford Foundation.....	—	9,400
Other:		
Proceeds from sale of Paris property...	—	169,348
Donations by Mr. David Rockefeller.....	—	3[illegible],486
Refunds from prior year expenditures...	—	2,869
	$750,823	$928,293
Expenditures		
Program.....	$453,283	$369,264
President's Office.....	28,150	27,750
Rent and Maintenance of Offices.....	62,600	69,577
Annuity, Insurance, Retirement Payments...	39,367	39,309
Administration.....	71,800	67,380
	655,200	573,280
President's Contingency Fund.....	20,000	7,940 b
Total Ordinary Budget Requirements for Fiscal Years	675,200	581,220
Special Items		
International Center Building.....		
Reserve for transfer to Building Fund	40,000	125,000
Reserve for transfer to Building Operation re ground floor vacancy	35,000	35,000
Grand Total	750,200	741,220
Excess estimated income over proposed expenditures	623	—
Unexpended Income Balance end of fiscal year	—	187,073
	$750,823	$928,293

a Revised as of March 15, 1955
b Unallotted balance, March 15, 1955, of $10,000 appropriated.
c Unexpended commitments reappropriated for fiscal year 1956.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1956
SHOWING COMPARABLE AMOUNTS BUDGETED FOR 1955

PROGRAM			1956	1955
International Center				
Staff direction and assistance.....		$ 9,580		$ 8,260
Rent and Maintenance				
Rent.....	$ 25,000			25,500
Electricity.....	3,250a			3,333
Salaries and special services.....	11,210			9,052
Cleaning, supplies, repairs.....	2,500			3,000
Painting.....	1,245b			740
Depreciation Furniture & Equipment.....	4,000			4,000
New equipment.....	1,000			1,500
Sundries.....	1,000	49,205		1,000
Special program events, exhibits, etc.....		4,000		2,000
Promotion of International Center use.....		1,000		1,360
			$ 63,785	$ 59,745
International Organization				
Staff direction and assistance.....		$16,250		$ 15,580
Research and Editorial				
Special Editor.....	$ 6,000			4,000
Editorial Assistant.....	4,000			
Other editorial services.....	7,090			
Study on United States Policy.....	3,000			15,550
Criticism and commentaries.....	5,500c			10,000
Concluding volumes.....	10,600c			10,000
Public Opinion about the U.N.....	----	36,190		750
Publications and Reports				
Mimeographing	$ 9,500			7,500
Printing and distribution	47,950d			48,300
Public Opinion about the U.N.....	3,000e			3,000
Research about the U.N.....	----	60,450		561
Payments to Other Organizations				
Subsidies to cooperating groups.....	$ 3,000e			23,685
Extension of program.....	5,450c	8,450		9,598
Conferences, Meetings, Travel.....		2,500		3,400
Experimentation in Opinion Surveys.....		5,000c		5,000
Experimentation in Public Discussion and Education.....		5,000c		5,000
Contingencies.....		2,500		----
			136,340f	$161,924

a See Rent and Maintenance of Offices also.
b $505. reappropriated from 1955.
c Reappropriated from Ford Foundation grant.
d $31,950. reappropriated from 1955.
e Reappropriated from 1955.
f $31,550. reappropriated from Ford Foundation grant,
$37,950. reappropriated from unexpended balances 1955.

			1956	1955
Education in World Affairs				
Staff direction and assistance.....		$10,800		$ 13,200
Research and Editorial				
Authors' honoraria:				5,333
Research in international relations.	$ 833a			
Adult education volume.....	1,000a			
Over-all report.....	2,000b			
Research assistance and expense:				7,250
Research in international relations.	290a			
Adult education volume.....	1,720a			
Training of specialists volume.....	1,025a			
Over-all report.....	1,000			
Editorial expense:				
Commentaries and criticism.....	2,500a			2,500
Proofreading and indexing.....	1,000	11,368		
Publications and Reports				
Printing topical volumes.....	$ 24,000c			10,000
Promotion and distribution.....	1,000a			1,000
Format and design consultants.....	500			
Preparation and distribution of documents.....				1,000
Cooperation with Institutes of World Affairs.....	--	25,500		1,478
Conferences, Meetings, Travel				
Consultant's travel.....	$ 1,000			1,000
Staff travel.....	1,000			1,000
Authors conference.....	--	2,000		1,500
			49,668d	$ 45,261
Communication				
Staff direction and assistance		$15,630		$ 15,890
Cooperation with other organizations				
Assn. of International Relations Clubs.	$ 10,000e			10,000
Conference Group of N.G.O.'s.....	2,000			1,500
International N.G.O.'s.....	250			783
U.S Committee for the U.N.....	2,000			1,500
Representation.....	3,000			3,000
		17,250		
Conferences and meetings related to Program held in International Center.....		----		2,000
Publications				
Editorial and promotion staff.....		25,430		23,838
International Conciliation.....	$ 13,950			19,250
Annual Report.....	3,000			2,500
Other publications.....	9,300			4,580
Promotion and distribution.....	7,200			1,750
		33,450		
			91,760	$ 86,591

a Reappropriated from 1955.
b $1,000. reappropriated.
c $10,000. reappropriated.
d $19,368. reappropriated from 1955.
e $5,000. applicable to donation by Mr. David Rockefeller.

			1956	1955
Reference and Information Service				
Staff direction and assistance.....		$10,250		$ 12,200
Accessions, binding, supplies		3,700		3,200
			13,950	$ 15,400
Books, periodicals, European Centre Geneva.....			300	$ 300
Conferences and exhibits, European Centre			---	500
				$ 800
Other Projects*				
Prizes on International Organization, European Centre.....		$ 6,500		---
International Law				
Assistance to the Hague Academy.....	$ 1,000			$ 2,100
Special projects.....	1,000a			1,000
		2,000		
Nuclear energy and international peace...		5,000b		5,000
Program planning and development.....		25,000		---
Non-governmental activities related to the U.N.....		---		24,900
American Attitudes toward the U.N.....		---		9,400
Program exploration, European Centre.....		---c		4,500
			38,500	$ 46,900
General Program				
Staff Salaries.....		$33,980		$ 32,000
Conferences, Meetings, Travel:				
New York Office.....	$ 2,700			2,000
European Centre, Geneva.....	3,500d			4,000
		6,200		
Stationery and Supplies:				
New York Office.....	$ 4,000			2,500
European Centre, Geneva.....	1,000			1,500
		5,000		
Telephone and telegraph, New York Office.		6,000		6,000
Telephone, telegraph, postage, European Centre.....		2,000		1,500
Postage, messenger and delivery service, New York.....		4,300		4,000
Sundries:				
New York Office.....	$ 1,000			1,000
European Centre, Geneva.....	500			1,000
		1,500		
			58,980	$ 55,500
TOTAL PROGRAM.....			$453,283	$472,121

* See Budget commentary.
a $500.00 reappropriated from 1955.
b Reappropriated.
c Budgeted for 1956 under "Program planning and development."
d Includes provision for 2 trips of European Centre Director to United States.

			1956	1955
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE				
Salaries		$25,650		$ 25,250
Travel and expense		2,500		2,500
TOTAL PRESIDENT'S OFFICE			$ 28,150	$ 27,750
RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES				
New York				
Rent	$44,000			$ 45,000
Electricity	1,600			1,667
Cleaning, supplies, repairs	2,000			2,500
Painting	2,400a			1,200
Maintenance of office equipment	1,100			1,000
Depreciation Furniture & Equipment	3,500			3,500
New equipment	1,500			1,000
Sundries	500			360
Office alterations	----	$56,600		3,500
European Centre, Geneva				
Rent	$ 4,700			
Less: Portion payable by Director	1,500			
	$ 3,200			3,200
Insurance	300			}
Cleaning	700			}
Fuel and utilities	1,500b			: 3,050
Supplies and sundries	300			}
Moving and installation expenses	----	6,000		6,000
TOTAL RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES			$ 62,600	$ 71,977
ANNUITY, INSURANCE, RETIREMENT PAYMENTS				
Contributions to Employees' Retirement Plan:				
Annuities	$15,000			
Collective insurance	384			
Hospitalization	1,316	$16,700		$ 14,500
Social Security tax		3,000		3,400
Special retirement payments		17,667		19,409
Compensation and social insurance, European Centre, Geneva		2,000		2,500
TOTAL ANNUITY, INSURANCE, RETIREMENT PAYMENTS			$ 39,367	$ 39,809
ADMINISTRATION				
Staff salaries		$52,300		$ 48,530
Expenses of Trustees' meetings		6,000		5,000
Investment service and custody fee		7,500		7,500
Legal fees		3,000		5,000
Auditing and reports		1,000		1,500

a $1,200. reappropriated from 1955.
b Proportionate share to be reimbursed by European Centre Director.

		1956	1955
Workmen's Compensation insurance.....	500		450
Travel and general expense.....	1,000		1,000
Sundries.....	500		500
Employees' Blanket Fidelity Bond.....	----		1,400
Extraordinary expenses re Congressional investigations.....	----		2,500
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION.....		$ 71,800	$ 73,380
TOTAL.....		$655,200	$685,037
PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND			
For allotment at the discretion of the President.....		20,000	7,940a
TOTAL ORDINARY BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR FISCAL YEARS		$675,200	$692,977
SPECIAL ITEMS			
International Center Building			
Reserve for transfer to Building Fund		40,000	125,000
Reserve for transfer to Building Operation re ground floor vacancy.		35,000	35,000
GRAND TOTAL OF BUDGET REQUIREMENTS.....		$750,200	$852,977

a - Unallotted balance March 31, 1955.

March 31, 1955

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
New York, N.Y.

BUILDING FUND

Summary Statement of Estimated Income and Expenditures for Fiscal Year 1956

Estimated unexpended balance, June 30, 1955.....		$ 58,600
Income (Estimated for fiscal year beginning July 1, 1955)		
Allocation of stock dividends re Matter of Osborne:		
Eastman Kodak Company.....	$ 5,000	
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.....	37,500	
		42,500
Transfer from Building Operating account.....		71,851 a
Estimated income available for fiscal year 1956.....		172,951
Expenditures (Estimated)		
Payment of two installments on bank loan.....	125,000	
Architects' and engineer's fees		
75% of $57,000.-$42,750: One-third payable 1956.....	14,250	
Finishing ground floor space, $156,250		
60% to be borrowed ($93,750), 40% budgeted	62,500	
Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1956.....		201,750
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME		(28,799)
RESERVE FOR TRANSFER FROM GENERAL FUND		$ 40,000 b

a Mortgage expense and leasing commissions previously charged to Building Fund but properly chargeable to Building Operating account.

b In addition $10,000 of the President's Contingency Fund is earmarked for possible transfer to the Building Fund, if required.

Confidential

Exec. Comm. Meeting 4/5/55
Board Meeting 5/5/55

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
New York, New York

Commentary on President's Proposed Budget
for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1956

This document is submitted in explanation of the proposed budget for the period July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The estimate of income and the proposed expenditures for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1955 are summarized on the covering sheet where anticipated revenue and proposed expenditures for 1956 are placed side by side with similar items in the revised estimate for 1955.

PROGRAM

International Center

Staff Direction and Assistance - $9,580

The sum of $9,580 is for the salary of the Coordinator of Events and his secretary. This is not the total for personnel costs involved in operating the International Center, these additional costs being specified below under "Salaries and Special Services."

Rent and Maintenance

Rent.....$25,000

This is the bare rental cost of the space occupied by the International Center on the second floor, as allocated by the rental agents. It should be borne in mind that this expenditure will be offset by an anticipated revenue of approximately $17,500.

Electricity.....$3,250

Salaries and Special Services - $11,210

The item of $11,210 for salaries and special services covers base

salaries of an assistant to the Coordinator, and a porter, plus overtime for events conducted in the Center. The increase over last year has been caused by need for additional overtime and two Union raises.

Cleaning, Supplies, Repairs.....$2,500

This item is reduced by $500 over last year as a result of experience in operating the Center.

Painting.....$1,245
Depreciation - Furniture and
Equipment.....$4,000

We are maintaining the principle of setting up reserves for depreciation of furniture and equipment.

Sundries and Miscellaneous..... $1,000

Experience has proved that this amount will be necessary to acquire certain items for the International Center.

Promotion of International
Center Use..... $1,000

This sum is requested again for the purpose of issuing pamphlets and other promotional material about the Center, including the monthly Bulletin of Events, which is circulated to approximately 450 individuals and organizations.

Special Program Events,
Exhibits, etc.....$4,000

This is requested to make possible opportunities which come for special events in the Center, including exhibitions and courtesy use by other organizations. It also includes the cost of educational exhibits in the display windows on 47th Street.

New Equipment $1,000

We are requesting this sum as a reserve for new equipment which may be required during the year.

International Organization

With the exception of one item, all the amounts requested will be applied toward completion of the project on national policies and attitudes toward international organization. It is expected that this project will be

substantially completed by the end of fiscal year 1956, with the publication of up to 28 volumes, including two concluding volumes. The President's report to the Executive Committee on this project presents a picture of the present status of the manuscripts. The first manuscripts should be published by September.

Although the amount cannot be estimated this early, it is worth noting that the Endowment should receive some income during the fiscal year 1956 from sale of volumes in this series. Our contract with the Manhattan Publishing Company provides that net receipts are to be divided equally between us.

Staff Direction and Assistance....$16,250

This figure represents the salaries of the project administrator, the assistant project administrator, and a secretary.

Research and Editorial..... $36,190

This amount is requested for research and editing expenses in connection with the final stages of the national policy and attitudes project. Some of the funds come from the Ford Foundation grant of $100,000 for this project.

Editorial Services.....$17,090

$10,000 of this sum is to cover the salaries of the special editor, Miss Simons, and of an editorial assistant. It also covers special editorial services, i.e., editing of the French language manuscripts, preparation of indexes, and proofreading, at a total estimated cost of $7,090.

Study of United States Policy..... $ 3,000

This amount represents one-half of a commitment for completion of a manuscript on the implementation of United States economic and social policy through the United Nations, the first half of which is expected to be expended in the current fiscal year. The volume will comprise a part of the overall study on United States Policy Toward the United Nations. The amount requested is to cover an honorarium for Mr. Louis Hyde, research assistance, consultant fees, and the cost of arranging for review of the manuscript.

Criticism and Commentaries..... $ 5,500

This sum is applicable to the Ford Foundation grant. It comprises honoraria to the three members of the International Review Committee and expenses in connection with the review process, and honoraria to the country experts who are asked to prepare confidential comments on the individual volumes.

Concluding Volumes $10,600

This sum is also charged to the Ford Foundation grant. It comprises honoraria, research assistance and expenses in connection with the preparation of concluding volumes in the series by Professor Robert MacIver and Professor Maurice Bourquin.

Publications.....$60,450

The amount requested is mainly for publication of the national policy and attitudes volumes.

Mimeographing..... $ 9,500

This amount covers normal mimeographing expenses in connection with the circulation and review of the manuscripts prior to publication and a special amount to make possible the distribution of selected volumes in the series to those who would profit from having them in connection with the General Assembly's consideration of a possible Charter review conference at its forthcoming session. It now seems unlikely that more than a few of the volumes will actually have been published before the General Assembly meets.

Printing and Distribution..... $47,950

This sum, of which $31,950 would be reappropriated from the current budget, is to cover printing and distribution of the national policy and attitudes series, in accordance with the arrangement with the Manhattan Publishing Company. This figure is based on an average printing and distribution cost of $2000 per volume. No provision is made for promotion, since our contract with the Manhattan Publishing Company provides that the Company is to spend an average of $100 per volume for promotion, a cost which will be deducted from gross receipts before the income from sales is divided between the Endowment and the Company.

Public Opinion about the United...$ 3,000
Nations

This amount, all of which would be reappropriated, is to cover publication of the manuscript by Robert Cory on Public Opinion about the United Nations, if it should prove impossible to publish during the fiscal year 1955. This manuscript is an outgrowth of the study group on the subject which the Endowment held last year.

Payments to Other Organizations..$ 8,450

This amount, all of which would be reappropriated, represents final

payments to the organizations which are cooperating in the preparation of the national policy and attitudes studies. The amount for Extension of Program is chargeable to the Ford Foundation grant. It covers commitments which were made possible by receipt of that grant. The institutions involved, under both headings, are: Belgian Institute of International Affairs, Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, Colegio de Mexico, the Institute for International Organization in Rome, Stanford University, Brazilian Institute of International Affairs, and the Greek Institute of International Affairs. These payments will be made upon receipt of the final manuscripts.

Conferences, Meetings and
Travel..... $ 2,500

This amount is requested for conferences, meetings and travel in connection with the national policy and attitudes project and other work with respect to international organization.

Experimentation in Opinion Surveys.....$5,000

This amount, which would be reappropriated from the Ford Foundation grant, is earmarked under the terms of the grant for possible experiments in opinion surveying to test the results of the national studies in one or more countries.

Experimentation in Public Discussion
and Education..... $ 5,000

This amount, which would also be reappropriated from the Ford Foundation grant, is earmarked under the terms of the grant for possible experiments in disseminating the results of one or more of the national studies and promoting discussion of them.

Contingencies..... $ 2,500

The request for $2500 for contingencies in the international organization program is a new departure. It is based on experience which shows that it is impossible to anticipate all needs in connection with this project. During the past year, for example, it has been necessary to undertake unexpected commitments for extra research assistance in connection with the study of United States policy toward the United Nations, to provide for special typing and editorial services, and so forth. The funds in each case were found by stretching existing budget allocations. It is felt that to have an item for contingencies is a more forthright and satisfactory way to deal with a continuing need.

Education in World Affairs

Staff Direction and Assistance.....$10,800

Consultant.....$2,500

This sum is for Howard E. Wilson's part-time services as Director of the program.

Assistant Project Administrator..... $6,300

This sum is for the salary of Vincent Baker, who assists Dr. Wilson in the administration of the project.

Secretarial Assistant..... $2,000

This amount will cover the half-time services of a secretary to be shared with the publications staff.

Research and Editorial $13,368

Authors' Honoraria.....$4,833

Items under this heading represent payments to authors of topical volumes in the series of over-all reports on findings and recommendations based on the survey and upon additional research conducted by the authors individually.

Research in International Relations Volume- $ 833

This reappropriation from the total honorarium of $2,000 represents the final payment which, under terms agreed upon with the author, John Gange, is to be paid upon completion of the manuscript.

Adult Education in World Affairs..... $1,000

The authors of the volume, Cyril Houle and Charles Nelson, are to receive jointly an honorarium of $3,000. Two-thirds of this amount has been paid. The remaining one-third is a reappropriation to cover the final payment to be made upon completion of the manuscript.

Over-all Report on Universities and World Affairs $2,000

This sum represents the two final installments of the honorarium of $3,000 agreed upon with Howard E. Wilson as author of this volume.

Research Assistance and Expense.....$5,035

Of this item, $4,035 represents unexpended balances of appropriations committed to authors of the topical volumes for research assistance and expense. The exact use to which this amount is put varies at the discretion of the individual author but must be accounted for in detail.

The total includes a new appropriation of $1,000 for research expenses connected with the over-all summary volume on which work is now beginning.

Editorial Expense.....$3,500

Commentaries and Criticism -$2,500

This reappropriation covers the letter shop costs for duplicating copies of the manuscripts for criticism, plus costs of typing those stencils that can not be completed by the program secretary.

Proofreading and Indexing.....$1,000

Publications and Reports.....$25,500

Printing Topical Volumes $24,000

This item represents a reappropriation of $10,000 plus $14,000 in new appropriations for the publication of seven volumes. The eighth will follow in next budget year.

Promotion and Distribution.... $ 1,000

This reappropriation covers special promotion by the Endowment apart from activities of publisher.

Format and Design Consultant..$ 500

Conferences, Meetings, Travel $2,000

Consultant's Travel.....$1,000

This item covers costs of travel and expenses in New York in connection with consultation on the program.

Staff Travel.....$1,000

This amount may be used by the consultant or staff for travel required by program activities.

Communication

Staff Direction and Assistance.... $15,630

This amount provides for the salary of the Special Assistant to the President and his secretary.

Cooperation with Other Organizations $17,250

Association of International
Relations Clubs.....$10,000

To this amount the Endowment is committed for the next two years, with $5,000 each year payable from the gift of Mr. David Rockefeller.

Conference Group of NGO's$2,000

Of this amount $1,000 represents the grant made in previous years in support of the Information Bureau which is attempting to meet a steadily growing demand. The other $1,000 is for the regular work of the Conference Group; last year the grant was $500 for this purpose. An increase is requested because the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, under pressure of a commemorative year program, is compelled to reduce its own support of the Conference Group.

International NGO's ..... $ 250

This is a reduction from $783 in last year's budget. It covers dues and the Endowment's probable share in Bureau projects for the budget year.

U.S. Committee for the UN $2,000

This is an increase of $500 over last year ($1,000 was originally budgeted and $500 added in supplementary appropriation November 23, 1954). The need is even greater in the Tenth Anniversary Year of the UN.

Representation $3,000

This is the same amount as last year ($1,000 originally budgeted and $2,000 added in supplementary appropriation November 23, 1954). It covers expenditures for some public relations activities, including such items as cost of photographs, hospitality extended by the Endowment, participation by staff in certain conferences, and public occasions.

Publications..... $58,880

Editorial and Publications
Promotion Staff..... $25,430

The editorial staff consists of the Editor-in-Chief, Assistant Editor, part-time Technical Editor, and a secretary. The promotion staff comprises a Promotion Assistant and a Subscription Clerk. This sum is altogether for salaries.

International Conciliation $13,950

The sum of $13,950 includes four regular issues of International Conciliation, the General Assembly Issue, and provision for Bound Volumes and Table of Contents.

Annual Report.....$3,000

An increase of $500 is requested to provide for wider distribution and, if printing costs leave an available balance, a four-page semi-annual report in the spring of 1956, similar to those successfully used by the Carnegie Corporation.

Other Publications..... $9,300

The sum of $9,300 includes the French edition of the General Assembly Issue of International Conciliation, the annual Publications List of Endowment Publications, and a United Nations Action and Studies volume. Although no publication is now planned in this latter series, some provision should be made for the possibility of one new volume. Also included is an item of $2,500 for European publications.

Promotion and Distribution $7,200

Special promotion will be needed for the Chamberlain and Houston volumes, which are being published this spring (1955) consistent with an earlier commitment, and the sum of $700 has been allocated for this purpose. Amounts have also been included for the annual subscription drive ($1,000), exhibits and materials ($300), and the free distribution of surplus Endowment publications ($1,000).

James Thomson Shotwell Library
(Reference and Information Service)

Staff Salaries and Assistance $10,250

The item of $10,250 for staff salaries and assistance includes the salary of the Librarian and that of a professional cataloger.

Accessions, Bindings, Supplies ....$ 3,700

This sum is for the purchase of subscriptions to needed periodicals which are not available on an exchange basis. The balance makes possible the purchase of books needed to round out the collection.

There is not included in this budget provision for extra costs which may be involved in any extraordinary extension of the Library to serve a future United Nations service center.

Books, Periodicals, European
Center, Geneva .....$ 300

Other Projects

*In addition the Endowment will have administrative and financial responsibilities for two projects which are not incorporated in this budget:

1) The so-called Hoffman-Barrett project for a study of Public Attitudes toward the United Nations, for which the Ford Foundation has made a grant to the Endowment of $148,000, but for which no definite budget has yet been prepared by the Steering Committee which will direct the project.

2) The continued activities of the "de Bilderberg Group" for which grants have been and will be made to the Endowment by individuals and foundations, to be expended under the authorization of Mr. Dean Rusk and Mr. Johnson.

In neither case will the Endowment's funds be involved, except for minor expenses for telephone, postage, etc.

Prizes on International Organization, European Center ... $6,500

It will be recalled that the Trustees approved the proposal for annual prizes in each of five years to young Europeans for manuscripts and books on international organization, the prizes to be awarded by a committee of five jurors. The total of $6,500 breaks down as follows:

First Prize -

Manuscript Section:

Printing costs - $1,500
Cash award - - 500

Book Section:

Cash award - - 1,500

Honorable Mentions -

Manuscript Section: - - 250
Book Section: - - 250

Honoraria of Judges -

Five at $400 - - 2,000

Promotion - 500

International Law..... $2,000

For several years there was a heading in the budget "Bases of Contemporary World Politics." The only specific item under this was one for the payment of honoraria and expenses for a Carnegie Lecturer at the Hague Academy of International Law. In view of probable program directions, the heading "Bases of Contemporary World Politics" should be dropped. It is proposed, however, to continue the concept of small but valuable assistance to the Hague Academy, but to do so under the rubric International Law. Payment to the Carnegie Endowment lecturer for the summer session of 1955 will be made out of current budget. The Endowment Lecturer for the summer of 1956 is Professor Philip C. Jessup. Due to a grant to Columbia University from another foundation, however, Mr. Jessup's honorarium and expenses will not be paid by the Endowment. Since it is believed that the Endowment should not get a "free ride," it is proposed that the 1956 budget include an item of $1,000 for assistance to the Hague Academy. The actual nature and purpose of the assistance to be given will be worked out subsequently in consultation with Mr. Jessup and with officers of other foundations who are understood to be interested in the Hague Academy, in order to prevent any action at cross purposes.

In the current budget there is an item of $1,000 for "Exploration in International Law." Approximately $500 of this amount was expended for a conference on reporting of international law cases called by Mr. Jessup in his capacity as President of the American Society of International Law. It is proposed to have a similar item in next year's budget, half of the amount being reappropriated.

Nuclear Energy and International Peace
..... $5,000

This is a possible reappropriation from the current budget. It is hoped that plans now under way will make it possible to launch a project on this topic during the current year. In case this should not be possible, a request is made for reappropriation.

Program Planning and Development$25,000

The amount of $25,000 is requested for this purpose. It is believed that during the fiscal year 1956 it will be necessary to elaborate in more detail certain of the proposals submitted to the Program Committee in order to work out a fully developed and worth-while project. This will involve conferences and wide consultation both in the United States and in Europe. If it is to be done properly, it will probably be necessary to employ a consultant on a full or part-time basis to devote himself to development of program. It may be also desirable to employ other consultants for short periods. It is hoped that a relatively firm breakdown of this amount can be ready prior to the Trustees meeting, but in any case no decisions regarding expenditure of this fund will be made without the recommendation of the Program Committee and approval of the Executive Committee.

General Program

Staff Salaries..... $33,980

The item of $33,980 for staff salaries includes the salaries of the Director and Secretary-General of the European Center, and a secretarial assistant. Also included in this figure is the salary of Dr. Shotwell's secretary, and two clerks.

Conferences, Meetings, Travel

New York Office..... $ 2,700

European Office..... $ 3,500

This latter figure includes provision for two trips of the European Center's Director to the United States, and travel on the Continent.

Stationery, Supplies

New York Office..... $ 4,000
European Center..... $ 1,000

Telephone and Telegraph
New York Office.....$6,000

We recognize that this is a very large sum. At frequent intervals we make efforts in the office to encourage staff members to help reduce this expenditure. On a regular basis we enlist the help of the New York Telephone Company toward the same end.

Telephone, Telegraph, Postage -
European Center.....$2,000

Postage, Messenger and Delivery
Service.....$4,300

Sundries:
New York Office.....$1,000
European Center.....$ 500

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Salaries.....$25,650

This sum includes the salary of the President and his Secretary-Assistant.

Travel and Expenses..... $2,500

RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES

New York
Rent.....$44,000

This is a fixed expense, based on the rent formula applied uniformly to all tenant organizations. It breaks down as follows, on a monthly basis:

General Offices	$2,608.78
Library	304.79
Terrace Lounge	595.96

Electricity..... $1,600

Cleaning, Supplies, Repairs..... $2,000

This includes the Endowment's eleventh floor and terrace-lounge spaces, not the International Center on the second floor.

Painting.....$2,400

This is a contribution to a reserve fund being accumulated over a three-year period in order to repaint at the end of that time, if necessary.

Maintenance of Office Equipment .. $1,100

This includes maintenance contracts for IBM electric typewriters, bookkeeping machines, dictaphones, water coolers, postage machine and mimeograph machine.

Depreciation Furniture & Equipment $3,500

This amount is again requested in order to build up a reserve fund so that when the time arrives that new furniture and equipment in the offices are required, the impact of a large expenditure will be lessened.

New Equipment $1,500

This year we will add an IBM electric typewriter consistent with a plan to standardize this equipment, one or two manual typewriters to replace worn out machines.

Sundries.....$ 500

European Center

Rent.....$3,200

The total rent for the villa in Geneva is $4,700. The Director reimburses the Endowment in the amount of $1,500 for living quarters used by his family, bringing the total rent outlay to $3,200.

Maintenance Expenses $2,800

This figure for maintenance of the villa breaks down as follows:

Insurance ..... $ 300
Cleaning $1,000
Fuel & Utilities ...$1,500

ANNUITY, INSURANCE, RETIREMENT PAYMENTS

Contributions to Employees' Retirement Plan.....$16,700
(including annuity, hospitalization and collective life insurance)

Social Security Tax.....$3,000

Special Retirement Payments $17,667

These are special payments to persons formerly employed by the Endowment, before the present annuity plan was evolved, or in some instances where severance took place through action by the Endowment.

ADMINISTRATION

Staff Salaries.....$52,300

This includes base staff salaries for ten persons, including the Secretary, Bursar, Administrative Assistant, Secretary's secretary, bookkeeper accountant, file supervisor, personnel assistant, telephone operator, receptionist, and messenger. Also included is a sum for scheduled salary increases based on merit.

Expenses of Trustees Meetings $6,000

Investment Service and Custody Fee 7,500

Legal Fees $3,000

Auditing and Reports $1,000

This includes New York and the European Center.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance $ 500

This figure represents the cost of insurance required by New York State law.

Travel and General Expense.....$1,000

Sundries .....$ 500

PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Of the sum of $20,000, $10,000 has been earmarked for possible transfer to the Building Fund, if required.

SPECIAL ITEMS

International Center Building.....$40,000
Reserve for transfer to Building Fund

The Building Fund is still kept as a separate account, and it is proposed to continue it until either the building is fully completed by the finishing of the first floor space or the final payment on the Chase Bank loan (due December 31, 1956), whichever is later. It is proposed that during this period allocations of stock dividends continue to be made under rule of the Matter of Osborne.

It is anticipated that the estimated income balance on June 30 will be $58,599.72. It is further expected that stock dividends in the amount of $42,500 will be available in the next fiscal year.

In addition the Building Operating Account owes the Building Fund a total of $71,851.29 for mortgage expenses and leasing commissions. It has been impossible to transfer these funds during the period when the status of our application for exemption from New York City real estate taxes was uncertain. We have now been told informally that the Corporation Counsel of New York City will rule favorably on this application with regard to all but seven tenants. While this ruling may not be applicable to taxes due in 1955 and certainly would not be applicable to taxes paid in prior years, it will both remove uncertainty as to the future and establish the basis for claiming rebate on taxes paid. It is believed that this rebate will amount to at least 75% of the total paid. Under the circumstances it appears safe to assume that there will be during the course of 1956 sufficient accumulation in the Building Operating Account to pay the $71,851.29, and anticipation of such repayment is accordingly reflected in the proposed budget figures.

The estimated expenditures total $201,750. These include provision for a substantial payment by the Endowment for finishing ground floor space, it being expected that the balance may be borrowed from the Equitable Life Assurance Society and added to the mortgage on the building. The excess of estimated expenditures over income still remains at nearly $29,000. It is proposed to include in the budget a reserve for transfer from General Income of $40,000 to cover this potential deficit and also to leave some leeway should the deficit be larger than expected. In addition, $10,000 of the proposed $20,000 in the President's Contingency Fund will be earmarked for possible transfer to the Building Fund until such time as it can be clearly seen whether this amount will be required.

Reserve for Transfer to Building Operation..$35,000

(Re ground floor space being held for possible future use as United Nations service center)

Confidential

Exec. Comm. Meeting - 4/5/55
Board Meeting - 5/5/55

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION PROGRAM

National Policy and Attitudes Project

When the Carnegie Endowment decided four years ago to embark on a study of national policies and attitudes toward international organization, it had three principal purposes in mind. The first was to increase knowledge and understanding, in selected countries, of the role of international organization, particularly the United Nations, in the achievement of national objectives. It was felt that a study of their own participation in international organizations would lead to a fuller awareness among member states of the potentialities and limitations of international organization and thereby encourage the best possible use and development of the existing machinery.

The second purpose of the project was to stimulate thinking on questions of United Nations Charter review well in advance of the tenth session of the General Assembly in the fall of 1955, when the question of holding a Charter review conference would automatically appear on the agenda as provided in Article 109 of the Charter itself. Although, as a private, educational foundation, the Endowment has never taken any position either on the desirability of holding a review conference or on changes which might be made in the United Nations system, it felt a responsibility, as an organization concerned with international peace, to encourage a thoughtful analysis of the problems involved, so that decisions might be made on the basis of the fullest possible understanding.

Finally, the Endowment hoped that the project would give impetus to the development of research techniques and experience in a number of countries which have not, until recently, had an opportunity to build up their own independent research institutions.

As the project draws to a close, with the imminent publication of a series of volumes containing the results of the research which has been going on in twenty-three countries, the Endowment has reason to believe that these purposes have, by and large, been fulfilled. The high quality of scholarship which is evident in a good number of the manuscripts testifies to the thought which went into them. The Study Groups have, as a whole, given serious and searching attention to problems of international organization which are central to the conduct of harmonious relations among nations today. Leading scholars and officials in the countries included in the project have, as a result of the Endowment's initiative, studied these problems to an extent which would otherwise have been extremely unlikely. Although the degree of sophistication and understanding of the problems varies from study to study, it is clear that ideas have been provoked and trains of thought stimulated which can be expected to bear fruit long after the immediate aims of the project have been fulfilled.

With regard to the question of Charter review, there is no doubt that the project is already having an influence in the formulation of national policies. In the first place, government officials have participated in a number of the Study Groups or have been asked by the Study Groups to read and perhaps comment on their manuscripts. In the second place, all of the manuscripts are freely available, subject only to physical limitations, to United Nations delegations and other government agencies, and a number of them are already taking advantage of this. The United States Department of State has designated someone to read the studies as they come in and the Mexican delegation is having the studies read by a member of its staff. As the accessibility of the manuscripts becomes more widely known, the Endowment anticipates heavy use of this kind. Although it is regrettable that delays in completion of manuscripts and the lengthy review process which we consider an important part of the project will prevent publication of more than a few volumes before the General Assembly meets for its tenth session next fall, it is likely that the material in the volumes will be familiar to those on whom rests the responsibility for making the decisions.

The Endowment is encouraged by the initiative being shown by some of the cooperating groups themselves in seeing that the results of their research reach a wide and meaningful reading public. Two of the studies, the Danish and the Swedish, are being published in their native language under the auspices of their respective authors. Parts of the German study are being published in the German-language publication, Europa Archiv. The Egyptian Society of International Law is planning to distribute the Conclusions of its study, in Arabic, to government officials and others in influential positions in the Middle East. At various times, the Israel, Italian, Japanese, Mexican, Turkish and Uruguayan groups have expressed interest in making use of their reports in their own languages.

It is also worth noting in this connection that the Endowment has become a focal point for information on Charter review. Members of the staff are called upon frequently to participate in conferences, write articles and deliver speeches on the subject. As the Trustees may remember, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Finkelstein took an active part in the preliminary planning and in the discussions of the American Assembly on "The US Stake in the UN: Problems of UN Charter Review," held at Arden House last summer. Both have subsequently spoken before various organizations on questions of Charter review. Members of the staff have also written articles on the subject for a variety of journals in this country and abroad. Their advice is constantly being sought on speakers and authors to contribute to discussions on Charter review, both in the United States and elsewhere. The Endowment's Library collection of clippings and periodical materials has proved useful to a number of organizations and individuals.

With regard to the Endowment's third purpose in this project, namely the stimulation of research in various countries, it can be assumed that the experience of preparing these studies will be reflected in various ways which will perhaps never be known to the Endowment. There has already been concrete evidence, in visits to the Endowment by members of United Nations delegations and other visitors to this country who have worked on the project, of the practical value of this experience to the individuals concerned. The Endowment has also had several clear indications of the value of this project to the cooperating groups. A letter from the Australian Institute of International Affairs, reports, for example: "The Project is valuable from our point of view for a lot of obvious reasons and some less obvious which may be reflected in the end result....It has been an interesting, certainly an arduous, often an exciting task....We have enjoyed it at this end and on behalf of the Australian Institute of International Affairs (as Victorian chairman), would like to express our appreciation of the opportunity of carrying it out with the generous support of the Endowment." From the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan has come the following statement: "We are looking forward to seeing the shelf of publications when they are ready. The research we have done has created a sense of interest and involvement that was part of our orientation as intelligent citizens but the work has deepened and intensified our attitudes." And the Egyptian Society of International Law has written: "We were encouraged recently by a visit of the representative of the Ford Foundation who suggested possible avenues of collaboration to broaden the field of education in international law and relations in Egypt. If we are able to handle this new responsibility, it will be largely due, I feel, to the encouragement to get together on the part of the group who are principally interested in our work here, resulting from the survey which we took up at your invitation."

On the other hand, the series has not been without its disappointments. Early in the project, the decision was taken to attempt to have a study carried out in Indonesia by the Indonesian Institute of World Affairs, partly because of the contribution which an Indonesian study could make to a representative series but mainly in the hope that the project would be a useful stimulus to research in international affairs by the new organization. Unhappily, the Indonesian Institute has recently decided that it had to abandon the project, owing to the impossibility of enlisting suitable personnel for the task, despite a determined effort. However, with the exception of the Indonesian study, it now seems likely that all the studies in the series will be brought to a conclusion.

The status of the project is best illustrated by the fact that fifteen manuscripts had been received by the third week in March covering the following countries: Australia, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Israel, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States (attitudes), Uruguay, Western Germany, and Yugoslavia. In several instances, however, the preparation of the studies is

running behind schedule. Chatham House, for example, has had various difficulties in completing the volume and it is now uncertain whether it will be received in time to be published before the General Assembly in the fall as was originally hoped. The study on the Soviet Union being prepared by the Hoover Institute and Library at Stanford University is also behind schedule although receipt of the manuscript is expected in the near future. Difficulty has also been encountered in completing the study of United States policy toward the United Nations. Work on the political and security aspects of the study has proceeded well in the hands of Mr. James N. Hyde and Mr. Lawrence Weiler. A draft manuscript had been substantially completed when Mr. Weiler returned to Government service on February 15. His responsibility to the project ceased on that date but his informal cooperation has been assured. The economic and social aspects of the manuscript have proved difficult to work out, and a substantial revision of the original manuscript prepared by Mrs. Carol Lubin will be necessary. Mr. Louis Hyde has agreed to undertake this revision. Probably this part of the manuscript will be printed separately in order not to delay publication of the political and security parts. Both parts should be available, at least in typescript or mimeographed form, before the General Assembly.

With the exception of the concluding volumes being written by Professor Robert MacIver and Professor Maurice Bourquin, all the manuscripts will have been received by early fall. The concluding volumes are scheduled for completion by the end of December 1955, although it is likely that they will not actually be ready that early.

The manuscripts vary widely in approach. As the Endowment anticipated, they also vary widely in quality. The Endowment hopes that studies such as the Australian, Danish, Egyptian, Swedish, Turkish and Yugoslav will make a significant contribution to understanding of problems of international organization. These manuscripts are thoughtful, comprehensive, and well-documented. Some of them contain information which has either never been written up before or has at least not been made so easily accessible. Some of the other manuscripts are disappointing primarily because they have skimmed over the surface of national participation in the United Nations or have concentrated too heavily on public opinion rather than on policy. The Indian manuscript has been particularly disappointing in its depth, coverage and organization.

For the Endowment's staff, the main tasks are now to put the manuscripts which have been received and the new ones as they arrive through the elaborate review system, edit them for style and language, arrange for necessary revisions and final approval by the group concerned in each case, see the manuscripts through the printing process, and supervise the distribution of the ensuing volumes. The books are to be published by the Manhattan Publishing Company under the series title, NATIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION,

with the individual studies bearing such titles as Australia and the United Nations, Belgium and the United Nations, Brazil and the United Nations, etc. It is hoped that the first volume will be off the press early this summer and the last by early 1956.

The Israel and Yugoslav studies have been read and approved for publication by the members of the International Review Committee and edited versions will shortly be sent for final approval by their authors, before being sent to the printer. The Australian, Japanese and Swedish manuscripts are being read by the members of the International Review Committee and it is expected that the Endowment will receive their advice on the acceptability of these manuscripts for publication within the next few weeks. Nine manuscripts are in the hands of country experts who are preparing commentaries designed to assist the members of the International Review Committee in their task. One manuscript -- the Uruguayan -- is being held while the Uruguay Institute of International Law in Montevideo considers the possibility of making rather extensive revisions on the basis of suggestions from the Endowment staff.

The time-consuming task of turning the raw manuscripts into published volumes necessarily occupies most of the energies of the Endowment staff working on this project. Nevertheless, increasing attention is being paid to the means for insuring that the information and ideas gathered together in the course of this project reach the audiences which can profit by them. It may, for example, be desirable to arrange use of this material in forms other than the published volumes, which will inevitably reach a relatively small, though significant, reading audience. Various possibilities are being considered and will be further explored as the substantive parts of the work draw to a close. The suggestions of Trustees in this connection will be warmly welcomed.

Research about the United Nations

As the Trustees will recall, the Endowment, with financial support from the Ford Foundation, sponsored a round-table meeting at Princeton in December 1953 for the purpose of surveying needed research about the United Nations. Preliminary memoranda on "Current Research and Thinking about International Organization, Especially the United Nations," and "A Query about Assumptions on International Organization," had been prepared by, respectively, James N. Hyde and Gerhart Niemeyer. The meeting was attended by leading scholars, foundation officers and government and United Nations officials who seemed to feel that the discussions were both interesting and useful.

The Endowment's intention at the conclusion of the conference was to have two papers prepared: (1) a summary record of the meeting, to be circulated to the participants; and (2) a report

which would attempt to summarize the results of the round-table meetings, the Hyde and Niemeyer reports and other available materials and which would be published and distributed to persons concerned with the advancement of knowledge about the United Nations.

The summary record was distributed to the participants in the meeting shortly after it was held. A draft of the broader report was prepared. For various reasons, it proved to be unpublishable and the conclusion has been reluctantly reached that the effort should be dropped. An informal understanding to this effect has been reached with the Ford Foundation and the Endowment has volunteered to refund to the Foundation the portion of its grant which was not expended in preparation of the preliminary memoranda. However, in planning for future program, the idea that the Endowment should play a continuing role in surveying the state of research about international relations has had favorable attention. Should such a project materialize, good use would certainly be made of the materials and ideas collected in this project.

Problems of Public Information about the United Nations

As a result of suggestions by the Endowment staff, Dr. Robert Cory revised somewhat his manuscript on this subject. The revised version has now been sent for further comment and criticism by the members of the study group. Their reactions will soon be in hand and the decision on publication will follow immediately thereafter.

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Confidential

Exec. Comm. Meeting - 4/5/55
Board Meeting - 5/5/55

UNIVERSITIES AND WORLD AFFAIRS PROGRAM

During the current year there have been many indications of the extent and variety of developments in American universities growing out of the Endowment's program of "Universities and World Affairs." The basic purpose of the program to encourage independent thought and spontaneous advances is reflected in the diversity of results. Statements from recent correspondence are illustrative of directions in which progress has been noted:

Fisk University "...the self-study has been of much practical value to those of us responsible for administrative and departmental programs dealing with international relations. Many untapped resources have been discovered, new course sequences are being visualized, greater opportunities for faculty members in the area of world affairs are emerging, and students are revealing greater interest in foreign study and travel." George N. Redd, Dean, College of Higher Studies.

Indiana University "The effects of this survey, I think, will be widespread.... The Committee recommended to the Faculty Council the inauguration of an International Relations Committee for the whole campus which would continuously survey our work in this field and make recommendations about new courses and new programs. This committee has now been appointed by President Wells, and this fall will undertake its work with respect to curriculum revision...." Samuel E. Braden, Associate Dean, College of Arts and Sciences.

New York University "The self-survey...resulted in considerable agitation for changes in the organizational structure for the handling of international affairs. Specifically, an all-University Committee is now being appointed to work with foreign students on the campus and foreign students and alumni abroad.... The Committee will study a much broader program for our Foreign Student Center. The University likewise expects to enlarge its operation with regard to public functions involving representatives of foreign institutions and governments. ...I think it may be said that these activities are likely to be only the first of a series with far-reaching contacts through all of our agencies dealing with the problems of the United Nations, international policies, and international management which will enlarge all of our programs directed towards training in world affairs." Joseph H. Park, Dean of Arts and Sciences.

University of Alabama "...the effect of our study has made the faculty acutely aware of the growing importance of the University in a world-affairs program. We experienced total cooperation from the various faculties .... The survey certainly high-lighted some weak spots in our offerings and has led the faculty into a series of seminars to ascertain how they can be obviated." Frederick J. Cox, Assistant Professor of History.

University of British Columbia "The fact that the Report was distributed to all members of the Board of Governors and the Senate, and to the Deans of Faculties and Directors of Schools has meant that the general problem has been brought more directly to their attention. Both the Senate and the Board of Governors have formally expressed their thanks for the information. I have also been impressed with the way in which various deans and directors have referred to the Report itself. Our Report's recommendation that there should be a standing committee on the Place of the University in World Affairs was immediately approved by the President, and such a committee now exists .... I think also the Report has helped to strengthen interest in an International House, and contributed indirectly to the decision of the Rotary Club of Vancouver to raise $150,000 during the next three years for building the first unit of the International House." F. H. Soward, Director of International Studies.

Out of the diversity of movements in the direction of a greater realization and fulfillment by the university of its role in the conduct of world affairs in a democratic society, one result of the Endowment's program is especially encouraging. It is the number of instances in which institutions that have participated in the survey have decided on their own initiative upon completion of the project to maintain the survey committee as a continuing body for consideration and review and further improvement of the work of the institution in this field.

Sixty-five colleges and universities have completed survey reports, and a few others will be doing so before the end of the academic year. All such studies thus far received have been circulated in a series of 77 mimeographed documents. Over 350 copies of each have been distributed to those cooperating in the program and to other organizations, libraries, and individuals upon request. The immediate purpose of the series has been to serve as an aid, stimulus and source of comparative information for the hundred survey committees at work in their respective institutions. Large numbers of copies of some documents have been requested for faculty distribution; graduate advisers have proposed thesis topics based upon the reports; they collectively provide the most complete data currently available on certain aspects of higher education. Some of the individual reports represent studies of very considerable

proportions in themselves. The report of the University of Washington, for example, enlisted the active cooperation of 35 faculty members in six sub-committees dealing with its various aspects. Research workers have in some instances been employed as committee staff members. Tests and questionnaires on student knowledge and attitudes about world affairs have been developed, validated, and widely administered in connection with preparation of the reports. Results of the survey at the State University of Iowa were reported as a doctoral dissertation.

Consultation activities of the Endowment staff have supplemented the documents series as a medium for the exchange of information. More than 30 colleges and universities have been visited by Endowment staff members in connection with the program during the year, and others have been visited by authors in connection with the series of over-all reports now in preparation. Endowment staff participation in panel discussions and in the presentation of papers at professional societies have likewise served to disseminate ideas for information arising from the survey.

A dominant impression based upon discussions with faculties and administration in the course of travel and consultations is the keen, inquiring interest in what other universities are doing in the international field. A related impression is the rapidity and diversity of experiment and advance in university practices in this area of activity. Both these interacting situations contribute to the timeliness and usefulness of the Endowment's present function.

Arrangements are nearing completion for publication through the American Council on Education of the eight volumes that will constitute a summary and report of the total survey experience. The Council, through its Commission on Education and International Affairs, consulted and cooperated with the Endowment in the establishment of the basic pattern of the "Universities and World Affairs" program in 1950-51, and now has under consideration, for the future, activities that are in a broad sense a continuation and outgrowth of the Endowment project. It is hoped that publication of this series of volumes through the Council will provide an advantageous channel for their distribution, afford a basis for continuity in the programs of the Endowment and Council, and provide a springboard from which the Council may launch new activities in the field.

Work on the series of topical studies is well advanced. One manuscript is completed; chapters of others have been received; all authors have made commitments to complete their work by December, 1955.

Lists of the volumes in preparation and of colleges and universities that have participated or reported in the survey are attached.

Several avenues ahead offer promising opportunities for carrying forward the momentum and extending the range of possible influence of the survey. One university, on its own initiative, is considering a conference of members of survey committees for the exchange of information and ideas. Another avenue will be provided by the publication of the series of eight volumes now in preparation, which will both summarize and go well beyond the data, suggestions and interpretations in the institutional reports. A third possible avenue lies in new program possibilities now under consideration in the American Council on Education as an outgrowth of the Endowment program. Finally, in the committees on international relations activities that have become a part of university administration a potential source of additional influence remains.

APPENDIX A.

TOPICAL VOLUMES NOW IN PREPARATION

UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTIONS IN WORLD AFFAIRS	- Vincent Baker
COLLEGE LIFE AS AN INFLUENCE IN EDUCATION ON WORLD AFFAIRS	- Howard E. Wilson
THE FOREIGN STUDENT IN AMERICAN HIGHER EDUCATION	- Cora DuBois
TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	- C. Dale Fuller
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ON WORLD AFFAIRS	- John Gange
THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN ADULT EDUCATION ABOUT WORLD AFFAIRS	- Cyril O. Houle and Charles A. Nelson
WORLD AFFAIRS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH	- Fred Cole and Richard W. Sterling
UNIVERSITIES AND WORLD AFFAIRS: A SUMMARY VOLUME	- Howard E. Wilson

APPENDIX B.

ROSTER OF COOPERATING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

*Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia
*Alabama College, Montevallo, Alabama
*Berea College, Berea, Kentucky
*Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
*Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
*Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri
*City College of the City of New York, New York
*Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts
*Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York
*Colgate University, Hamilton, New York
College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina
*College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia
*Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colorado
*Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut
*Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa
Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire
Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio
Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana
*Emory University, Emory University, Georgia
*Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida
George Peabody College for Teachers , Nashville, Tennessee
*Goucher College, Towson, Baltimore, Maryland
*Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota
*Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio
*Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois
*Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
Keuka College, Keuka Park, New York
Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois
Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon
Lindenwood College for Women, St. Charles, Missouri
Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois
*Loyola University of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California
Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota
Mercer University, Macon, Georgia
*Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
*Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan
*Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi
Mississippi State College, State College, Mississippi
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts
*New Jersey State College for Teachers, Trenton, New Jersey
*New Jersey State Teachers College, Upper Montclair, New Jersey
*New York State College for Teachers, Buffalo, New York

*Committee has submitted report.

*New York University, New York, New York
*North Texas State College, Denton, Texas
Ohio University, Athens, Ohio
Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon
*The Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania
Pomona College, Claremont, California
*Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College, Prairie View, Texas
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia
Reed College, Portland, Oregon
*Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California
St. John's University, Brooklyn, New York
*St. Mary's University of San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas
*St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota
San Diego State College, San Diego, California
*Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York
*Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois
Southern Oregon College of Education, Ashland, Oregon
Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
*Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana
Stanford University, Stanford, California
*State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington
State Teachers College, St. Cloud, Minnesota
*State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
*State University Teachers College, New Paltz, New York
*Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia
*Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
*Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas
Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas
*Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas
Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana
*University of Alabama, University, Alabama
*University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada
*The University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York
University of California, Los Angeles, California
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado
*University of Denver, Denver, Colorado
University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida
University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia
*University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky
*University of Maine, Orono, Maine
*University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada
*University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida
*University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

*Committee has submitted report.

*University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma
University of Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska
*University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon
*University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
*University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
*University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia
*University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
*Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York
*Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia
*Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan
*Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts
*Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

*Committee has submitted report.

Confidential

Exec. Comm. Meeting - 4/5/55
Board Meeting - 5/5/55

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTER'S FACILITIES
PROGRESS REPORT

As the second operating year of the Center draws to a close it is apparent that the demand for the Center's facilities by tenant and other organizations continues on a heavy scale.

During the period under review a number of programs attracting national and international interest were held in the Center. These programs included:

Forum on Anti-Intellectualism in America Today. A distinguished panel of scholars discussed trends of anti-intellectualism in government, religions, education, communications and the individual.

Annual Freedom Conference of the American Veterans' Committee. During a three-day period Thomas F. Finletter, Gilbert A. Harrison, Norman Thomas and others explored the problems of co-existence, internal security and other related matters.

Along with such a variety of conferences and seminars as the above the International Center was the setting for a number of exhibitions staged to better acquaint the general public with the world in which they live.

Some of these exhibitions included:

The Endowment's International Affairs Book Fair. On display for a seven day period were more than two thousand modern volumes in the field of international affairs. The volumes were published by university presses, the United Nations, American commercial publishers and institutes of world affairs. A ceremony honoring the 500th issue of International Conciliation was held in conjunction with the Book Fair.

Contributions of Iron Curtain Exiles. Contributions by exiles from behind the Iron Curtain to the culture of the free world were on display for a three week period. The works shown covered the fields of literature, science and the arts.

Indonesian Culture. This exhibition was the first major Indonesian cultural exhibition to display arts and crafts in this country.

Nigerian Art and Culture. Typical objects of ancient and traditional art of all sections of Nigeria, many representing the finest of Nigerian art and culture, were shown for a four week period in the Center.

Perhaps one of the best means of citing the impact of the above noted conferences and exhibitions as well as numerous others held throughout the year would be to quote in part from a New York Times editorial written on the occasion of the opening of one of the exhibitions mentioned above. Excerpts from the editorial follow:

The number of refugees from Communist-ruled Eastern Europe who have found refuge in the United States or other parts of the free world is now reckoned in the hundreds of thousands. That these brave souls, willing to leave their homes and suffer hardship rather than live under slavery, should have much that is valuable to contribute to the free world is self-evident. But the magnitude and the nature of their contribution have seldom been so vividly portrayed as they now are at the exhibit of these exiles' work at the Carnegie International Center...

We Americans, all of us immigrants or descendants of immigrants, should not need to be reminded of how our land has been enriched by those seeking refuge from foreign tyrants. But if that memory has become dim for some of us, a visit to this exhibit provides impressive proof that these latest refugees share the spirit of the pioneers who helped settle this rich land centuries ago.

In this second year of the operation of the International Center there has been virtually no Endowment-sponsored program utilizing the Center comparable to the events which marked the Inaugural Year. We are aware that the survey of public education services about the United Nations may lead to plans for other uses of the International Center's facilities. The results of the survey may have very positive impact on future use of the Center as well as on its administration. Members of staff are, needless to say, acquainted with each step of the survey being conducted by Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer.

ADMINISTRATION

Throughout the year the International Center has been host to more than 700 activities which take place sixteen hours a day, seven days a week. To date the Center's staff, consisting of Mr. Walter Leyes, Assistant Manager of the Center, and an assistant, has been able to handle effectively all the physical arrangements for these numerous programs. Much of the success of the Center's operation this year has been due to Mr. Leyes' performance on the second floor, in spite of very limited assistance.

With the increase in rates for use of the Center's facilities in July, 1954, income from the Center shows to date a substantial increase over the same period last year. The rates were increased approximately 250% last July. Prior to this increase, income averaged about $650 per month. Presently, income is averaging about $1,400 per month which means that even with a substantial increase in rates the Center is still host to some seventy programs per month. During the twelve month period, July, '54 - June, '55, total Center income should be approximately $16,500 as compared to a like period (July, '53 - June, '54) last year when income totalled approximately $7,500.

Maintenance of the facilities and purchase of new equipment has in the past year been carried on in a satisfactory manner. Through the operating experience gained during the past two years small savings have been made in maintenance while new equipment has been purchased with caution on the basis of immediate and long range needs.

Promotion of the Center has been continuous through monthly mailings of the International Center Bulletin which goes to four hundred interested organizations and individuals. This is supplemented by mailings of additional promotional material to other organizations which note what the Center has to offer as well as the available facilities and the qualifications for their use.

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Exec. Comm. Meeting - 4/5/55
Board Meeting - 5/5/55

REPORT ON PUBLICATIONS

The Endowment's publication program has recently been and will be concentrated in two areas: the series of volumes on National Policies and Attitudes and the series on the Role of Colleges and Universities in World Affairs, which are described elsewhere. In the coming year, it will be a primary responsibility of the Endowment's editorial staff to cooperate in the production of both series. In addition, the editorial staff has been engaged in the regular publication of International Conciliation--as a major contribution to the educational activities of the Endowment and in particular to its prestige and influence abroad--and in the editing of the individual volumes listed below.

International Conciliation

Since the meeting of the Board of Trustees in December, three issues of International Conciliation have been published:

#501, January, "Self-Determination and Dependent Areas," written by Benjamin Rivlin. Mr. Rivlin is at present assistant-professor of political science at Brooklyn College, and has several times served as a member of the Trusteeship Department of the United Nations. In his article Mr. Rivlin has sought to trace the evolution of the concept of self-determination within the United Nations in relation to colonial areas and to analyze the driving forces which have brought it into prominence.

#502, March, "Financing Economic Development," written by Benjamin Higgins and Wilfred Malenbaum. Dr. Higgins is currently Visiting Professor of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Director of the Indonesian Project of the MIT Center for International Studies. Dr. Malenbaum is Director of the India Project of the Center for International Studies and a Visiting Professor in the Department of Economics at MIT. Dr. Higgins' article is primarily concerned with the mobilization of domestic resources and with the traditional external sources of development capital, while Dr. Malenbaum's emphasis is on the role that new or proposed sources of foreign public funds can play in the light of existing political and economic realities.

Since the subject of economic development is one of considerable interest to United States industry and government departments, a wide distribution of "Financing Economic Development" has been undertaken.

In addition, Dr. Higgins' manuscript, which was substantially cut to comply with Conciliation requirements, is being distributed in mimeographed form to some 150 selected individuals. This uncut version contains an extensive consideration of methods of raising local capital, particularly by taxation, and includes a number of specific recommendations of value to the underdeveloped

countries and to other governmental and intergovernmental bodies concerned with economic development. Copies have been distributed inter alia to delegates attending the present session of the Economic and Social Council, the members of the Foreign Operations Administration and of various intergovernmental agencies.

#498, May 1954, "The Arab League: Ten Years of Struggle," written by B. Y. Boutros-Ghali. Dr. Ghali is associate professor at Cairo University and currently studying at Columbia University on a research fellowship. Dr. Ghali's article constitutes a unique contribution to a better understanding of this first Arab effort in the field of international organization.

The schedule for the next two issues of Conciliation is:

May: "European Coal and Steel Community," by John Goormaghtigh

September: "Issues Before the Tenth General Assembly," by the Endowment staff.

Annual Report for 1953-1954: a 68-page report, with twelve photographs, which was published in February 1955.

Institutes and Their Publics, the Report of the Conference of Leaders of Institutes of World Affairs held in New York in the fall of 1953.

Forthcoming Publications -- in addition to the National Policies and Attitudes series and the series on Universities and World Affairs.

Latin American Participation in the United Nations, written by John A. Houston, the eighth in the series of United Nations Studies, will be published this spring.

International Organization, by Joseph P. Chamberlain, Philip C. Jessup, Oliver J. Lissitzyn, Adolf Lande. This is a reprint in its original form of the late Professor Chamberlain's article on "International Organization," published in International Conciliation 12 years ago. It is preceded by an entirely new study which seeks to trace developments since that time in several aspects of the subject which Professor Chamberlain described. Three of his students, Dr. Lande of the United Nations Secretariat, Dr. Lissitzyn and Dr. Jessup of Columbia University, have collaborated in the preparation of this essay.

Other Publications

In May, the annual publications' list will be printed, giving pertinent information about Endowment publications, past as well as future.

Subscription Drive

The subscription drive which was conducted last fall to increase circulation to International Conciliation has continued to date. Of the 20,000 letters printed for this drive, all but approximately 400 have now been mailed. In the past three months, mailings went out to private schools, to members of the American Civil Liberties Union and to a number of teachers and other delegates attending the National Education Association Conference held in New York last June. Although the final results of the drive will not be known for some time, we have to date a total of 800 new subscribers. This brings our total paid subscription list to 4,800.

To date, individual sales of ISSUES BEFORE THE NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY total over 6,000, representing a sales increase of 1,000 copies over last year. Our sales agent, Columbia University Press, reports that orders are still coming in at a steady rate.

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Exec. Comm. Meeting - 4/5/55
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COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Association of International Relations Clubs

The arrangement whereby the Foreign Policy Association assumed sponsorship for AIRC is working well. Alexander W. Allport, Vice President of FPA, has taken on the advisory function formerly carried by Howard E. Wilson and later by William G. Avirett of the Endowment staff. The program resources of the FPA are available to the college clubs and the FPA regional offices and World Affairs Councils are taking an increasingly active interest. A principal speaker at this year's national convention in St. Louis is Henry M. Wriston. The AIRC office on the Endowment's floor is scheduled for removal to the FPA floor in April.

In transferring the sponsorship of AIRC to FPA, the Endowment undertook to support the FPA's program for the clubs with a grant of $10,000 a year for three years, ending in June 1957. Of this year's commitment, the Endowment paid $5000 in the latter part of 1954. The generous gift of Mr. David Rockefeller not only made possible prompt payment of the $5000 balance for this year but also provided a reserve of more than $10,000 to cover the matching payments for the next two years.

Conference Group

The Endowment has continued its close association with the Conference Group of U.S. National Organizations on the UN with William G. Avirett acting as Conference Group Chairman. Since December, staff members of the Endowment have participated in the formal programs -- which have been concerned with the UNESCO Conference in Montevideo, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the UN Department of Public Information -- and have contributed to the work of an Ad Hoc Committee on the UN Technical Assistance program.

The Bureau of Information of the Conference Group has given increasing service to its Member Organizations as well as to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, the United Nations Secretariat, Non-Conference Group Member Organizations, magazines, and to foreign delegations and information services. A recent survey disclosed that the Endowment was the most frequent user of the Bureau's services, with the Foreign Policy Association second.

The Endowment has received an application from the Conference Group for possible relocation of the Bureau on the street floor, northwest corner of the International Center.

It was thought that this move would assist in the development of the International Center adjacent to the United Nations and would also facilitate closer cooperation among Non-Governmental Organizations.

In the current year, the Endowment contributed $1000 for the support of the Information Bureau and $500 for the general program.

International NGO's

The Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations (organizations in relationship with the United Nations Economic and Social Council) has continued to demonstrate its usefulness as a focal point for communication between the United Nations and the Organizations and as a forum for the exchange of views in matters of common interest. As was reported to the Trustees in December, the United Nations Secretariat turned to the Bureau of the Conference for advice in organizing the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination. The Conference was held in Geneva from 31 March to 4 April. The Bureau itself and its members actively advised and assisted the Secretariat throughout the preparation. The European Centre of the Endowment gave a reception on 2 April for the participants in the Conference.

Anne Winslow of the Endowment staff, Secretary of the Bureau, attended the conferences of the organization at Geneva in 1953 and 1954 and will attend the conference again in 1955. In addition to traveling expenses of the Secretary, the Endowment has contributed $50 annually in dues.

U. S. Committee for the UN

The relationship between the United States Committee for the United Nations and the American Association for the United Nations is a long-standing and complicated problem. The Endowment has given substantially of time and effort toward the solution of this question during the winter, with Richard S. Winslow and Mrs. Jeanne Singer actively engaged as "honest brokers." Under the effective leadership of Miss Anna Lord Strauss, agreement was reached in February between the Committee, the AAUN, the FPA and Women United for the United Nations by which these four membership organizations undertook to work together in concert throughout 1955 in the observance of the tenth anniversary of the UN. A test of the new unity - sometimes referred to as the "Four-Power Treaty" - will come when the UN celebrates the anniversary in San Francisco late in June.

The Committee has a new Chairman, James S. McDonnell of St. Louis, succeeding Morehead Patterson, and a new Executive Director, Theodore Smith, succeeding Lloyd Bailey who resigned to accept a post in Geneva. The Committee has opened an office in New York at the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 45 East 65 Street, in part for fund-raising purposes. The Endowment has contributed $1500 to the program of the Committee in the current fiscal year.

Representation

Cooperation with other organizations has also taken the form of making the facilities of the International Center available for meetings and seminars which were directly related to Endowment objectives. In addition, Joseph E. Johnson and other members of the staff have served on committees and boards, and have participated in conferences and accepted invitations to speak before a variety of audiences. Despite such problems as those presented by a Congressional investigation, the public relations of the Endowment have not suffered serious misadventure and the hospitality of the Endowment has been extended from time to time, with particularly happy results on a number of notable occasions.

Confidential

Exec. Comm. Meeting - 4/5/55
Board Meeting - 5/5/55

REPORT OF THE REFERENCE AND INFORMATION SERVICE
JAMES THOMSON SHOTWELL LIBRARY

The outstanding event of the past year has been the naming of the library in honor of Dr. James T. Shotwell, on the occasion of a Trustees' dinner celebrating Dr. Shotwell's 80th birthday. There was considerable recognition of the event in the daily press and in library periodicals throughout the world.

The Service continues to provide for the reference and research needs of the Endowment's staff, with a noticeable increase in use by offices other than the Editorial Department. Consideration is now being given also to an extension of the Library's full services to other organizations in the building, particularly those operating in fields of international interest. Until this time only the Foreign Policy Association has had Library privileges. It is believed that the availability of the Library will enhance the work of other offices in the International Center.

The book collection itself is being cataloged by Mr. Grant Dean, who joined the staff in August 1954. About 25% of the books are now cataloged. All periodicals regularly received are cataloged and the inventory control for them is fully established. A retention schedule for periodicals is being developed which will further control the size of the collection. Under this plan only basic periodicals in the field of international relations will be kept permanently. All other titles will be kept for two years, or less.

Recently we initiated an exchange of Endowment publications with about fifty universities which have programs of research in "foreign area studies" in the United States.

Select List of Recent Acquisitions

The third number of the annotated Select List of Recent Acquisitions is in preparation and will be distributed to about 850 specialists in the field of international relations. There have been about 100 requests from universities and libraries asking to be put on the mailing list since issuing the second number in October 1954. Recently our Geneva office forwarded the names of thirteen European universities which have specifically asked for the list.

International Affairs Book Fair

Plans are under way for the second International Affairs Book Fair to be held in November. It is hoped that the Fair may be held for a period of two weeks. Last year 2000 persons visited this

exhibit of nearly 1000 new books, demonstrating the interest of American scholars and publishers in the field of world affairs. It is thought that with proper planning and publicity about 5000 visitors will be attracted to the Fair from the Greater New York area this year. Special effort will be made at the second Fair to exhibit books issued by publishers of other nations. At last year's Fair the Endowment distributed 2500 catalogs. An additional reprint order of 2400 by the Foreign Policy Association, for distribution to professors in the international relations field and to the 800 Association of International Relations Clubs, brought total circulation to almost 5000. The Endowment received about 300 additional requests for the catalog from as far away as Japan and India, and 150 copies were sent to members of the International Relations Libraries Section of the Special Libraries Association, with another lot for foreign shipments made by the United States Book Exchange at the Library of Congress.

The Future

The work of the staff and of the Trustees Program Committee, in striving for decisions which will result in new program, is of extreme interest to the Library, for it must interpret its own activities in the light of future services required by new program pursuits. Future development of the Service will also undoubtedly be influenced by the establishment of a United Nations service center, if this project matures. In that event, the Library will be prepared to play its required role in servicing this activity relating to public education about the United Nations. Should this demand be made of us, the Endowment's foresight and investment in constituting a Reference and Information Service two years ago as part of the International Center will be well justified.

Confidential

Exec. Comm. Meeting - 4/5/55
Board Meeting - 5/5/55

REPORT ON BUILDING OPERATION
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER

The operation of the building during the past year has been relatively smooth and, with one exception, the original tenant organizations continue to occupy the spaces leased to them. The one exception is that last October the International Development Placement Association found it necessary to give up its space on the tenth floor and the American Korean Foundation, which occupied adjoining offices, took over the space without loss of rent to the Endowment. It might also be noted that as of November 1st, 1954 the Committee for Free Asia changed its name to The Asia Foundation.

Several of the tenant organizations have expressed a desire for additional space and there have been many inquiries about space from outside organizations.

We understand that the United Defense Fund, which occupies the easterly portion of the second floor, has decided upon a curtailment of activities which may result in the surrender of all, or a part, of its offices but in view of the apparent demand for space by other organizations, and because of the fact that the rental until December 31st, 1958 is guaranteed by Community Chests and Councils of America, it does not seem likely that any serious problem is involved.

All of the tenant organizations have continued to pay their rental obligations within the months when due.

The cost of operating the building for the calendar year 1954 was less than had been billed and as a consequence, refunds totaling $17,420.24 (including $3,223.74 to the Endowment) were made in accordance with the rental formula. The managing agent, Braislin, Porter & Wheelock, Inc., points out, however, that costs during the current year are likely to run higher than in 1954 because of an increase in the union wage scale and also because of the fact that costs for maintenance and repairs will naturally run higher as the building becomes older.

Community Chests and Councils of America has made a proposal to rent a portion of the basement to house its mailing and addressograph departments and has offered to make such services available to the other organizations in the building on a cost basis. It has stated further that mimeographing would also be included if there were sufficient demand. It is felt that a "common service" of this sort would have many advantages and consideration is being given to the various installation costs which are involved.

As a condition of the transfer of the office of the Association of International Relations Clubs from the Endowment's

space on the eleventh floor to the Foreign Policy Association's space on the fifth floor, the Foreign Policy Association has been given permission to use approximately 400 square feet of basement space, rent free, until June 30th, 1957.

An agreement has been made with the Frank G. Shattuck Company (Schrafft's) whereunder mobile refreshment service is to be furnished in the building beginning during the month of April. This service will include morning coffee and luncheon and the Shattuck Company has agreed to pay $60. per month in lieu of accelerated depreciation for the privilege. It is believed that this service will fill a long felt need and will go far toward making up for the lack of a restaurant in the building.

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRE

July 1954 -- April 1955

By the 1st of July 1954, the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment was operating in its new quarters at 172 Route de Ferney, Grand-Saconnex, Geneva. The advantages of being located near the European headquarters of the United Nations became immediately apparent. The meeting of ECOSOC could be followed closely and brought to the Centre a number of outstanding personalities. Since then it has been possible to follow, and report on, many of the meetings held at the UN or specialized agencies in the course of the year.

New contacts were established with the innumerable governmental and non-governmental organizations located here and rapidly old and new friends found the way to the new offices.

Shortly after arrival the organization of a Round Table on International Affairs was started, bringing together the specialists working in international organizations to discuss periodically problems of current interest. Since then a number of meetings have been held at which many prominent speakers have introduced the discussion. Both the Swiss and other nationals greatly appreciated these opportunities of getting together to exchange ideas with experts on vital problems of world affairs. At the first meeting held on October 18th the discussion was led by Mr. Joseph E. Johnson. In August Mr. Goormaghtigh visited the Hague Academy of International Law and conferred with Professor Percy Corbett, who held the Carnegie Endowment Chair, as well as with the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation. Later in the month he attended the Clarens Seminar organized by the American Friends Service Committee for government officials.

In September the Secretary of the Endowment, Mr. Leslie Paffrath, and later in the month, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Harvey Bundy, visited the new installation.

The opening ceremony was held on October 15. Mr. Johnson presided and the speakers were M. Guillaume Fatio, former member of the Consultative Committee of the European Centre and Mr. Max Koenig, representing the Swiss Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, M. Petitpierre.

In November the French edition of the Ninth General Assembly of the United Nations was published and was given a very wide distribution.

On November 15. Mr. Goormaghtigh left for Canada where he spoke to several of the branches of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, then proceeded to New York, where he attended the December meeting of the Trustees.

He also spoke at the Council on Foreign Relations and at the Chilton Club in Boston.

Early in January Mr. Goormaghtigh went to Paris to settle some of the matters still outstanding with regard to the move. At that time also he initiated conversations with a number of Frenchmen concerning the organization of a Franco-American Conference to be held later in the year under the joint auspices of the World Peace Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment. Later Arnold Wolfers, President of the World Peace Foundation, came over to continue negotiations.

In February the Director went to Brussels and Luxemburg in connection with the preparation of his article on the European Coal and Steel Community for the May issue of International Conciliation. In March Mr. Johnson came to Paris where he and Mr. Goormaghtigh conferred on future program. On April 2 a reception was held for the participants in the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations interested in the eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination, and was attended by M. Vincent Auriol, former President of the French Republic. Shortly thereafter Mr. Goormaghtigh went to Strasbourg to attend the meeting of the Cultural Committee of the Council of Europe, where he had been asked to submit a report on the activities of the American Foundations. Late in April he left for Bruges to attend a conference organized by the Institutes of International Affairs on Germany. He has been invited to give a series of lectures the end of May at the University of Nancy, and during the first weekend of June a meeting of University Professors of International Relations will be held in the Centre.

In the course of the year under review the European Centre continued to distribute Endowment publications throughout the continent. It is worth noting that some of these met with considerable success and were widely reviewed in the press and in periodicals. The European Centre has recently received a request for the translation in Spanish of "L'Intégration Economique de l'Europe," published last year by the Centre. Many people from all over the world still ask for the Centre's brochures on documentation: "Les Publications officielles et la Documentation Internationale" and "Les Publications officielles des Institutions européennes."

The European Centre has not only maintained its traditional relationship with persons and agencies, but has very considerably extended its contacts, largely on account of its new location. It has been instrumental in carrying out the National Attitudes project on this continent, and obtained the services of Professor Maurice Bourquin and M. Pierre Lalive to write one of the summary volumes.

One project which has stimulated considerable interest is the competition for books and manuscripts in the field of international organization. Prizes will be awarded to the best book and to the best manuscript dealing with these questions, entered before July 1. Very wide publicity was given to this competition and the Center has so far received a number of outstanding works. The jury, composed of five experts, will publish its decision in October.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

New York, N.Y.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

At the close of business

March 31, 1955

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BALANCE SHEET

March 31, 1955

ASSETS

GENERAL FUND			
Cash in banks and on hand		$ 220,886.40	
Accounts Receivable		546.68	
Travel Advances		4,653.90	
Advances for Publications		300.00	
Advance to Publisher		8,050.00	
Accrued Interest Receivable		1,097.22	
		$ 235,534.20	
Furniture and Equipment (at cost)		105,544.40	
Fund for Repairs and Replacement of Furniture and Equipment:			
Cash in savings account		5,046.34	
			$ 346,124.94
BUILDING FUND			
Construction:			
Cash in bank		$ 121,117.49	
International Center Building, New York (at cost)			
Land	$ 768,760.46		
Building	3,860,206.50		
Tenants' Alterations	304,626.89		
Furniture and Equipment	22,966.75		
		4,956,560.60	
		$ 5,077,678.09	
Operations:			
Cash in bank		69,040.70	
			$ 5,146,718.79
ENDOWMENT FUND			
Cash in bank		$ 552.74	
United States Government Bonds	$ 951,353.62		
Corporate Bonds	5,063,802.35		
Preferred Stocks	1,407,745.91		
Common Stocks	3,938,194.01		
		11,361,095.89	
			11,361,648.63
TOTAL ASSETS			$16,854,492.36

BALANCE SHEET

March 31, 1955

LIABILITIES

GENERAL FUND			
Income expended for Furniture and Equipment....		$ 105,544.40	
Reserve for Repairs and Replacement of Furniture and Equipment.....		5,046.34	
Accounts Payable-European Centre, Geneva.....		280.05	
Unexpended Income balances:			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910....	$195,103.38		
The Ford Foundation Grants.....	40,150.77		
		235,254.15	
			$ 346,124.94
BUILDING FUND			
Construction:			
Bank Loan Payable.....		$ 250,000.00	
Mortgage Payable.....		3,000,000.00	
Income expended for International Center Building.....		1,706,560.60	
		$ 4,956,560.60	
Unexpended Income Balance.....		121,117.49	
		$ 5,077,678.09	
Operations:			
Unexpended Income Balance.....		69,040.70	
			$ 5,146,718.79
ENDOWMENT FUND			
Original Principal.....		$10,000,000.00	
Special Trust Fund.....		45,938.90	
Realized Net Gain on Investments.....		1,315,709.73	
			11,361,648.63
TOTAL LIABILITIES			$16,854,492.36

GENERAL FUND

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

For the period July 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955

INCOME			
Interest and Dividends from investments...	$503,857.07		
Less: Amortization of bond and preferred stock premiums.....	69,748.30	$434,108.77	
International Conciliation receipts.....		4,400.55	
Sales of other Endowment publications.....		682.27	
Rental Income, International Center.....		13,280.66	
Miscellaneous Income.....		220.47	
Donations by Mr. David Rockefeller re:			
Development of International Center Programs.....		19,145.33	
Program of Association of International Relations Clubs 1955-1957.....		16,340.67	
de Bilderberg Successor Conference donations.....		8,000.00	
		$496,178.72	
Grants:			
The Ford Foundation		9,400.00	
TOTAL INCOME			$505,578.72
EXPENDITURES			
Program.....		$258,140.75	
President's Office.....		21,091.78	
Rent and Maintenance of Offices		46,023.14	
Annuity, Insurance, Social Security and Retirement Payments.....		27,700.75	
Administration		49,226.63	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			402,183.05
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES			$103,395.67
UNEXPENDED BALANCES, July 1, 1954			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910.....		$213,345.95	
The Ford Foundation Grants.....		72,443.46	
		$285,789.41	
Add:			
Refunds on Prior Year Appropriations.....		6,069.07	
		$291,858.48	
Deduct:			
Transfer to Building Fund.....	$125,000.00		
Transfer to Building Operation.....	35,000.00	160,000.00	$131,858.48
UNEXPENDED BALANCES, March 31, 1955			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910.....		$195,103.38	
The Ford Foundation Grants.....		40,150.77	
			$235,254.15

BUILDING FUND

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

For the period July 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955

INCOME		
Interest and Dividends from investments	$ 300.00	
Gain on sale of investments	3,329.27	
Stock Dividend allocations	31,749.00	
TOTAL INCOME		$ 35,378.27
EXPENDITURES		
Insurance (during construction)	$ 220.55	
Architect's fees	31,925.24	
Additional air conditioning equipment	5,500.00	
Additional elevator equipment	1,500.00	
Miscellaneous	362.52	
	$ 39,508.31	
Add:		
Payment on Bank Loan	62,500.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$102,008.31
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME		($ 66,630.04)
UNEXPENDED BALANCE, July 1, 1954		
General Building Fund Account	$ 62,747.53	
Add:		
Transfer from General Fund	125,000.00	
		$187,747.53
UNEXPENDED BALANCE, March 31, 1955		
General Building Fund Account		$121,117.49

BUILDING FUND

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

From July 14, 1949 to March 31, 1955

RECEIPTS			
Sale of Washington property (net).....		$ 504,956.49	
Sale of Washington Library.....		75,000.00	
Stock dividend allocations.....		591,331.95	
Interest and Gain from Building Fund investments..		36,008.23	
From General Fund.....		704,595.23(a)	
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$1,911,891.90
EXPENDITURES (Capitalized)			
Purchase of Land.....	$ 692,512.25		
Taxes, legal fees, and other costs re:acquisition of land.....	76,248.21	$ 768,760.46	
Building construction and tenant alterations.....	$4,024,128.65		
Architect's and Engineer's fees...	169,525.70		
Legal fees.....	12,665.55		
Real estate Consultant.....	28,340.72		
Insurance.....	7,981.79		
Interest during construction.....	63,331.02		
Miscellaneous.....	20,732.43		
	$4,326,705.86		
Less: Tenant's Payments.....	161,872.47		
	$4,164,833.39		
Fixtures and Equipment.....	22,966.75	4,187,800.14	
		$4,956,560.60	
Less: Advances under Building Loan Agreement.....	$3,000,000.00		
Bank Loan.. $500,000.00			
Repayments. 250,000.00	250,000.00	3,250,000.00	
		$1,706,560.60	
OTHER EXPENSES			
Mortgage expense.....	$ 29,492.56		
Leasing commissions.....	42,358.73		
Kitchen equipment-Intl. Center.....	11,800.00		
Miscellaneous.....	562.52	84,213.81	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			$1,790,774.41
BALANCE, March 31, 1955			$ 121,117.49

(a) Includes the expenditure from General Fund for purchase of land before the Building Fund was established on the Endowment's books.

	Budget Fiscal Year 1955	Additions to 3/31/55	Expenditures to 3/31/55	Unexpended (Deficit) Balance
PROGRAM (54.7% expended)				
International Center				
Staff direction and assistance	$ 8,260.00		$ 7,050.59	$ 1,209.41
Rent & Maintenance:				
Rent	25,500.00		17,444.38	8,055.62
Electricity	3,333.00		2,277.41	1,055.59
Salaries & special services	9,052.00		6,443.30	2,608.70
Cleaning, supplies, repairs	3,000.00		1,491.04	1,508.96
Painting	740.00		235.00	505.00
Depreciation Furn. & Equip.	4,000.00		-0-	4,000.00
Sundries	1,000.00		360.07	639.93
Promotion of Intl. Center use	1,000.00	$ 360.00a	618.91	741.09
Special Program Events, Exhibits	2,000.00		901.23	1,098.77
New Equipment	1,000.00	500.00a	536.18	963.82
International Organization				
Staff direction and assistance	15,580.00		11,650.94	3,929.06
Research & Editorial:				
Preparation of National Studies				
General editorial services	4,000.00		3,403.10	596.90
Study on U.S. Policy	15,550.00b		12,252.73	3,297.27
Criticism & commentaries	10,000.00b		1,990.00	8,010.00
Summary volume(s)	10,000.00b		2,589.96	7,410.04
American Attitudes toward U.N.		9,400.00c	9,404.94	(4.94)
Public Opinion about the U.N.				
Honorarium	750.00		750.00	-0-
Publications and Reports:				
National Studies				
Mimeographing reports	7,500.00		859.28	6,640.72
Printing volumes, individual studies	40,000.00		15.00	39,985.00
Printing summary volumes	4,300.00b		1,300.00	3,000.00
Promotion and distribution	4,000.00		6.10	3,993.90
Public Opinion about the U.N.				
Printing & distribution	3,000.00		19.98	2,980.02
Research about the U.N.		560.67c	-0-	560.67
Conferences, Meetings, Travel	3,400.00		2,937.20	462.80
Payments to other organizations:				
National Studies				
Subsidies for preparation	14,435.00d	9,250.00	15,085.00	8,600.00
Extension of program	9,597.79b		5,375.00	4,222.79
Experimentation in opinion surveys	5,000.00b		-0-	5,000.00
Experimentation in public discussion and education	5,000.00b		-0-	5,000.00

a Authorized by Executive Committee, November 23, 1954.
b Applicable to The Ford Foundation Grant.
c Applicable to special grants from The Ford Foundation.
d $12,435.00 applicable to The Ford Foundation Grant.

	Budget Fiscal Year 1955	Additions to 3/31/55	Expenditures to 3/31/55	Unexpended (Deficit) Balance
Bases of Contemporary World Politics				
Payments to other organizations	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,100.00a	$ 700.00	$ 1,400.00
Exploration in international law	1,000.00		415.77	584.23
Education in World Affairs				
Staff direction and assistance.	13,200.00		10,270.70	2,929.30
Research & editorial:				
Authors' Honoraria				
Role of colleges in interchange of persons.....	833.00		833.34	(.34)
Extracurricular student activities & programs.....	667.00		50.20	616.80
Research in international relations.....	833.00		-0-	833.00
Adult education in world affairs.....	1,000.00		-0-	1,000.00
Over-all report on Universities & World Affairs	2,000.00		-0-	2,000.00
Research assistance & expense	7,250.00		1,741.24	5,508.76
Commentaries & criticism...	2,500.00		-0-	2,500.00
Publications and Reports:				
Printing four topical reports	10,000.00		-0-	10,000.00
Promotion & distribution.....	1,000.00		-0-	1,000.00
Preparation & distribution of documents.....	1,000.00		2,454.48	(1,454.48)
Cooperation with Institutes of World Affairs.....		$ 1,478.00a	1,707.27	(229.27)
Conferences, Meetings, Travel:				
Authors' conference for coordination & criticism of Mss.	1,500.00		-0-	1,500.00
Consultant's travel.....	1,000.00		251.21	748.79
Staff travel.....	1,000.00		282.21	717.79
Communication				
Staff direction & assistance...	15,890.00		11,830.34	4,059.66
Coop. with other Organizations:				
Assn. Intl. Relations Clubs..	5,000.00	5,000.00b	10,000.00	-0-
Conference Group of N.G.O.'s	1,500.00		1,500.00	-0-
Intl. N.G.O.'s with consultative status.....	783.00		-0-	783.00
U.S. Committee for the U.N.	1,000.00	500.00a	1,500.00	-0-
Representation.....	1,000.00	2,000.00a	1,418.25	1,581.75
Conferences & Meetings relating to Program held in Intl. Center		2,000.00a	693.37	1,306.63
Publications				
Editorial & promotion staff..	23,838.00		19,774.46	4,063.54
International Conciliation...	19,250.00		13,268.26	5,981.74
Annual Report.....	2,500.00		2,144.18	355.82
United Nations Studies.....	4,180.00		794.25	3,385.75
Other publications.....		400.00a	320.01	79.99
Special distribution of publications.....	1,750.00		477.54	1,272.46
Conferences & Exhibits, Eur. Cent.	500.00		422.08	77.92

a Authorized by Executive Committee, November 23, 1954.

b Authorized by Exec. Comm. 1/24/55 from proceeds of donation by Mr. D. Rockefeller.

	Budget Fiscal Year 1955	Additions to 3/31/55	Expenditures to 3/31/55	Unexpended (Deficit) Balance
Reference and Information Service				
Staff salaries and assistance.	$ 12,200.00		$ 8,032.35	$ 4,167.65
Accessions, binding, supplies	2,500.00	$ 700.00a	2,910.30	289.70
Books, periodicals-Eur. Centre	300.00		291.57	8.43
Special Projects				
Non-governmental activities related to the United Nations		24,900.00b	18,906.29	5,993.71
de Bilderberg Successor Conference			6,000.00c	(6,000.00)
General Program				
Staff salaries.....	32,000.00		18,605.65	13,394.35
Conferences, Meetings, Travel:				
New York office.....	2,000.00		791.53	1,208.47
European Centre, Geneva.....	2,000.00		564.16	1,435.84
Director, European Centre-for travel to U.S.A.....		2,000.00f	1,091.84	908.16
Program Exploration, Eur. Cent.	4,500.00		1,528.50	2,971.50
Nuclear energy & intl. peace..		5,000.00d	-0-	5,000.00
Stationery and supplies:				
New York office.....	2,500.00		2,039.15	460.85
European Centre, Geneva...	1,500.00		401.23	1,098.77
Telephone & Telegraph, New York	6,000.00		4,573.48	1,426.52
Telephone, Telegraph, Postage, European Centre, Geneva.....	1,500.00		1,046.92	453.08
Postage & Messenger service...	4,000.00		3,361.22	638.78
Sundries:				
New York office.....	1,000.00		143.50	856.50
European Centre, Geneva.....	1,000.00		6.56	993.44
	$406,971.79	$65,148.67	$258,140.75	$ 213,979.71
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE (76.0% expended)				
Salaries.....	$25,250.00		$19,087.38	$6,162.62
Travel and expense.....	2,500.00		2,004.40	495.60
	$27,750.00	-	$21,091.78	$6,658.22
RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES (64.0% expended)				
New York				
Rent.....	$45,000.00		$30,606.89	$14,393.11
Electricity.....	1,667.00		1,175.46	491.54
Cleaning, supplies, repairs	2,500.00		933.30	1,566.70
Painting.....	1,200.00		-0-	1,200.00
Maintenance of Office Equip.	1,000.00		690.96	309.04
Depreciation Furn.& Equip...	3,500.00		-0-	3,500.00
New Equipment.....	1,000.00		1,400.48	(400.48)
Office Alterations.....		$3,500.00e	436.50	3,063.50
Sundries.....		360.00a	360.00	-0-

a Transferred from President's Contingency Fund.
b $19,145.33 applicable to donation by Mr. David Rockefeller re: development of International Center Program.
c Authorization for expenditure to be requested.
d Authorized by Board of Trustees, 12/13/54.
e Authorized by Exec. Comm. 1/24/55-from Administration-Salaries.
f Authorized by Exec. Comm. 11/23/54.

	Budget Fiscal Year 1955	Additions to 3/31/55	Expenditures to 3/31/55	Unexpended (Deficit) Balance
RENT AND MAINTENANCE (continued)				
European Centre, Geneva				
Rent.....	$ 3,200.00		$ 3,001.08	$ 198.92
Maintenance expenses.....	2,750.00		1,290.13	1,459.87
Sundries.....	300.00		345.09	(45.09)
Moving & installation expenses		$6,000.00a	5,783.25	216.75
	$62,117.00	$9,860.00	$46,023.14	$25,953.86
ANNUITY, INSURANCE, RETIREMENT PAYMENTS (69.6% expended)				
Contributions to Employees' Retirement Plan.....	$14,500.00		$ 9,678.19	$ 4,821.81
Social Security tax.....	2,400.00	$1,000.00a	2,275.41	1,124.59
Special Retirement Payments...	18,409.00	1,000.00b	14,896.95	4,512.05
Compensation & Social Insurance, European Centre...	2,500.00		850.20	1,649.80
	$37,809.00	$2,000.00	$27,700.75	$12,108.25
ADMINISTRATION (67.1% expended)				
Staff salaries.....	$52,030.00	($3,500.00)c	$31,688.63	$16,841.37
Expenses of Trustees' Meetings	5,000.00		3,532.66	1,467.34
Investment service & custody fee	7,500.00		3,750.00	3,750.00
Legal fees.....	2,500.00	2,500.00a	4,667.03	332.97
Auditing and reports.....	1,500.00		800.00	700.00
Workmen's Compensation insurance	450.00		341.72	108.28
Employees' Blanket Fidelity Bond	1,400.00		566.98	833.02
Travel & general expense.....	1,000.00		231.87	768.13
Sundries.....	500.00		419.13	80.87
Extraordinary expenses re Congressional investigation		2,500.00a	3,228.61	(728.61)
	$71,880.00	$1,500.00	$49,226.63	$24,153.37
TOTALS ORDINARY BUDGET	$606,527.79	$78,508.67	$402,183.05	$282,853.41
SPECIAL ITEMS				
Transfer to BUILDING FUND.....	$125,000.00		$125,000.00	-0-
Transfer to BUILDING OPERATION	35,000.00		35,000.00	-0-
	$160,000.00	-	$160,000.00	-
TOTALS.....	$766,527.79	$78,508.67	$562,183.05	$282,853.41

a Authorized by Executive Committee, 11/23/54.
b Transferred from President's Contingency Fund.
c Transferred to Rent & Maintenance--Office Alterations per Executive Committee authorization January 24, 1955.

	Budget Fiscal Year 1955	Allotted	Unallotted Balance
PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND (20.6% allotted)			
For allotment at the discretion of the President.....	$10,000.00		
ALLOTMENTS			
Accessions, bindings, supplies		$700.00	
Sundries (Rent & Maintenance of offices, N.Y.).....		360.00	
Special Retirement Payments		1,000.00	
	$10,000.00	$2,060.00	$7,940.00

SUMMARY OF BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES

For the period July 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955

	Budget Appropriations	Actual Expenditures	Unexpended Balances	% of total expenditures
PROGRAM	$472,120.46	$258,140.75	$213,979.71	64.2%
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE	27,750.00	21,091.78	6,658.22	5.3%
RENT & MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES	71,977.00	46,023.14	25,953.86	11.4%
ANNUITY, INSURANCE & RETIREMENT PAYMENTS . . .	39,809.00	27,700.75	12,108.25	6.9%
ADMINISTRATION	73,380.00	49,226.63	24,153.37	12.2%
TOTALS	$685,036.46	$402,183.05	$282,853.41	100.0%
Unallotted balance of PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND	$ 7,940.00			
	$692,976.46	$402,183.05	$282,853.41	100.0%

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

March 31, 1955

	PAR VALUE	BOOK VALUE*	MARKET VALUE Mar.31,1955
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS			
Treasury:			
2½'s - June 1967/62 Reg..	$ 212,900	$ 210,024.24	$ 209,440
2½'s - June 1969/64.....	211,000	205,329.38	204,801
3¼'s - June 15, 1983/78..	36,000	36,000.00	38,430
Savings (Registered):			
2½'s - War Series G, July 1956	100,000	100,000.00	98,200
2½'s - War Series G, Jan. 1957	100,000	100,000.00	97,900
2½'s - War Series G, Jan. 1958	100,000	100,000.00	97,300
2½'s - Series G, Jan. 1962	100,000	100,000.00	94,900
2½'s - Series G, Oct. 1962	100,000	100,000.00	94,700
TOTAL	$ 959,900	$ 951,353.62	$ 935,671
CORPORATE BONDS			
Financial:			
Commercial Credit Company 3¼'s Notes, 1961.....	$ 150,000	$ 148,687.50	$ 150,750
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 4's - 1958.....	70,000	70,000.00	71,750
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 3 7/8's - 1961.....	50,000	49,750.00	51,250
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 3½'s - 1972.....	100,000	100,000.00	100,500
Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development, 3's - 1972	300,000	305,116.33	294,750
Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development, 3¼'s - 1981	100,000	100,000.00	100,500
Public Utility:			
Consolidated Edison Co., N.Y. 1st & Ref. Mtge. 3¼'s -1981	100,000	102,699.94	102,250
Consolidated Natural Gas Co. Deb. 2 3/4's - 1968.....	130,000	130,198.23	128,862
Consumers Power Company 1st Mtge. 3 1/8's - 1981	100,000	100,316.64	100,500
Georgia Power Company 1st Mtge. 3½'s - 1981...	150,000	151,490.66	154,500
Ohio Power Company 1st Mtge. 3¼'s - 1968...	54,000	54,810.00	55,755
Ohio Power Company 1st Mtge. 3 3/8's - 1981	100,000	102,493.04	103,500
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. Deb. 3½'s - 1981.....	100,000	101,700.20	104,875
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. 3¼'s - 1971 Reg....	142,000	140,580.00	142,000

* Original cost less amortization of premiums, where applicable.

	PAR VALUE	BOOK VALUE*	MARKET VALUE
Philadelphia Electric Power Co.			
1st Mtge. 2 5/8's 1975 Gtd.	$ 200,000	$ 203,503.00	$ 191,000
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co.			
1st Mtge. pipeline 3½'s 1975	200,000	202,808.00	203,250
Texas Electric Service Co.			
1st Mtge. 3 3/8's -1981.	150,000	151,291.91	152,250
United Gas Corporation			
S/F Deb. 4 3/8's - 1972.	98,000	100,748.43	103,145
Railroads:			
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.			
1st & Ref. Mtge. 5's - 1977	105,000	94,500.00	98,962
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.			
1st & Ref. Mtge. 5's - 1981	195,000	175,500.00	183,787
N.Y., Chicago & St.Louis R.R. Co.			
Income Deb. 4½'s - 1989..	200,000	200,000.00	201,000
Industrial:			
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.			
Deb. 3½'s - 1978.....	250,000	247,500.00	261,875
Aluminum Co. of America			
S/F Deb. 3 1/8's - 1964.	135,000	135,000.00	138,206
Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd.			
S/F Deb. 3 7/8's-1970 Gtd.	91,000	92,164.25	95,322
American Tobacco Company			
S/F Deb. 3's - 1969.....	100,000	100,563.60	99,750
Atlantic Refining Company			
Deb. 2 5/8's - 1966	50,000	50,263.30	48,500
Atlantic Refining Company			
Deb. 3¼'s - 1979.....	50,000	50,630.01	51,500
Celanese Corp. of America			
Deb. 3's - 1965.....	63,000	63,663.07	61,582
Food Machinery Corp.			
S/F Deb. 2½'s - 1962....	70,000	68,481.25	66,500
General Motors Corp.			
Deb. 3¼'s - 1979.....	150,000	150,711.54	154,875
Inland Steel Company			
1st Mtge. Ser. I, 3.20%-1982	90,000	90,000.00	92,250
Lorillard (P.) Company			
Deb. 3's - 1963.....	78,000	78,865.02	78,000
National Dairy Products Corp.			
Deb. 2 3/4's - 1970.....	200,000	203,709.61	197,500
Phillips Petroleum Co.			
S/F Deb. 2 3/4's - 1964.	190,000	193,587.80	188,575
Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp.			
S/F Deb. 3½'s - 1967....	100,000	101,302.10	101,500
Shell Union Oil Corp.			
Deb. 2½'s - 1971.....	140,000	141,328.76	131,775
Sinclair Oil Corp.			
Conv. Deb. 3¼'s - 1983..	100,000	105,950.00	122,625
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. Inc.			
Deb. 2½'s - 1976.....	200,000	199,250.00	186,500
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana			
Conv. Deb. 3 1/8's - 1982	100,000	104,244.23	113,000
Westinghouse Electric Corp.			
Deb. 2 5/8's - 1971.....	100,000	100,393.93	93,375
TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS	$5,051,000	$ 5,063,802.35	$ 5,078,346

	SHARES	BOOK VALUE	MARKET VALUE
PREFERRED STOCKS			
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. non-cum., 5%.....	2,000	$ 106,713.59	$ 118,250
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Cum. 4.20%	500	51,212.93	52,250
Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y. Cum., $5.00.....	1,000	105,000.00	109,375
Consumers Power Co., Cum. $4.50	500	53,271.43	54,875
El Paso Natural Gas Co., Cum. 4.10%	500	56,000.00	49,500
El Paso Natural Gas. Co., Cum. 5½%	500	51,090.50	53,000
General Motors Corp., Cum. $5.00	1,000	121,364.62	124,625
Illinois Power Co. Cum. 4.70%	2,000	102,000.00	108,250
International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd., Cum. 7%.....	1,000	120,000.00	136,000
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., Cum. 5%	6,000	152,937.34	169,500
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Cum. 6%	200	27,690.77	29,900
Radio Corp. of America, Cum. $3.50	1,600	122,437.91	132,400
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Cum. 5.10%.....	1,000	102,181.00	104,500
Toledo Edison Co., Cum. 4¼%..	300	29,308.32	30,000
United States Rubber Co., 8% non-cum. 1st.....	400	64,600.00	64,900
United States Steel Corp., Cum. 7%	1,000	141,937.50	161,500
TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS	19,500	$ 1,407,745.91	$ 1,498,825
COMMON STOCKS			
Aluminum Ltd.....	660	$ 32,153.82	$ 54,615
American Can Company.....	4,000	126,134.66	159,500
American Natural Gas Co....	3,000	101,281.35	156,750
American Telephone & Tel. Co.	1,800	261,869.09	323,775
Commonwealth Edison Co.....	1,700	45,140.96	66,937
Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	1,400	39,426.70	46,900
Consumers Power Company....	1,500	58,243.18	72,187
Continental Insurance Co...	1,754	86,560.96	177,154
Continental Oil Co. of Del.	1,800	68,142.70	146,700
Creole Petroleum Co.....	591	42,648.87	79,785
duPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Co.	2,500	109,672.32	423,125
Eastern Air Lines, Inc.....	1,500	38,603.83	68,437
Eastman Kodak Company.....	3,097	109,396.77	221,892
General Electric Company...	6,000	78,149.45	297,000
General Motors Corporation.	3,150	85,643.73	294,525
General Public Utilities Corp.	3,900	75,783.56	138,450
Gulf Oil Corporation.....	1,125	41,387.07	77,906
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	1,000	114,161.25	158,000
Hercules Powder Company....	500	27,157.00	55,125
Humble Oil & Refining Co...	1,800	26,637.00	160,200
Illinois Power Company.....	1,000	40,212.08	50,375
Insurance Co. of North America	3,000	164,606.27	328,500
Intl. Business Machines Corp.	4,904	389,647.95	1,947,236
Kennecott Copper Corp.....	1,100	81,734.83	122,650
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. B	500	45,377.50	31,625

	SHARES	BOOK VALUE	MARKET VALUE
COMMON STOCKS (continued)			
Marathon Corporation.....	1,500	$ 40,927.50	$ 49,500
McGraw Electric Company....	1,200	62,171.90	66,000
Merck & Company Inc.....	1,000	23,064.28	26,750
Monsanto Chemical Company..	2,000	77,315.63	224,500
Montgomery Ward & Company, Inc.	1,200	65,006.61	93,750
National Lead Company.....	1,000	32,335.36	61,000
New York State Electric & Gas Corp.....	3,000	85,669.09	119,250
Northern Natural Gas Co....	3,400	117,690.39	143,650
Ohio Edison Company.....	2,000	72,261.09	91,250
Penney (J.C.) Company.....	2,500	72,730.32	223,750
Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Co.	400	50,095.18	63,000
Pfizer (Chas.) & Company...	1,000	29,621.88	43,750
Phillips Petroleum Co.....	3,000	87,727.64	226,500
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co..	2,500	79,452.33	166,250
Procter & Gamble Company...	900	32,181.82	87,300
Sears, Roebuck & Company...	2,700	62,937.81	216,337
Sherwin-Williams Company...	1,500	77,189.10	154,500
Southern Company.....	2,600	39,930.40	54,600
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana	4,600	79,617.36	203,550
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	3,330	123,810.04	375,041
Texas Company.....	2,300	66,883.79	217,062
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	2,000	58,057.73	169,000
Union Tank Car Company.....	2,000	50,205.19	56,000
United Fruit Company.....	2,000	96,252.20	106,750
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	2,500	65,286.47	190,625
TOTAL COMMON STOCKS. . .	105,411	$3,938,194.01	$9,089,014
GRAND TOTAL		$11,361,095.89	$16,601,856

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
(Incorporated, New York, 1929-30)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF MEETING

April 27, 1955

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The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace met on Wednesday, April 27, 1955, at 4:00 p.m., in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment International Center, 345 East 46th Street, New York City 17, New York, pursuant to due notice.

The following members, constituting a quorum, were present:

Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman
O. Frederick Nolde
David Rockefeller
Joseph E. Johnson, ex officio

Communications of regret had been received from Earl G. Harrison, Grayson L. Kirk and Otto L. Nelson, Jr., who were unable to attend because of other business. All Trustees had been notified of the time and place of the meeting.

Also present were the following staff members of the Carnegie Endowment: William G. Avirett, Lawrence S. Finkelstein, Leslie Paffrath, E.B. Sayre, Jeanne Singer, Anne Winslow and Richard S. Winslow.

Mr. Bundy presided. The minutes of the meeting were kept by Mr. Paffrath, Secretary of the Endowment.

The President reported briefly on his April 25th appearance in Washington, D.C., before the Subcommittee on United Nations Charter Review of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He stated that copies of the statement he read at that time have been sent to all members of the Board of Trustees.

The Chairman reminded the Committee that when it met on April 5, it had been agreed that an additional meeting would be held for the purpose of deciding what form of recommendation should be made to the Board of Trustees with respect to the project "Information and Education on the United Nations and International Affairs," the subject of a survey under the direction of Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer.

At the request of the Chairman, the President reviewed developments relating to the project since the last meeting. It has been learned, he stated, that The Ford Foundation will not be in a position to consider support for the project at its May meeting. As an interim step, representatives of the Endowment will meet with senior officers and other representatives of The Ford Foundation for informal discussions. While the base recommendations call for a project requiring approximately $300,000 a year for a three-year period, an alternate budget has been prepared for $100,000 a year for a reduced program.

The President stated that at a recent meeting between them, Mr. Rockefeller had spoken of his willingness to make a further contribution to the Carnegie Endowment sufficient to cover the principal staff salaries of the survey group for another year. The President recorded the Endowment's deep appreciation for his generosity.

Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer reported that in general the preliminary recommendations they had distributed had met with approval in terms of both desirability and need. Excerpts of letters received from persons to whom the set of preliminary recommendations had been circulated were placed on the table.

With reference to operational responsibilities, there was detailed discussion of the possibility of a leading role being played by the Foreign Policy Association, whose Board of Trustees had authorized its President to continue discussions on possible cooperation with the Endowment if plans materialized for establishing a United Nations Information Center. Concerning the role of the Endowment, the Chairman felt it to be more consistent with the Endowment's traditional position to see the project well launched rather than remain in the picture permanently as the principal operating group. The value of continued association between the Endowment and the project was stressed, even though responsibilities of direct management might preferably be assumed by another group.

A tentative estimate of $126,000 was submitted, based on preliminary plans, for finishing the ground floor space in the Carnegie Building in a manner which would accommodate initially the two recommended projects: "Information and Service Center" and "Leadership Briefing Service." It was pointed out that this expenditure would finish the 11,000 square feet of space for the purposes of the particular projects envisioned and also prepare the space fundamentally for alternate uses if circumstances so require, for example, accommodation of programs and events similar to those now using the second floor International Center, for which there is substantial demand.

There was general agreement that use of the ground floor space for an educational project of this character was consistent with the broad purposes the Trustees had in mind in planning and erecting the Carnegie Endowment International Center.

It was thereupon agreed that the Executive Committee should recommend to the Board of Trustees that it authorize the officers of the Endowment to make such arrangements and contracts as in their judgment may be necessary, including appropriate financing, to complete as quickly as possible the presently unoccupied ground floor space of the Carnegie Endowment International Center, according to plans which when approved by the Building Committee would render the ground floor space useful initially for the projects recommended in the survey of "Information and Education on the United Nations and International Affairs."

The Committee authorized Mr. Avirett, Chairman of the Conference Group of U.S. National Organizations on the UN, to indicate to this group, at a meeting to be held on April 28, the Endowment's plans for the use of this space, including the possibility of accommodating within it the Information Bureau operated by the Conference Group.

There being no further business to come before the Committee, the meeting was declared adjourned at approximately 5:05 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

May 5, 1955

To the Members of the Corporation and
Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith are reports of the Committee on Nominations, one to Members of the Corporation concerning the nomination of Trustees, the other to the Board of Trustees concerning the nomination of members of committees, and of officers for the coming fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret Clapp, Chairman
Ben M. Cherrington
Joseph E. Johnson, ex officio
Edward R. Murrow
W. W. Waymack

May 5, 1955

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace -

Executive Committee

The Constitution and By-Laws provide in the case of the Executive Committee that the Chairman of the Board and the President shall be members ex officio, and that the number and terms of office of the other members shall be determined by the Board of Trustees.

For elective members of the Executive Committee, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Board, the Committee on Nominations recommends:

Ernest A. Gross*
Earl G. Harrison
Grayson L. Kirk
O. Frederick Nolde
David Rockefeller

*In place of Otto L. Nelson, Jr., to enable Mr. Nelson to accept another committee assignment.

Finance Committee

The Constitution and By-Laws provide that the Finance Committee shall consist of the President and Treasurer ex officio, and that the number and terms of office of the other members shall be determined by the Board of Trustees.

Your Committee proposes that the following members of the present Finance Committee be reelected to serve (with the President and Treasurer ex officio) until the next annual meeting of the Board:

Ellmore C. Patterson, Chairman
W. J. Schieffelin, Jr.
Harper Sibley

Committee on Nominations

The Constitution and By-Laws provide that the Board of Trustees may appoint from time to time such other committees in addition to the Executive and Finance Committees as it may deem desirable.

The Committee recommends that the following members of the Board of Trustees be constituted as the Committee on Nominations until the next annual meeting of the Board:

Ben M. Cherrington, Chairman
Margaret Clapp
David L. Cole
Edward R. Murrow

Officers

The Constitution and By-Laws provide that the officers of the Corporation shall consist of a Chairman of the Board of Trustees, a Vice Chairman of the Board, a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The officers are to be elected by the Board of Trustees at its annual meeting and to hold office for a term of one year.

Your Committee proposes that the following officers be elected to serve until the next annual meeting of the Board:

Chairman of the Board: Harvey H. Bundy
Vice Chairman and Treasurer: David Rockefeller
President: Joseph E. Johnson
Secretary: Leslie Paffrath

The Committee further proposes that no Vice President be elected for the time being.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret Clapp, Chairman
Ben M. Cherrington
Edward R. Murrow
W. W. Waymack

May 5, 1955

To the Members of the Corporation
of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Gentlemen:

In accordance with Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, adopted on December 11, 1950, the terms of the following Trustees end in May 1955:

Wm. Marshall Bullitt
David L. Cole
Lee A. DuBridge
Philip C. Jessup
Joseph E. Johnson
Milton Katz
David Rockefeller
W. J. Schieffelin, Jr.
Charles A. Sprague

The Committee on Nominations recommends that the Trustees of the class of 1955 be reelected for further terms of three years.

There is at present one vacancy on the Board of Trustees for a one-year term ending 1956, created by the resignation on April 30, 1954 of Henry Wriston. The Committee proposes that no new Trustee be elected to fill this vacancy at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret Clapp, Chairman
Ben M. Cherrington
Joseph E. Johnson, ex officio
W. W. Waymack

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

March 24, 1955

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Attached is your copy of Executive Committee minutes for the meeting held on January 24, 1955.

Also enclosed is substitute page 8 for the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee on November 23, 1954, as approved by the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

encls.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
(Incorporated, New York, 1929-30)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF MEETING

January 24, 1955

- - - - - - - - -

The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace met on Monday, January 24, 1955, at 4:00 p.m., in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment International Center, 345 East 46th Street, New York City 17, New York, pursuant to due notice.

The following members, constituting a quorum, were present:

Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman
Otto L. Nelson, Jr.
O. Frederick Nolde
David Rockefeller
Joseph E. Johnson, ex officio

Communications of regret had been received from Earl G. Harrison and Grayson L. Kirk, who were unable to attend because of other business. All Trustees had been notified of the time and place of the meeting.

Also present were George R. Thomson, Assistant Treasurer, and the following staff members of the Carnegie Endowment: William G. Avirett, Vincent Baker, Lawrence S. Finkelstein, Cecile Holohan, Leslie Paffrath, E. B. Sayre, Anne Winslow, Richard S. Winslow, and Howard N. Woodland.

Mr. Bundy presided. The minutes of the meeting were kept by Mr. Paffrath, Secretary of the Endowment.

Since the minutes of the meeting of November 23, 1954 had been circulated in advance, their reading was dispensed with and they were approved subject to a minor change.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

New York City Real Estate Tax Exemption

In response to an expression of interest in any new development concerning the Endowment's application to the New York City Tax Commission for a ruling on the status of the Endowment's building, it was reported that a decision had not yet been handed down by the New York City Tax Commission.

Resolution re account in The Chase Bank, Paris, France

It was suggested that the Executive Committee resolution of January 19, 1950, designating The Chase Bank, Paris, France as the Endowment's depository in that city be revised. On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That The Chase National Bank be, and hereby is, designated as a depository in Paris, France for funds of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and that officers and agents of this corporation be, and hereby are, authorized to deposit funds of this corporation in the Paris branch of said bank.
>
> Resolved further, That until further order of the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee, any funds of this corporation deposited in said bank be subject to withdrawal or charge at any time upon checks or drafts to other instruments or orders for the payment of money when made, signed or drawn or endorsed on behalf of this corporation by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, or by the Director or Secretary-General of the European Office of this corporation.

Resolution re Payments to J. Edwin Young

Following brief discussion, on motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the action of the President in transferring the sum of $500 from the President's Contingency Fund to make possible payment of this amount to Mr. J. Edwin Young, former Endowment employee in the Washington office from 1914-1942, to meet emergency family hospital expenses is hereby approved.
>
> Resolved further, That if in the discretion of the President he deems it desirable and necessary to make an additional payment in an amount up to but not exceeding $500 to Mr. Young for the same purpose, he is hereby authorized to do so.

Resolution re Funds for Office Changes

The President stated that the sum of $3,500 was available as a result of savings achieved in salaries under Administration. He therefore requested transfer of this money to another account in order to equip the twelfth floor space originally intended for a kitchen to service this area. On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to transfer the sum of $3,500 from Administration (Salaries) to Rent and Maintenance of Offices, New York, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of alterations in the Endowment's quarters.

American Public Opinion and the United Nations, a Project of Research and Experimentation

The President outlined the background of the study on American attitudes toward the United Nations, for the purpose of which a grant of $9,400 was made by The Ford Foundation to enable a Steering Committee to prepare a blueprint of a study on this topic. The project, he stated, had demanded much

attention from the President, who had served as an ex-officio member of the Steering Committee. He stated that the request which resulted in the $9,400 grant was made to The Ford Foundation at approximately the same time as the Endowment's survey of existing United Nations educational services was initiated. It became apparent this winter that there were overlapping areas in these two projects. Following conversations with Paul G. Hoffman and Edward W. Barrett, under whose direction the American attitudes survey had been conducted, and with Richard S. Winslow, the Steering Committee's request for funds ($200,000) to carry out the larger project recommended by the Steering Committee went to The Ford Foundation. Simultaneously, the Endowment wrote The Ford Foundation that it planned to submit an application for funds to carry out the recommendations of the survey of United Nations educational services. The President stated that he had reason to believe from talks with members of the staff of The Ford Foundation that the risk of the earlier application endangering favorable consideration of the application for funds to create a United Nations service center had been considerably lessened.

Survey of Educational Services for the United Nations

Mr. Winslow circulated copies of a preliminary report relating to progress made on the survey which he and Mrs. Jeanne Singer are conducting for the Endowment. He explained that their work to date had brought them to the following early conclusions, contained in the preliminary report:

Consideration should be given to establishing an International Information and Service Center, comprising two units:

a) a book, pamphlet and document shop for United Nations and international affairs publications;

b) a program service center on United Nations and international affairs.

The book, pamphlet and document shop would display and offer for sale pamphlets and other materials produced by the United Nations, the U.S. Government, non-governmental organizations, commercial publishers and university presses. It would also provide bibliographic and book purchasing service for regional and community centers. Also provided would be research services in the areas of foreign trade for business and industry, on a fee basis. A scheme would be devised to provide for the circulation of exhibits to regional and local information centers. A feature of the service would be a field staff to aid in establishing, managing and servicing regional and community centers on world affairs.

The program service center would consist of a clearing-house for information on international affairs programs, including audio-visual materials. Consultation services would be available to community representatives with respect to publications, reporting, fund-raising, leadership in personnel training, community analysis and advice for speakers' bureaus and program arrangements. Research assistance would be made available to writers and producers utilizing commercial media, including magazines, radio, television.

Mr. Winslow stated that his efforts had led him to believe that there is a need in the field for two types of organizations: the promotional, position-taking organization and also an organization which maintains an impartial view of issues, providing a service organization to which persons and organizations

could apply for information.

The conspicuous missing link is, Mr. Winslow stated, an intelligent, full-fledged service operation, a clearing-house which does not now exist in any central point or with any present organization.

Other projects for which there is an indicated need include a plan for regional press fellowships; a series of TV programs, centrally produced but locally adapted for local station use; a scheme for American international centers, to be established in New York City and other U.S. port cities, designed to serve visitors from abroad as a kind of supplement to the activities of the U.S. Information Agency. Consideration of these preliminary findings raises the question of the Endowment's future role, if any, in terms of sponsorship, administration and financing.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Winslow for his report and congratulated him on the progress of his survey.

Association of International Relations Clubs

The Chairman reminded members of the Committee that an agreement had been made by the President of the Endowment under which there had been a transfer of the supervision of the Association of International Relations Clubs from the Endowment to the Foreign Policy Association. A condition of the transfer was assurance by the Endowment that it would make a grant to the Foreign Policy Association for expenses involved in the responsibility it was taking over from the Endowment. The Chairman announced that a gift had been received from one of its Trustees which would enable the Endowment to meet this obligation.

On motion duly made, seconded and unimously carried, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee expresses its deep appreciation for the gift of 305 shares of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., capital stock donated by Mr. David Rockefeller, having an approximate value of $16,350. This sum was to match an amount of $15,000 from Endowment funds to be expended over a three-year period ending June 30, 1957, for use in connection with the program of the Association of International Relations Clubs.

Resolved further, That from the proceeds of this gift the sum of $5,000 be added to the present budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, for expenditure, and the balance held in a separate account for disbursement in the fiscal years of 1956 and 1957.

Assistance to the de Bilderberg Group

The members of the Executive Committee received copies of a memorandum summarizing the history of the project known by this title. In 1953, on the initiative of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, recognition of a degree of deterioration of understanding between Americans and Europeans led to informal discussions which resulted in a conference held in Oosterbeek, Holland, in May 1954. The conference examined the American-European relationship and aimed at improving relationships between individuals in these parts of the world.

Following the success of the original conference several participants discussed the possibility of a successor conference. Mr. H. J. Heinz II undertook to find ways and means of holding a second conference. Last December a steering group met in Paris and decided to hold a second conference in the fall of 1955 in the United States, if possible. Mr. Heinz entered into discussions with the Secretary and later the President of the Endowment concerning the possibility of Endowment participation, which it is understood does not include a grant of funds.

Mr. Heinz has also approached The Ford Foundation for a grant of $27,500, which is half the estimated amount required for the total financing, the balance to be raised among the American participants.

It was the unanimous sense of the meeting that it was a project highly appropriate for the Endowment's participation, including both substantive and administrative assistance. It was agreed that the Endowment's officers should be authorized to assist the project, under such safeguards as seemed appropriate, consistent with advice of Counsel.

Proposed Transfer of Radio Station WABF

The President explained that Radio Station WABF in New York City, not currently operating, had been offered as a complete gift to the United Nations. The United Nations is understood to be seriously considering the offer but lacks funds (approximately $8,000) to pay for the actual transfer of the property. The President stated that he had told the station owners that if the United Nations wished to receive the gift, and the proper U.S.Government clearance was obtained, the Endowment might be able to help in bringing it about, but could not make any financial contribution. The issue, he stated, raises a question concerning the proper role of the Endowment in an instance of this kind. It was the sense of the meeting that the Endowment should not serve merely as an instrument if it can not undertake an interest in depth. Accordingly, an active role on the part of the Endowment in this matter was not recommended.

Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations

It was reported that all Trustees had received copies of part I of the

Hearings of the Committee to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations, with a brief statement underlining the sections of the report which relate to the Endowment. The President read that section of his Introduction to the current Annual Report which relates to the investigation. There was general expression of approval of the views it contains.

Progress Report on Ground Floor Use

The President reported that in accordance with the vote of the Executive Committee at its meeting on November 23, 1954, the ground floor had been committed for use in the future educational work of the Endowment and that studies had been made and preliminary plans drawn to extend its usefulness. There was discussion of the cost of the conversion of the space for uses which might be called for under the recommendations of the survey being conducted by Mr. Winslow. It was stated that the Conference Group of Non-Governmental Organizations was seriously considering transfer of its Information Bureau from present quarters in the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to the ground floor. The Executive Committee approved extending the use of the space to this organization if the project were found to be desirable. The approval also applied to expanded use of the ground floor space by the Information Center for the United Nations, now functioning in an area adjacent to the lobby.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The financial report as of December 31, 1954, submitted by the Treasurer, was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

- - - -

The Executive Committee then retired to executive session, with Mr. Johnson acting as Secretary. In conformity with the Trustees' resolution of December 13, 1954 requesting that it "...make recommendations to the Board of Trustees for a course of procedure relating to the purchase of property adjacent to the Carnegie Endowment International Center," the Executive Committee decided not to pursue for the present the project for purchasing the property lying to the west of the Endowment's present quarters.

There being no further business to come before the Committee, the meeting was declared adjourned at approximately 5:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

of committing the space under a long-term lease, but decided that the Endowment had no alternative because of its inability to continue carrying the cost of this space, approximately $30,000 a year. Members of the Executive Committee remarked that resorting to commercial use of the space had been agreed upon with considerable reluctance by them, under the pressure of financial necessity. If, on the other hand, somehow this necessity could be modified, or if the terms of a commercial agreement seemed too inimical to the Endowment's fundamental purposes, they were not disposed to proceed with a commercial lease.

Inconclusive consideration was given to the apparent need of a restaurant of some character in the Carnegie Building.

It was recognized that there was no positive assurance that the current survey on public education about the United Nations would result in recommendations calling for use of the ground floor space. Nevertheless, the possibility of recommendations, and their possible import, was recognized.

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the Executive Committee is of the opinion that the present and probable prospective activities of the Carnegie Endowment, which are now under review, make it inadvisable to tie up the first floor space by a lease to a restaurant at this time.

The Chairman of the Building Committee, Mr. Nelson, recommended that the ground floor space be finished to a degree permitting its use for educational purposes.

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

March 24, 1955

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Mr. David N. Lowe, Secretary of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, forwards us each year copies of the Annual Report of this Trust for distribution to the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment.

Attached is a copy of the 41st Annual Report, which has been received recently and is sent with the compliments of the Secretary and Trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

encl.

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

1954

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

1954

COMELY PARK HOUSE

DUNFERMLINE

FIFE

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THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

LIFE TRUSTEES

The Right Honourable The Countess of Albemarle.

C. R. Allister.

F. S. Beveridge.

John Murray Black, F.R.C.S.E.

Andrew Buchanan.

Mrs W. L. Courtney, O.B.E. (died 24th September).

Ord A. Cunningham, M.B.E.

T. W. Cynog-Jones.

James Davidson, F.E.I.S.

E. Salter Davies, C.B.E., M.A.

The Lady Denman, G.B.E. (died 2nd June).

William Dick, O.B.E.

Sir George Dyson, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus., LL.D.

The Right Honourable The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., LL.D.

Mrs Walter Elliot, C.B.E.

Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E., D.L., M.A., LL.D.

James Hoggan.

P. M. Inglis. (died 21st November).

John McClelland.

David Marshall, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., B.L.

R. F. Martin.

The Honourable Lord Migdale, Q.C., LL.D.

Sir Philip R. Morris, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D.

Alastair Reid, LL.B.

W. B. Robertson, M.C., D.L.

H. R. S. Stewart.

J. F. Wolfenden, C.B.E., M.A.

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Bailie John Allan.

Councillor Mrs Dall.

Judge of Police J. Stewart Gellatly.

Councillor Robert Morrison.

Dean of Guild Peter W. Weir.

The Provost of Dunfermline is a Trustee *ex officio*.

TRUSTEES NOMINATED BY THE FIFE COUNTY COUNCIL

(AS EDUCATION AUTHORITY FOR THE BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE)

The Chairman (Ex-Provost George Bruce).

Judge of Police Archibald Frederick.

Bailie Robert Dunn.

The Chairman of the Education Authority (*i.e.* the County Council) is a Trustee *ex officio*.

Chairman of the Trustees . .	David Marshall, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., B.L.
Vice-Chairman of the Trustees .	Sir George Dyson, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus., LL.D.
Secretary	D. N. Lowe, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.
Treasurer	J. Pirie Glen, C.A.

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

STANDING COMMITTEES

Executive Committee.

Mr MARSHALL, *Chairman.*
Sir GEORGE DYSON, *Vice-Chairman.*
LADY ALBEMARLE.
Mr BUCHANAN.
Mr CUNNINGHAM.
Mr CYNOG-JONES.
Mr SALTER DAVIES.
Mr DICK.
Mrs ELLIOT.
Mr GELLATLY.
Sir HECTOR HETHERINGTON.
Mr HOGGAN.
Mr MCCLELLAND.
Mr MARTIN.
Sir PHILIP MORRIS.
Mr WOLFENDEN.

Policy Sub-Committee.

Mr MARSHALL, *Convener.*
Mr SALTER DAVIES.
Sir GEORGE DYSON.
Mrs ELLIOT.
Sir HECTOR HETHERINGTON.
Mr MCCLELLAND.
Sir PHILIP MORRIS.
Mr WOLFENDEN.

Finance and Property Sub-Committee.

Mr MCCLELLAND, *Convener.*
Mr CUNNINGHAM.
Mr CYNOG-JONES.
Sir GEORGE DYSON.
Mr HOGGAN.
Mr MARSHALL.

All members of the Executive Committee are members of the following Sub-Committees :—

Arts Sub-Committee	*Convener,*	Sir PHILIP MORRIS.
Community Services Sub-Committee . .	do.	Mrs ELLIOT.
Education Sub-Committee . . .	do.	Mr WOLFENDEN.

The Dunfermline Members of the Executive Committee constitute a Sub-Committee for emergency purposes, known as the Dunfermline Sub-Committee.

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

EXTERNAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE TRUST

Carnegie Committee for Music and Drama.

Trust Members .	Sir GEORGE DYSON, *Chairman.*
	Mr SALTER DAVIES.
	Mrs ELLIOT.
	Sir PHILIP MORRIS.
Other Members . .	Mr D. M. BAXTER (Scottish Community Drama Association).
	Mr W. G. BRIGGS.
	Mr E. MARTIN BROWNE (Director of the British Drama League).
	Sir ERNEST BULLOCK (Director of the Royal College of Music).
	Mr R. J. FORBES.
	Miss SUSAN RICHMOND.
	Mr J. T. W. SMEAL (Rural Officer of the National Council of Social Service).
	Miss NANCY TENNANT.
	Sir WYNN WHELDON.
	Dr HERBERT WISEMAN.
Assessors . .	Mr BERNARD SHORE, H.M.I. (Staff Inspector of Music, Ministry of Education).
	Mr ERIC WHITE (Assistant Secretary, Arts Council of Great Britain).
	Mr D. N. LOWE (Secretary, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust).
Music Adviser .	Dr SYDNEY NORTHCOTE.
Drama Adviser .	Mr LEO BAKER.
Secretary . .	Miss KNOX, Comely Park House, Dunfermline, Fife.

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

Scottish Music Committee.

Dr HERBERT WISEMAN, *Chairman.*
Dr GEORGE FIRTH.
Mr H. D. LOW.
Professor SIDNEY NEWMAN.
Mrs WATT.
Mr LOWE.

Secretary . . Mr A. M. STRUTHERS, 10 Alva Street, Edinburgh 2.

Joint Committee of Museums Association and Trustees.

Trust Members . Mr SALTER DAVIES.
Sir GEORGE DYSON.
Mr MARSHALL.
Sir PHILIP MORRIS.

Assessors . . Mr LOWE.
Mr PIRIE GLEN.

Museums Association Members. Dr F. S. WALLIS, *Chairman.*
Dr D. A. ALLAN.
Sir LEIGH ASHTON.
Mr S. D. CLEVELAND.
Dr D. B. HARDEN.
Dr F. J. NORTH.
Mr J. A. S. STENDALL.
Dr W. E. SWINTON.

Secretary . . Mr M. NIGHTINGALE, Meteorological Buildings, Exhibition Road, London, S.W. 7.

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTORY

1. We greatly regret the loss by death during the year of four Life Trustees, Mrs W. L. Courtney, Lady Denman, Rev. W. A. Hutchison and Mr Peter Inglis. As original members of the Trust, Mrs Courtney and Mr Hutchison had served continuously as Trustees for 40 years. Mr Inglis gave 35 years and Lady Denman 16 years of devoted service in the work of the Trust. In our records we have acknowledged in detail the great debt owed by the Trust to each one individually. They all leave behind them an impressive record of contributions to the welfare of the community and our sense of loss is none the less because they were advanced in years and had not recently been actively associated with the detail of our work. **Obituary.**

2. We welcome three new Life Trustees in the persons of Lord Migdale, Mr C. R. Allister and Mr H. R. S. Stewart. Lord Migdale, who was formerly Mr J. F. Gordon Thomson, Q.C., was married to Mr Andrew Carnegie's grand-daughter, herself a Life Trustee until her untimely death in 1947, and we greatly value this opportunity of renewing a personal association with the Carnegie Family. The Town Council of Dunfermline appoint six representative Trustees and we were pleased to welcome Councillor Mrs Dall on her first appointment in this capacity. **New Trustees.**

3. At our Annual Meeting in 1954 we took leave of our Secretary, Mr James Wilkie, who retired after serving the Trust as its principal officer for fifteen years. Mr Wilkie's appointment began only a few months before the outbreak of war which created special problems for Trusts such as ours. Then in the immediate post-war years the development of the Welfare State posed a new set of problems for the Charitable Trusts. It was **Secretary.**

greatly to Mr Wilkie's credit that during these abnormal periods, which covered the greater part of his service, he responded to the need for re-forming the Trust outlook and plans. On his retirement he took with him our thanks and our best wishes for his future.

4. Mr Wilkie was succeeded on 1st April by Mr D. N. Lowe who, up to that time, had been Secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and had served for some years as a member of the War Cabinet Secretariat.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

5. It is well known that our practice is to begin our quinquennial periods with substantial allocations for particular projects, while leaving an adequate reserve of money available for new schemes that might eventuate during the quinquennium. As 1954 was the fourth year of the present quinquennium we were concerned more with the development and direction of existing schemes than with new ventures.

6. In our cultural policies embracing music, drama, visual arts and museum services we can report steady progress ; and in education it is our hope that the new course in training social caseworkers, which we have helped to institute this year, will make some lasting improvement in the recruitment and service of social workers.

7. In the following pages we report on a number of small schemes for improving the lot of people with handicaps, and we are glad to be able to afford this kind of help ; but our interest in the family has continued to grow and it may be obvious from later pages, without enlarging on it here, that the majority of our community service schemes are related directly or indirectly to the family as the basic unit. One of the few new projects for which we have made promises of financial support is an experimental scheme for helping homeless families.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

8. Two projects involving new buildings have been completed during the year. They are the West Ham Mission's Home in Essex for boys in need of care and protection and the Cheshire Home for Chronic Sick, in Hampshire. Our object in helping both these projects was to provide models of the way in which real homes can be provided for people in trouble or in ill-health who have no homes of their own or bad homes. We have had reason to challenge a suggestion that work of this kind is merely filling in gaps which are left after provision has been made by the Welfare State. In our opinion it is impossible for the Welfare State to take care of every need or to ensure that all individuals and families receive sympathy and help according to their needs. The avenues which are open to the voluntary services and the charitable trusts are not so many or so wide as they once were, but they are more than gaps. As our chairman said at the opening of the Cheshire Home, " there is ample room within the Welfare State for men and women of imagination and goodwill to carry out valuable social experiments which are unlikely to be sponsored by the State."

ARTS

Museums.

9. Our policy for assisting the development of local museum services has continued to operate in a satisfactory way. We originally allocated £40,000 for carrying out our five year programme to the end of 1955 but such good progress had been made by 1953 that on review of the situation we decided, in the course of 1954, to increase the allocation to £50,000. The additional allocation of £10,000 should remove any possibility that the Joint Committee on Museums might be prevented from developing the policy to the fullest extent. The greater proportion of the quinquennial fund is earmarked for direct grants to enable museums to improve their standards of display, and the remainder of the fund is available to assist other activities.

10. The most important single event, under this branch of our activities during the year, was the re-opening of the Taunton

Castle Museum on 14th June after its complete re-organization. In earlier reports we referred to the progress of this major scheme which has involved the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society in heavy expenditure not only on developing their Museum, but also on substantial repairs to the Castle itself: much work still remains to be done on the fabric of the buildings. The Society has been fortunate, however, in receiving, towards the cost of structural repairs, contributions of £4,500 each from the Pilgrim Trust and the Dulverton Trust. Our own share of expenditure amounted to £6,672 and related solely to the setting up of the new display galleries, as an example of modern technique in museum presentation. The results of this co-operative scheme are impressive and we are glad to think that the new galleries will serve their purpose for some time to come, especially in the West Country.

11. Our Joint Committee has received a steady flow of applications during the past twelve months for the various forms of assistance available under our policy. We are pleased to know that the service of expert reports has continued to be of much value to the museums movement. It is the invariable practice of the Committee, before considering applications by museum authorities for grant-aid, to recommend the commissioning of such a report on the museum concerned. We have approved recommendations submitted during the year for 21 expert reports and for grants towards the cost of re-organizing display in the following six museums (total grants £3,250):— Banff Museum (£100, supplementary), Hove Museum of Art (£750), London, Museum of Leathercraft (£400), Torquay Natural History Society Museum (£750), Truro Museum (£500) and Worthing Museum and Art Gallery (£750). The additional grant to Banff will enable the local Town Council to complete the restoration of their small two-roomed Museum.

12. The task of re-organizing the Banff Collections was undertaken with admirable efficiency by an official from the Geological Department of Melbourne Museum during her visit to this country and she was also responsible for overhauling the notable collection of Highland material contained in the West Highland

Museum at Fort William. The fortuitous circumstances attending the improvement of these two Museums serve to draw attention to one of the main difficulties in the way of authorities wishing to carry out schemes of re-organization. In many instances these schemes involve not simply the acquisition of new display cases but, of equal if not more importance, the exercise of technical skill beyond the resources of the museums affected. This applies generally to the smaller museums situated in less populous areas, and particularly in some parts of Scotland. Fortunately the situation in Scotland has been relieved in recent times because a former museum official with the requisite qualifications has been willing to devote much of her time to re-organizing a number of museums, including those at Rothesay, Campbeltown and Kirkcudbright. In each case the work accomplished has been of a high order and we know that the improvements have been much welcomed by the respective museum authorities. In company with the Museums Association we are studying the problem facing smaller museum authorities who are anxious to apply up-to-date techniques in the treatment of their collections, but who cannot afford to engage the requisite staff for the purpose.

13. A considerable number of authorities throughout the country were actively engaged in re-organizing their museums with the aid of Trust grants, and by the end of the year the schemes at Airdrie, Birchington (Powell-Cotton), Helston, Southgate, Shrewsbury (Rowley's House) and the Yorkshire Museum were completed.

14. We have continued our grant-in-aid of headquarters administration of the Museums Association, with whom we collaborate in the work of our Joint Committee. In the course of the year the Association published the Regulations attaching to the award of their new Technical Certificate which is intended as a professional qualification for museum workers whose duties are predominantly of a technical nature. The new Certificate will be complementary to the existing Diploma of the Association. We again approved a number of grants to enable junior

members of Museum staffs to attend the Annual Conference of the Association. The 1954 Conference was held in Edinburgh and coincided with the centenary celebrations of the Royal Scottish Museum. We were happy to be represented at these celebrations and to extend our good wishes to the Director and staff of the Museum.

County Music and Drama Policy.

15. Two years ago we reported that we had decided to re-open, as a purely temporary measure, our policy of assistance for music and drama as organized by county committees. For music we decided to offer help with activities but in the case of drama, which was likely to suffer more severely from the curtailment imposed in 1952 on local education authority expenditure, it was decided to offer county drama committees the choice of help either for certain drama activities or towards the salary of the county drama adviser. In addition to grants for activities and the salaries of organizers, we have also offered the services of our own advisers on music and drama and they have been actively carrying out their duties in different parts of the country.

16. The revival of the policy for music did not involve the Trust in any great expenditure of funds, but in the first full year it did enable 26 county music committees in England and Wales and ten in Scotland to hold short schools for leaders and conductors, rehearsal schools, combined performances and festivals, which might not otherwise have taken place. The total cost was £1,286. In 1954 the demand for financial assistance slackened; twenty-one county music committees in England and Wales and seven in Scotland received assistance which amounted in the aggregate to £1,005. In both years, only five of the county music committees which applied for grant-aid were committees of local education authorities, all the others being voluntary bodies.

17. It is hard to say whether the reduction in the number of applications to the Trust is due to a slowing down in the work of the county music committees or to the fact that the pruning of local education authority expenditure has not been so drastic as was feared in 1952, with the result that most county music committees are again being provided by their local education

authorities with sufficient funds for their needs. This is a matter which will receive our attention during 1955, and may influence our plans for the next quinquennium.

18. Since our policy of grant-aid towards the salaries of county music organizers is now running down and will end finally at the close of 1955, the number of county music organizers whose salaries have been partially paid from Trust funds has decreased from twelve in 1953 to seven in 1954.

19. The position in drama was that in 1953, nineteen county drama committees in England and Wales, three of them committees of local education authorities, received assistance for activities at a total cost of £743 to the Trust. In 1954 the number applying dropped to fourteen and the cost was £556; but at the same time Trust assistance towards the salaries of county drama advisers rose from £748 for eight counties in 1953 to £798 for nine counties in 1954.

Drama in Scotland.

20. In Scotland the Trust's drama policy for the past nine years has been confined to assisting the advisory service of the Scottish Community Drama Association, which is conducted through a chief adviser and four regional advisers. It will be noted, however, from the fact that the Trust contributed £1,988 towards the five advisers' salaries in 1954, that Scotland is not being held to the Goschen formula of eleven-eightieths of expenditure in England and Wales. It is satisfactory to report that the advisory service is now accepted by practically every Education Authority in Scotland and that the amount of fees earned by the Associations' five advisers in the year 1953-54 exceeded the sum provided by the Trust in the same period.

Drama in Southern Ireland.

21. Negotiations have been completed with Foras Eireann for the introduction of a scheme of assistance for drama activities among the adult population of Southern Ireland. Briefly the conditions upon which grants and guarantees are offered are the same as those applying in England and Wales; the eligible activities are advisory visits, short schools for producers and

leaders, and schools in general dramatic instruction. All applications must be submitted to the Trust through Foras Eireann.

Drama Board.

22. The Drama Board, which was established in 1949 as an examining body for tutors in non-professional drama, has continued its work. The number of candidates who came forward for examination in 1954 was less than in previous years but the quality of the candidates has improved, with the result that more than 50 per cent were successful as compared with the average of 36 per cent over the first four years. From recent examinations it is clear that, on the whole, pupils of Associates do better than pupils of unqualified teachers. The actual number of candidates in 1954 was 62, of whom 32 passed and were elected as Associates of the Drama Board. There are now 175 Associates, and although this may not seem a large number over the whole country, the important point is that a recognized qualification for teachers of amateur drama has been established.

Visual Arts.

23. Our scheme for encouraging the practice of the visual arts by amateurs has continued to progress satisfactorily during the year. The intention of this scheme is to foster joint activity in the practice of the arts and to provide the advantage of expert criticism and coaching for amateurs who have found this common bond with each other. For individual groups each consisting of not less than three art clubs we allow £75 a year to support not more than five single days of instruction or three week-end schools.

24. In spite of the wettest summer for many years the number of completed fixtures in places as far apart as Stornoway and the Isle of Wight was the highest since the scheme started on a national basis in the present quinquennium. The number of individual fixtures which qualified for grants was 113. The amount of grants paid in each of the years 1951 to 1954 has been £385, £990, £1778 and £2,567, giving an aggregate of £5,720. In view of the steady rise in applications for grants and the enthusiastic reports we have received from organizers of these

informal sketching parties and week-end schools, we have not hesitated to increase our original allocation of £5,000 to £7,000 for the quinquennium.

25. The Federation of South Eastern Art Societies has increased its membership substantially during the year, and over 40 clubs are now affiliated. The Federation has organized six week-end schools at various centres in the south-east, and one in London lasting for a fortnight in which 54 students, representing 23 clubs, took part. Some of the week-end sketching schools were attended by nearly 100 people drawn from the membership of all the clubs in the area.

26. The South-Eastern Federation has also taken an active part in exploring the possibility of forming a National Federation of Art Societies, on which we touched briefly in our last Report. There are, however, only three regional federations so far covering the South East, the North of England, and North Wales. The large majority of the art societies with whom the Trust is in touch are working quite happily together in groups of three or four clubs which happen to be conveniently placed geographically. It is not our policy to sustain these activities indefinitely and federation may ultimately be necessary to obtain assistance from other sources; but we have no wish to hasten this process unduly and we expect to be able to maintain the present scheme for a few more years.

COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FAMILY WELFARE

Councils of Social Service

27. The Trust has continued to assist the National Council of Social Service, the Scottish Council of Social Service, the Council of Social Service for Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Northern Ireland Council of Social Service with grants for general purposes. The broad scope of the work of these Councils is well known and it is not, therefore, necessary to particularize in this report: we are well satisfied that our grants have been wisely used.

Village Halls.

28. Among the many responsibilities of the National Councils one of special interest to the Trust is their concern for

rural welfare and we therefore shared the pleasure of the Councils on learning from the Queen's Speech on 30th November that restrictions on village hall expenditure would be eased in the new parliamentary session then being opened. We hope that progress will soon be made with the most urgent of many schemes frustrated by lack of licences rather than by shortage of money.

29. During the year five village hall schemes which had been promised grant-aid by the Trust in the previous quinquennium were completed and work began on three other schemes. The Trustees' policy in this field is now nearing its end and it is hoped that in the next twelve months building will have started on the seven remaining schemes for which funds were set aside so long ago as 1946. In order to avoid misunderstanding, it must be explained that no fresh applications for village hall grants can now be considered by the Trust since the final allocation for this purpose was exhausted by applications received before the end of 1947.

Family Welfare Association.

30. We reported last year that the Family Welfare Association, the oldest of all family casework agencies, had been promised a grant of £2,000 a year for the last three years of the quinquennium. This grant was made for general purposes and we have retained a special interest in two projects for which the Association enlisted our support before 1953. They are a Family Discussion Bureau and a Problem Family Project which have been briefly described in previous reports.

31. The Family Discussion Bureau was started for the benefit of people in search of help because of difficulties in marriage or family relationships. By analysis of cases handled by the Bureau, it was hoped to find out whether there was some recurrent pattern of family breakdown that would lead to concentrated study of deeper causes and to better ways of giving help.

32. During the year 269 new cases were referred to the Bureau and the number of interviews was approximately 2,000.

Although the casework will not be fully analysed till 1955 it has been possible for the Association to report tentatively a steadily increasing number of cases in which improvements could be observed. The Association hope to publish in February 1955 a book entitled " Social Casework in Marital Problems : Studies in the development of a psycho-dynamic approach ".

33. In the period under review the Bureau also stabilised its function as a training agency. Good progress was made with the training of marriage guidance counsellors, and it is hoped to expand this training to the workers of other casework agencies.

34. The other project of the Family Welfare Association in which we are specially interested has two main aims which are being pursued together. The first is to provide by research some knowledge of the nature of problem families and to suggest how to deal with them, especially on the long term. The second is to provide some help to social workers in different agencies concerned with family problems, in the form of practical hints on day-to-day procedure when it is essential that some action must be taken although there is no time to make a thorough study of the problem. During the past four years, a considerable amount of case material has been assembled about the families included in this Problem Family Research Project. The material is now being analysed and the months which remain of the experiment will be largely devoted to this analysis and to writing up the results.

Family Service Units.

35. In the fourth year of our five-year allocation of £15,000 for the work of Family Service Units, eleven units were operating in Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Islington, Kensington (and Paddington), Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester (with Salford and Oldham), Sheffield, Stepney and York. As is probably now well known, the caseworkers of this organization work in the homes of problem families, giving friendship and skilled service ; and the attention they give to families in their care is usually more intensive than that given by the caseworkers of most other agencies. Our grant has been supporting the

development of units, the training of social workers in family service techniques, and the collection and assessment of research data.

36. A large proportion of our grant is expended on training which consists basically of closely supervised field work with attendance at special courses organized by Universities and professional bodies. Established workers in the units also have opportunities for further training and for study. Research began with the appointment of a research officer late in 1952 and the field work of the main research started in the autumn of 1954. Preliminary studies and two pilot investigations showed that it would be helpful to the work of the whole organization if the collection of information for the research projects could be so organized as to assist the further training of the caseworkers and, as the main research has been so organized, it has become a co-operative effort involving the whole staff.

37. Our support for this particular form of social work has been given on an experimental basis and while it is too early to evaluate the effectiveness of the methods of Family Service Units, there is already in the air the idea that it may soon be possible to assess the value of those methods in the setting of family casework as a whole.

Brentwood.

38. In our report for 1953 we recorded our promise of a grant of £30,000 to enable the Community Council of Lancashire to develop and improve the Brentwood Recuperative Centre maintained by them at Marple, a few miles out of Manchester. Work started on 1st May on a new western wing which will contain a large nursery, an isolation block, offices of various kinds and bed sitting rooms for members of staff. In spite of bad building weather good progress was made with outside work and we hope to report the completion of reconstruction in 1955. Brentwood is neither a hospital nor a convalescent home, but a place of rest and rehabilitation for women reduced to exhaustion and hopelessness by such causes as overwork, poverty, bad housing, domestic difficulties and the bearing and care of too

many children. The women and their children are admitted on the recommendation of local authorities and voluntary organizations. Our grant was offered to enable Brentwood to fulfil more effectively its pioneer role in rehabilitating problem and semi-problem families, or in preventing families from reaching such a state. The old house accommodated 10 mothers and 28 children: the new Brentwood will take 15 mothers and 42 children.

St. Mary's Mothercraft Training Centre.

39. In 1952 our attention was drawn to the work of St. Mary's Pioneer Mothercraft Training Centre which was founded in Dundee in that year by Mrs Phyllis Graham, wife of the Bishop of Brechin. This small centre was established for a purpose similar to that of Brentwood and offers residential training for mothers who are in difficulties with the upbringing of young children. We were unable in 1952 to make a grant for capital expenditure, but having kept in touch with the progress of the centre we were sufficiently encouraged by the end of 1953 to offer a grant of £500 for the improvement of domestic equipment. This work was carried out in 1954

Rehabilitation of Homeless Families.

40. Homeless families do not amount to a large percentage of the population but they present problems out of all proportion to their numbers and we have decided to support a practical experiment which, it is hoped, may indicate a satisfactory method of rehabilitating the best of the families whose misfortunes have brought them into such a desperate position. Whatever the reason for their homelessness may be, these problem families are entitled by statute to temporary accommodation provided by local authorities, but this accommodation is often deficient of most things likely to help them out of their difficulties. It is generally of a communal or dormitory character, with only the barest essentials and little or no privacy, so that only mothers and children can be taken in. They thus become separated from the fathers, some of whom then find it only too easy to drift still further away from their responsibilities.

41. The Liverpool Personal Service Society, in association with Liverpool Improved Houses Ltd., and the Family Service

Unit in Liverpool, have received from us the promise of up to £5,000 to be spent over five years on the purchase and equipment of five working-class houses in the centre of Liverpool to be let to homeless families. The houses will be put in good order with simple furniture and reasonable equipment; the families will be selected from nominees submitted by the three participating societies, or by the Health Committee or the Housing Department of the local authority. They will be supervised and trained to become good tenants and will have available to them such social services as are available to the community; with visits planned according to their needs. Our grant will also provide part remuneration of a social worker who will keep in touch with the families and with all the social agencies concerned. Only families likely to profit by this training will be given the opportunity of such temporary tenancies. It is hoped that most of them will make good and come to be regarded as satisfactory tenants by private landlords or the housing authority.

National Marriage Guidance Council

42. Since the beginning of 1952 the National Marriage Guidance Council has been collecting comprehensive information about those who seek help in marriage difficulties and the cost of collecting and analysing this information has been covered by a grant of £500 a year for three years. Under a system which we outlined last year full details about each case are recorded without any disclosure of identities and this enables the analysis sheets to be passed on without breach of confidence to independent research workers.

43. The total of cases is statistically significant for the number of individual case sheets was about 3,500 in 1952 and 4,800 in 1953. Preliminary analysis shows, in general, remarkably consistent information as between different parts of the country and as between the two years in question. The results are expected to throw some light on the reasons why people seek the help of marriage counsellors and the circumstances in which such help may be effective.

44. Experience in the first two years of this research suggested a number of ways in which the case analysis sheets

could be amended with advantage and improved sheets were brought into use in the beginning of 1954. The data collected on those sheets will not be fully analysed and compared with the results for the earlier two years until about the middle of 1955.

National Association for Mental Health.

45. One of our new grants in 1953 was a grant of £10,000 to be spent over five years on the establishment of a northern office for the National Association for Mental Health. After some month's work in establishing contacts and building up a Northern Committee, the Association formally inaugurated its service in the northern region at a public function in Leeds on 5th July when the Lord Mayor of the City presided. This inaugural meeting was attended by about 300 representatives of county councils, county borough councils, regional hospital boards, mental and other hospitals and so on.

46. Good progress has been made in defining the work which the Association should attempt to do in the north of England, and in making a start on this work. The programme includes short term and long term work. For example, the short term projects include education, liaison and information services and the collection of data on mental health services, statutory and voluntary, in the region. The long term work includes provision of a counselling service for individuals, fostering the growth of local associations for group study and voluntary service, adult education, and vocational guidance for individuals and industrial units. Unfortunately development of the long term work has been hampered by the difficulty of engaging a psychiatric social worker with suitable experience.

47. We have heard a good deal about mental health during 1954 through conferences and reports. These, and the emergence of the Mental Health Research Fund suggest a growing awareness of the importance of diagnosing and treating mental ill-health. The opening of this new centre seems to us to be opportune, and the welcome given to it by health workers in the region it serves has encouraged us to believe that our interest and support have been justified.

West Ham Central Mission.

48. The first of our building projects to mature in 1954 was the country home for which we promised a grant of £15,000 to the West Ham Central Mission in 1951. The Home is known as Orchard House and forms part of the West Ham Mission's Country Centre, Greenwoods, at Stock in Essex. It provides accommodation for twenty boys in the age-range 13 to 16 who are in need of care and protection which they cannot find in their own homes. The purpose of the Home is to help the boys to regain steadily a sense of security and stability and to train them in character. Orchard House was formally opened on 19th June by Sir Donald Finnemore in the presence of about 500 guests of the Mission. In acknowledging the mission's thanks to the Trust the Chairman communicated our decision to increase the grant to £17,000 because delay in the granting of a building licence had postponed the work till a time of increased costs.

Cheshire Home for the Chronic Sick.

49. The second of our building projects completed during the year was the Cheshire Home for the Chronic Sick at Le Court, near Liss, in Hampshire. The story of this project has been fully told in previous reports and it is probably sufficient to recall here that it was conceived by Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, V.C., who, since the end of the war, has devoted his life to a humanitarian crusade, that we set aside £65,000 in 1952 for the building of the Home and that we have taken a continuous and detailed interest in the progress of the work.

50. The key of the building was handed to the Cheshire Trustees by the builders before the end of September and the Home, suitably furnished and decorated was formally opened on 2nd December by the Chairman of our Trust in the presence of the patients and of many friends of the Home including Group Captain Cheshire, the Cheshire Trustees and a strong representation of our own Trust.

51. Le Court provides a family background for chronic sick people who have no homes of their own and who, although they do not need regular hospital treatment, would otherwise spend the rest of their lives in chronic sick hospital wards. Although

we have always regarded medical and health services as lying outside the scope of our Trust this project appealed to us as one which fitted into our growing interest in the family as the essential unit of society. On the day of the opening Group Captain Cheshire said of the building " It has been given to us so that it can be a model for other Homes, and also as a power house from which we can go out and do our best for all those who have no homes ". It is our hope that this may be so.

Stanley House.

52. In 1951 we decided to spend £6,000 on Stanley House, a pioneer community centre which was established in 1942 to integrate the coloured people of Liverpool into the life of the community and which was then in urgent need of help. We stipulated that a minimum sum of £2,500 should be spent on reconstruction and this made possible the conversion of a rather drab establishment into a place of comfort for members and their friends. The rest of our grant was used for maintenance and with a final payment in the middle of 1954 our responsibility came to an end.

Manual of Lip-Reading.

53. In our report for 1950 we referred briefly to a grant we had promised in aid of the production of a manual for lip-reading. Our grant was for a maximum of £250 and the manual which was written by Miss Mary V. Johnstone, formerly first assistant at Langside School for the Deaf in Glasgow, was duly published by Blackie. The first edition of 1,000 copies has sold steadily and a second printing was ordered in 1954. The manual has proved of great service to handicapped people especially those who have become deaf in adult life.

Blind-Deaf Machine.

54. Our last reference to the blind-deaf machine, which has been developed with our assistance, was in the Annual Report for 1952 when good progress had been made by the inventor Mr A. R. Cooper, who is Controller of the North West Region of the British Electricity Authority. At that time Mr Cooper had made twelve pocket models of the machine consisting essentially of a typewriter keyboard controlling a set of six small studs or pins so arranged as to bring up under the finger of the reader

the Braille notation of the letter pressed on the keyboard by the operator.

55. During 1953 and 1954 the inventor made continuous progress in perfecting the mechanism and in adding to it a precision printing unit. He reported towards the close of the year that a prototype had been produced which gave such high quality performance that the end of his task was in sight.

56. The machine which is patented under the name ARCAID, is now a little larger than pocket size but still conveniently small. It incorporates a mechanism without levers, bearings or friction parts and has practically nothing that can go out of order or wear out. It can be used for touch Braille as described above, or as a very efficient Braille printer. It is in the latter field that its principal use may lie for it will help not only the deaf-blind but also the blind, who will be able to receive private letters from social and medical workers and from friends who have access to machines. After a few final modifications a small number of models will be made and brought into use before production of larger numbers begins.

Attainment Tests for the Blind.

57. In 1951 the College of Teachers of the Blind set up a Research Council " to initiate, co-ordinate and generally promote research into educational and social problems arising from the handicap of blindness in school children and young persons ". In 1953 the College informed us that their Council wished to undertake research into the possibility of establishing standard attainment tests for children in blind schools for use in connexion with selection for further education. We promised a grant of the required sum of £100 a year for three years and work was actively undertaken without delay. This has so far involved: testing for reading in all schools for the blind, testing for intelligence, testing for number concept and so on. Other research includes designing and testing apparatus to throw light on how the blind detect obstacles and whether the art can be taught. A satisfactory start has been made in an almost uncharted field.

COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FAMILY WELFARE

British Association of the Hard of Hearing.

58. The British Association of the Hard of Hearing, which incorporates organizations for lip-readers and the deafened, engaged our interest in a recently developed public address system consisting of an amplifier with transmitter, microphones, loudspeakers, individual head phones with small amplifer boxes, and a "telesonic loop" of copper wire which encloses the audience. We made a grant of £400 to the Association so that they could acquire an installation for use at their peripatetic annual meetings on the understanding that they would make it available at other times to responsible bodies likely to profit by its use. We have already received reports that the installation has been used with great benefit to handicapped audiences.

Dietary Survey.

59. The Director of the Rowett Research Institute reported to us that material assembled in the course of our pre-war Dietary Survey, which was initiated and directed by Lord Boyd Orr, had been finally collated and prepared for publication, but that the balance of our original grant would not meet the cost. Although the research had been completed so long ago we thought it was important to place on permanent record, and to publish, the detailed account of a historic investigation which pioneered techniques of dietary survey and provided timely information which influenced food rationing in the United Kingdom during the Second World War. We accordingly made a supplementary grant of £250 to cover the cost of a limited edition.

EDUCATION

Course in Applied Social Studies (Social Case-work).

60. Substantial progress was made during the year by the London School of Economics to which, as we announced briefly last year, we have promised a grant of £20,000, expendable over four years, for an important experiment with a one-year basic course in applied social studies.

61. A Consultative Committee composed of representatives of the Home Office, the Ministry of Health, the Institute of Almoners, the Family Welfare Association and the School of

Economics met regularly to advise the School on the course. A meeting was held with representatives of other professional organizations and voluntary social agencies and they and the editors of various social work journals have all shown interest in the course and approval of its objects.

62. One of the conditions under which our grant was offered was that the course would be recognized by the professional training bodies and this condition was fulfilled when the Central Training Council in Child Care, the Probation Advisory and Training Board (Home Office) and the Institute of Almoners agreed to put forward students for the course and to recognize those who successfully completed it as trained in social casework and qualified in the branch they have particularly studied during part of the course. It has been further recognized that students completing this course will be qualified to transfer from one branch of social casework to another after, at most, a short period of orientation and this, to our minds, is one of the most important features of the course. We hope it will help to arrest over-specialisation of social workers and tend to reduce the number of specialist visitors to the homes of problem families.

63. The new course was inaugurated in the Social Science Department of the London School of Economics on 8th October. Twenty-five post-credential students were selected out of 56 applicants and their year of study will take the place of the specialised one year course normally taken by social science students after completing a two year certificate or diploma course or a three year University degree course.

64. The contents of the course cannot be described in detail in this report, but it can be noted quite briefly that students will spend two days a week in term time at the London School of Economics and three days in field work under the close supervision of teachers and supervisors specially appointed for the purpose. The subjects covered will include human growth and development, social influences on behaviour and the principles and practice of social casework. There will also be for each

student two continuous periods of practical work in two of the following four student units; family casework, child care, medical social work and probation.

65. We understand that Social Science Departments in several other Universities are already taking an active interest in the course with a view to starting similar courses if this experiment is successful.

A Social Project in Bristol.

66. Readers of our reports will remember that we allocated £25,000 to cover the expenses of a community experiment known as the Bristol Social Project. It will be recalled that the aim of the Project is, in the words of the sponsors, " to investigate and take part in the life of a developing community in Bristol in an attempt to establish practical means of tackling those stresses and strains which arise in such a community in the form of delinquency and other disturbance ". Last year's report referred to the setting up of the principal directing committee, the appointment of Dr Spencer as Director, and the beginning of planning the project.

67. Now, at the end of the first full calendar year of the Project's existence, it is possible to see more clearly the nature of the problems facing the Director and his colleagues, and the broad lines along which the Project is likely to develop. It has been found convenient to think of the Project as falling into three stages; stage I consisting of a preliminary analysis and investigation, preparatory to the selection of areas; stage II consisting of the work of the Director and his staff in the areas chosen; and stage III consisting of the evaluation of the work done.

68. Stage I is already over, in the sense that three areas of differing origins and characteristics have been selected for special attention. Two are new housing estates and the third is an old area in inner Bristol. Many of the researches into various aspects of community living which were carried out in connexion with the selection of areas, are being continued into Stage II. A

typical example of these is a study of the reasons for the frequency with which some people change houses. The practical implications of such theoretical studies is plain, and it is in these that the Project, with its emphasis on encouraging the growth of local responsibility for community life, is mainly interested.

69. Stage II, the phase of practical action, began in September with the appointment of two resident research assistants. One assistant, who is a sociologist, is living in one of the new housing areas and his duties are mainly observational. The second assistant is living in the other new housing estate where the Project's main practical activity will be concentrated and his task is to appreciate and encourage new opportunities for self-help in the community.

70. The Project's policy is not to initiate but rather to graft its activities to local institutions and programmes which are already established or are in process of taking shape. Much thought and discussion, involving many people on and off the estates, is being devoted to the selection of suitable activities to foster and support and some decisions have already been taken. For example, the Project will take an interest in a community association's scheme for a new centre; and plans are being worked out for adventure and toddlers' playgrounds, to be provided and managed in co-operation with the Education Committee and local groups. The essential feature of stage II is community education, in which the aim is to help the local community to achieve strength and insight in its personal relationships. One way in which this aim can be achieved is through participation in organized groups concerned with the provision of amenities, and another way is to foster real partnership between groups of leaders, with a view to enhancing their individual and combined usefulness to the community. Thus, teachers on one of the estates have come together in study groups. Social workers on this same estate already meet regularly in a case conference sponsored by the Bristol Council of Social Service. The Project will be able to contribute to this work through a family caseworker recently

appointed jointly with the Council of Social Service. Consultations have been held with general practitioners on ways in which they and other health and social workers can combine to make a more effective contribution to family life.

71. In terms of solid and visible achievement the Project may not appear to have moved very far, but, in preparing so brief a summary as this, it has not been possible to describe in detail the delicate and difficult tasks which have been accomplished in winning the confidence and co-operation of individuals and organizations in the chosen communities and in launching a project which involves activities both theoretical and practical.

Children's Reactions to Films.

72. In April 1954 we published " Children and Films ", the report by Miss Mary Field on the reactions of youthful audiences to films of various kinds. The investigation was undertaken to afford guidance to those engaged in the making and exhibition of films suitable for children and because the welfare of children attending cinemas is of wide interest to parents, teachers and education authorities. The report consists of forty still pictures (taken from two film programmes) and 390 photographs (taken by infra-red lighting) of ten audiences of children looking at the films, together with written text which is ancillary to the illustrations. Over 1,000 copies of the report were sent to public libraries and other institutions and it is on sale to the public.*

Alderney Library.

73. Alderney is one of the few outlying places which did not benefit even indirectly from our library policy and for this and other special reasons we have considered sympathetically, although our library policy is closed, an appeal from the Island for a book grant. Alderney was the only one of the principal Channel Islands to be evacuated during the war. On returning after years of enemy occupation the inhabitants had to rebuild their homes, their small industries, and all aspects of their

* Copies, price 10s. 6d. or 2 dollars, can be obtained on direct application to the office of the Trust.

community life. With so much to be done a library did not rank high among the objects qualifying for public expenditure but a beginning was made in 1948 and by the time our help was invited a creditable little library had been collected by voluntary effort and was housed in a good building provided by the States. We have promised a grant of £1,200 to be paid on a diminishing scale over five years, for the purchase of books.

Scottish Central Library.

74. One of the most important events of our year in 1953 was the opening of the new premises for the Scottish Central Library at Fisher's Close on the historic Royal Mile in Edinburgh. In our last report we referred to this event and described the building. It is now possible to add that the final cost of reconstruction and equipment was £93,771 and during 1954 we approved the necessary supplementary allocation.

75. Although the Library was transferred in 1953 to a physically independent existence after being housed in the Trust's office since 1921, it is not yet financially independent of the Trust. Running expenses are met in part from a Treasury grant and in part by the Trust. It is our hope that our responsibility for maintenance will soon be taken over by Local Authorities, but income from rates will not be available without new legislation. Our responsibility was due to terminate at the end of March 1955, but during 1954 we decided to extend that period to the end of 1955.

76. During the year the Executive Committee of the Library made substantial progress in discussion and negotiations with the Scottish Education Department and with representatives of the Convention of Royal Burghs, the Counties of Cities Association and the Association of County Councils. At the close of the year there were reasonable expectations that a generally acceptable Bill would be passed in 1955 and become effective before the end of our financial responsibility.

ACCOUNTS

FINANCE

77. The Financial Accounts of the Trust for 1954 are printed in an Appendix. The usual full particulars of funds, receipts and payments are given, and no special comment on any of these appears to be required.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee,

DAVID MARSHALL,
Chairman.

D. N. LOWE,
Secretary.

4th March, 1955.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS 1954

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

Receipts and Payments.

GENERAL

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS

Revenue from Investments etc. :—		
Endowment Fund	£121,964 13 10	
General Fund	9,656 13 0	
Bank Deposits	489 3 11	
		£132,110 10 9
Revenue from Heritable Properties and Securities		7,037 0 11
Miscellaneous		537 18 3
		£139,685 9 11

PAYMENTS

Grants, as detailed in Schedule II :—		
Arts :—		
National Music Organizations	£672 19 11	
County Music Policy	1,502 8 7	
County Drama Policy	1,355 2 3	
National Drama Organizations	2,465 12 7	
County Music and Drama Administration	3,019 3 9	
Stage Equipment	80 0 0	
Visual Arts	2,566 12 3	
Museums	9,462 7 10	
		£21,124 7 2
Community Services :—		
National Organizations	£16,902 10 4	
Village Halls	3,964 0 0	
Cheshire Foundation Home for the Sick, Hampshire	38,319 5 0	
Miscellaneous	17,006 18 9	
		76,192 14 1
Carried forward		£97,317 1 3

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS 1954

FUND

AND PAYMENTS

31st December 1954

Receipts and Payments.

PAYMENTS—*continued*

Grants, as detailed in Schedule II—*continued*		
Brought forward .		£97,317 1 3
Education :—		
National Libraries	£26,368 3 8	
Miscellaneous	17,126 16 0	
	£43,494 19 8	
Youth Services :—		
Miscellaneous	45 16 0	
		43,540 15 8
Total Grant Payments . .		£140,857 16 11
Outlays on Conferences, Functions and Reports . . .		19 10 0
Maintenance and other expenses of Heritable and Leasehold Properties		4,906 19 6
Expenses of Administration :—		
Staff Salaries and National Insurance .	£6,039 18 5	
Maintenance of Office Premises (including Heating, Lighting, Cleaning, Taxes and Insurance)	1,213 1 4	
Miscellaneous (including Travelling Expenses, Printing, Postages, Stationery and Telephone Charges)	5,637 6 6	
		12,890 6 3
		£158,674 12 8
Excess of Payments over Receipts transferred to General Fund in Balance Sheet		18,989 2 9
		£139,685 9 11

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

Balance Sheet.

BALANCE

As at 31st

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS

I. Endowment Fund.

Fund, originally consisting of $10,000,000 Fifty-year 5% Gold Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation assigned by Mr Carnegie to the Trustees, subsequently increased by profits on sales and conversions of Investments and by transfer from Reserve:		
As at 1st January 1954		£2,836,598 13 11

II. Investment Reserve Fund.

As at 1st January 1954 . . .	£218,712 5 8	
Add—Revenue from Investments etc.	6,398 16 8	
		225,111 2 4

III. Heritable Securities Fund.

As at 1st January 1954 . . .	£30,117 10 0	
Add — Amount transferred from General Fund . . .	43 8 4	
	£30,160 18 4	
Deduct — Loss on sale of Heritable Property	1,055 0 0	
		29,105 18 4

IV. Leasehold Property Redemption Fund.

As at 1st January 1954 . . .	£28,528 11 10	
Add—Revenue from Investments etc.	1,106 4 6	
		29,634 16 4
Carried forward .		£3,120,450 10 11

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS 1954

SHEET

Balance Sheet.

DECEMBER 1954

ASSETS

I. ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS.

Investments, at cost values, detailed in Schedule I . .		£2,836,598 13 11

II. INVESTMENT RESERVE FUND INVESTMENTS ETC.

Investments, at cost values, detailed in Schedule I	£225,040 18 2	
Bank Deposit Receipt	70 4 2	
		225,111 2 4

III. HERITABLE SECURITIES.

Properties in Dunfermline—		
Comely Park House, at cost in 1928 .	£4,750 0 0	
The Tower House, valued in 1930 at .	2,500 0 0	
Tighvonie, at cost in 1946 . . .	3,300 0 0	
	£10,550 0 0	
Advances to account of Loans promised towards cost of Village Halls in Ireland, secured by guarantees . .	7,981 0 0	
Loan secured by Mortgage over Le Court, Liss, Hampshire	6,937 8 4	
Loan over 106 Gloucester Place, London .	3,637 10 0	
		29,105 18 4

IV. LEASEHOLD PROPERTY REDEMPTION FUND INVESTMENTS ETC.

Investments, at cost values, detailed in Schedule I	£29,606 12 1	
Bank Deposit Receipt	28 4 3	
		29,634 16 4
Carried forward .		£3,120,450 10 11

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

Balance Sheet.

BALANCE

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS—*continued*

Brought forward .			£3,120,450 10 11
V. Superannuation Fund.			
As at 1st January 1954 . . .		£4,354 8 3	
Add—Revenue from Investments .		152 5 0	
Amount transferred from General Fund during year .		8,100 0 0	
		£12,606 13 3	
Deduct—Pension payments made during year		5,007 7 3	7,599 6 0
VI. General Fund.			
As at 1st January 1954 . . .		£339,490 6 11	
Deduct—Amounts transferred to :—			
Heritable Securities Fund .	£43 8 4		
Superannuation Fund .	8,100 0 0		
Excess of Payments over Receipts, as in Statement .	18,989 2 9	27,132 11 1	312,357 15 10
			£3,440,407 12 9

Note.—Bulk allocations and individual promises outside the allocations will, if they mature in full, absorb a total sum of £166,129, which will fall to be paid out of funds accumulated to 31st December 1955.

Edinburgh, 7*th February* 1955.—I have audited the Books and Accounts of the Carnegie information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for so far as appears from my examination of these books. The above Balance Sheet and the of account, give, in my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the 1954 and of the Trust's receipts and payments for the year ended that date.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS 1954

SHEET—*continued.*

Balance Sheet.

ASSETS—*continued.*

Brought forward .			£3,120,450 10 11
V. Superannuation Fund Investments Etc.			
Investments, at cost values, detailed in Schedule I		£7,575 5 11	
Bank Deposit Receipt		24 0 1	
			7,599 6 0
VI. General Fund Investments Etc.			
Investments, at cost values, detailed in Schedule I		£277,596 4 2	
Income Tax recoverable . . .		3,966 9 11	
Other recoverable balances . . .		2,050 0 0	
Bank and Cash Balances :—			
Bank Current Accounts—			
Trustees' Accounts :			
London . . .	£117 2 7		
Dunfermline . .	218 18 2		
Treasurer's Account, Dunfermline . .	2 2 11		
	£338 3 8		
Bank Deposit Receipts	28,377 11 6		
Cash in hands of Treasurer	29 6 7		
		28,745 1 9	
			312,357 15 10
			£3,440,407 12 9

JAMES PIRIE GLEN, C.A.,
Treasurer.

United Kingdom Trust for the year ended 31st December 1954 and have obtained all the the purpose of my audit. In my opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Trust, foregoing Statement of Receipts and Payments, both of which are in agreement with the books explanations given to me, a true and fair view of the state of the Trust's affairs at 31st December

KENNEDY SMELLIE, C.A.,
Auditor.

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

Investments.

SCHEDULE I

FUND.	DESCRIPTION OF STOCKS ETC.
Endowment Fund	3½% Conversion Loan
	4% Funding Loan
	3% Treasury Stock
	2½% Treasury Stock
	3½% War Loan
	3% British Transport Guaranteed Stock
Investment Reserve Fund	2½% Consolidated Stock
	3% Savings Bonds
	3% Savings Bonds
	3% Treasury Stock
	3% British Transport Guaranteed Stock
Leasehold Property Redemption Fund	2½% Consolidated Stock
	3½% Conversion Loan
	4% Funding Loan
	3% Savings Bonds
	3% Savings Bonds
	2½% Treasury Stock
	3½% War Loan
	3% British Transport Guaranteed Stock
Superannuation Fund	4% British Gas Guaranteed Stock
	3% British Transport Guaranteed Stock
General Fund	2½% Consolidated Stock
	3½% Conversion Loan
	3% Savings Bonds
	3% Savings Bonds
	3% Treasury Stock
	3½% War Loan
	3% British Transport Guaranteed Stock
	3¼% Perth County Council Housing Bonds

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS 1954

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

Investments.

DATES OF REDEMPTION.	NOMINAL VALUE.	COST VALUE.	MARKET VALUE AT 31ST DECEMBER 1954.
1961 or after . .	£2,723,850 15 6	£2,087,569 19 8	£2,410,608 0 0
1960-1990 . .	134,200 0 0	104,854 13 3	137,891 0 0
1966 or after . .	939 0 0	569 15 2	742 0 0
1975 or after . .	540,683 13 7	408,344 4 5	355,500 0 0
1952 or after . .	175,000 0 0	184,803 18 7	152,688 0 0
1978-1988 . .	53,055 16 5	50,456 2 10	46,424 0 0
	£3,627,729 5 6	£2,836,598 13 11	£3,103,853 0 0
Government Option .	£208,913 18 1	£182,283 8 11	£136,839 0 0
1955-1965 . .	1,500 0 0	1,487 4 6	1,496 0 0
1960-1970 . .	35,000 0 0	33,004 17 7	33,513 0 0
1966 or after . .	3,000 0 0	2,972 9 6	2,370 0 0
1978-1988 . .	5,800 0 0	5,292 17 8	5,075 0 0
	£254,213 18 1	£225,040 18 2	£179,293 0 0
Government Option .	£7,940 0 0	£6,736 0 1	£5,201 0 0
1961 or after . .	2,450 0 0	2,229 3 3	2,168 0 0
1960-1990 . .	12,090 0 0	9,331 19 9	12,422 0 0
1960-1970 . .	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,819 0 0
1965-1975 . .	7,325 0 0	6,615 0 5	6,886 0 0
1975 or after . .	375 0 0	299 4 6	247 0 0
1952 or after . .	1,750 0 0	1,732 13 0	1,527 0 0
1978-1988 . .	800 0 0	762 11 1	700 0 0
	£34,630 0 0	£29,606 12 1	£30,970 0 0
1969-1972 . .	£4,350 0 0	£4,327 19 8	£4,644 0 0
1978-1988 . .	3,450 0 0	3,247 6 3	3,219 0 0
	£7,800 0 0	£7,575 5 11	£7,863 0 0
Government Option .	£33,706 0 0	£29,352 0 5	£22,077 0 0
1961 or after . .	33,575 19 11	19,884 19 5	29,714 0 0
1960-1970 . .	66,350 0 0	66,349 17 11	63,530 0 0
1965-1975 . .	79,400 0 0	82,928 18 9	74,636 0 0
1966 or after . .	15,531 1 0	9,430 6 9	12,269 0 0
1952 or after . .	20,625 17 2	19,516 15 5	17,996 0 0
1978-1988 . .	33,700 0 0	31,733 5 6	29,488 0 0
1976-1996 . .	18,400 0 0	18,400 0 0	18,400 0 0
	£301,288 18 1	£277,596 4 2	£268,110 0 0

THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

SCHEDULE II.

GRANTS IN FULFILMENT OF PROMISES MADE BY THE TRUSTEES, PAID OR PARTLY PAID WITHIN THE YEAR 1954.

Grants : Arts.

ARTS

National Music Organizations :—			
Amateur Opera Committee (Bursaries)		£30 0 0	
British Federation of Music Festivals (Bursaries)		43 5 0	
Council of Music, Wales (Bursaries)		29 0 0	
Incorporated Society of Musicians		500 0 0	
Rural Music Schools Association		40 0 0	
Scottish School for Conductors and Orchestral Players		30 14 11	
			£672 19 11
County Music Policy :—			
Organizer Grants :—			
Breconshire	£150 0 0		
Isle of Wight	75 0 0		
Kirkcudbright, Stewartry of	17 0 0		
Midlothian	50 0 0		
Montgomeryshire	34 0 0		
Roxburghshire	117 0 0		
Zetland	54 0 0		
		497 0 0	
Activities Grants :—			
Bedfordshire	£46 10 0		
Berkshire	50 0 0		
Caithness	50 0 0		
Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and Isle of Ely	34 18 6		
Cheshire	50 0 0		
Cumberland	15 0 0		
Derbyshire	31 10 0		
Devon	39 9 6		
Dorset	32 10 6		
Carried forward	£349 18 6	£497 0 0	£672 19 11

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS 1954

		Brought forward .	£672 19 11	**Grants: Arts.**
County Music Policy—*continued.*				
Brought forward		£497 0 0		
Activities Grants—*continued.*				
Brought forward .	£349 18 6			
Durham	6 0 0			
Gloucestershire . . .	38 18 5			
Hampshire	37 5 0			
Herefordshire . . .	50 0 0			
Inverness-shire . . .	28 5 9			
Kent	35 5 0			
Kirkcudbright, Stewartry of .	50 0 0			
Lancashire	85 2 4			
Leicestershire . . .	34 7 0			
Midlothian	40 0 0			
Northamptonshire . .	13 5 0			
Orkney	43 19 2			
Oxfordshire	57 14 0			
Selkirkshire	25 0 0			
Somerset	27 16 11			
Surrey	17 7 11			
Sussex	37 10 1			
Wiltshire	13 3 6			
Zetland . . .	14 10 0			
		1,005 8 7		
			1,502 8 7	
County Drama Policy :—				
Adviser Grants :—				
Breconshire	£150 0 0			
Glamorgan	50 0 0			
Huntingdonshire and Isle of Ely	100 0 0			
Oxfordshire	100 0 0			
Suffolk (East) . . .	100 0 0			
Suffolk (West) . . .	117 0 0			
Sussex (East) . . .	6 5 0			
Sussex (West) . . .	75 0 0			
Wiltshire	100 0 0			
		£798 5 0		
Activities Grants :—				
Anglesey	£41 4 7			
Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and Isle of Ely . .	59 18 0			
Cheshire	38 3 0			
Carried forward .	£139 5 7	£798 5 0	£2,175 8 6	

Grants : Arts.

Brought forward			£2,175 8 6
County Drama Policy—*continued.*			
Brought forward		£798 5 0	
Activities Grants—*continued.*			
Brought forward	£139 5 7		
Cornwall	28 1 5		
Denbighshire	3 11 6		
Devon	13 3 8		
Glamorgan	47 5 8		
Kesteven	11 2 11		
Lancashire	67 7 4		
Lindsey	74 7 0		
Monmouthshire	74 18 0		
Northamptonshire	49 6 0		
Warwickshire	27 3 2		
Westmorland	21 5 0		
		556 17 3	
			1,355 2 3
National Drama Organizations :—			
British Drama League (Bursaries)		£150 0 0	
Drama Board		228 5 8	
Foras Eireann		70 13 1	
Scottish Community Drama Association :—			
Advisers	£1,988 3 4		
Bursaries	28 10 6		
		2,016 13 10	
			2,465 12 7
County Music and Drama Policies :—			
Administration			3,019 3 9
Stage Equipment :—			
Scottish Community Drama Association :—			
Orkney District			80 0 0
Visual Arts :—			
Banstead (Village) Community Association		£23 5 2	
Barking Arts Society		66 3 0	
Barnet Guild of Artists		85 0 0	
Bournemouth Arts Club		48 11 9	
Carlisle and Border Art Society		73 0 0	
Carnforth Art Group		126 7 4	
Chigwell Art Society		35 17 4	
Cirencester Arts Club		25 0 0	
Civil Service Arts Club, Association of		66 5 0	
Cleveland Sketching Club		48 9 6	
Dartford Art Group		52 10 0	
Carried forward		£650 9 1	£9,095 7 1

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS 1954

			Brought forward .			£9,095 7 1	Grants : Arts.
Visual Arts—*continued.*							
Brought forward .			£650 9 1				
Doncaster Art Club			75 0 0				
Dumfries and Galloway Fine Arts Society .			50 0 0				
East Denbighshire Art Society . . .			15 0 0				
Great Yarmouth Guild of Artists and Craftsmen			20 4 0				
Inverness, Art Society of			15 0 0				
Isle of Wight Art Club			64 14 0				
Lichfield Art Society			23 0 0				
Ludlow Arts Society			24 16 9				
Manchester Arts Club			96 10 0				
Midland Adult Union Art Circle . .			20 4 4				
Newark Arts Club			50 0 0				
Northern Arts Societies, Federation of .			455 10 5				
North Lincolnshire Art Society . . .			25 0 0				
North Wales Group Federation of Arts Societies			52 4 0				
Nottingham Society of Artists . . .			50 0 0				
Pinner Sketch Club			75 0 0				
Saddleworth Art Group			75 0 0				
Sale Arts Group			78 12 6				
Scarborough Art Society			59 19 2				
South Eastern Art Societies, Federation of .			406 9 0				
Stornoway Art Club			25 0 0				
Sussex County Arts Club			10 10 0				
Tamworth Arts and Science Club . .			50 0 0				
Wishaw and District Community Art Group			23 9 0				
Worksop Society of Artists . . .			75 0 0				
						2,566 12 3	
Museums :—							
Administration and Training :—							
Museums Association . .	£1,500	0	0				
Expert Reports on Museums .	254	12	7				
Training Expenditure . .	1,240	2	1				
Travel Grants for Curators .	87	14	7				
Museums Joint Committee :—							
Members' Expenses . .	178	18	2				
Preparation of new Directory.	328	0	8				
				3,589	8	1	
Re-organization Schemes :—							
Airdrie	£700	0	0				
Banff	49	1	4				
Birchington, Powell Cotton Museum	50	0	0				
Carried forward .	£799	1	4	£3,589	8	1	£11,661 19 4

Grants : Arts.

					Brought forward			£11,661	19	4
Museums—*continued.*										
Brought forward					£3,589	8	1			
Re-organisation Schemes—*continued.*										
Brought forward	£799	1	4							
Cheltenham	250	0	0							
Clonmel	35	0	0							
Dumfries	35	0	0							
Fort William, West Highland Museum	45	12	1							
Haslemere	100	0	0							
Helston	250	0	0							
Jersey, Société Jersiaise	79	5	0							
Kirkcudbright, Stewartry Museum	90	8	10							
London, Southgate	300	0	0							
Manchester, Whitworth Institute and Art Gallery	375	0	0							
Paisley	375	0	0							
Peebles	23	0	0							
Scarborough	250	0	0							
Shrewsbury	100	0	0							
Stranraer	175	0	0							
Weston-super-Mare	350	0	0							
York Castle Museum	300	0	0							
York, Yorkshire Museum	375	0	0							
					4,307	7	3			
Demonstration Galleries :—										
Taunton Castle, Somerset County Museum					1,565	12	6			
								9,462	7	10
								£21,124	7	2

Community Services.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

National Organizations :—										
National Council of Social Service					£4,000	0	0			
Scottish Council of Social Service					550	0	0			
Council of Social Service for Wales and Monmouthshire					500	0	0			
Northern Ireland Council of Social Service					500	0	0			
Family Welfare Association :—										
Experimental Schemes	£2,250	0	0							
General Work	2,000	0	0							
					4,250	0	0			
Family Service Units					3,568	10	4			
National Association for Mental Health					2,250	0	0			
National Marriage Guidance Council					500	0	0			
Scottish Women's Rural Institutes					784	0	0			
								£16,902	10	4
				Carried forward				£16,902	10	4

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS 1954

	Brought forward .			£16,902	10	4	**Grants : Community Services.**
Village Halls :—							
Aston Tirrold, Berkshire	£210	0	0				
Cavendish, Suffolk	169	0	0				
Delnies and Tradespark, Nairn . . .	283	0	0				
Duffus, Morayshire	1,350	0	0				
Low Hesket, Cumberland	349	0	0				
Pebworth, Worcestershire . . .	1,411	0	0				
Skilgate, Somerset	15	0	0				
Thornthwaite-cum-Braithwaite, Cumberland	177	0	0				
				3,964	0	0	
Cheshire Foundation Home for the Sick, Hampshire . . .				38,319	5	0	
Miscellaneous :—							
Brentwood Recuperative Centre for Mothers and Children, Lancashire . . .	£6,416	18	9				
British Association of the Hard of Hearing .	400	0	0				
St. Mary's Mothercraft Training Centre, Dundee	500	0	0				
Stanley House, Liverpool	750	0	0				
West Ham Central Mission . . .	8,940	0	0				
				17,006	18	9	
				£76,192	14	1	

EDUCATION

Education.

National Libraries :—						
Scottish Central Library :—						
On account of Building grant . .	£22,168	3	8			
Maintenance	4,200	0	0			
				£26,368	3	8
Miscellaneous :—						
Alderney Library	£500	0	0			
The Book of Kells and The Book of Durrow	750	0	0			
Bristol Social Project	3,700	0	0			
British Drama League	402	0	0			
College of Teachers of the Blind . .	100	0	0			
Council for the Promotion of Field Studies .	148	0	0			
Inquiry into Children's Response to Films .	3,087	1	0			
Jersey Youth Movement	600	0	0			
London School of Economics :—						
Experimental Course in Applied Social Studies	4,250	0	0			
Carried forward .	£13,537	1	0	£26,368	3	8

Grants: Education.	Brought forward .		£26,368 3 8
	Miscellaneous—*continued.*		
	Brought forward .	£13,537 1 0	
	Machines for the Blind-Deaf . . .	389 15 0	
	Outlook Tower, Edinburgh . . .	500 0 0	
	Scottish Institute of Adult Education .	350 0 0	
	Westham House, Barford, Warwickshire .	2,350 0 0	
			17,126 16 0
			£43,494 19 8

YOUTH SERVICES

Youth Services.	Miscellaneous :—	
	Survey of Delinquency	£45 16 0

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CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

11 March 1955

Dear Ed,

The document I am enclosing, "Preliminary Report and Recommendations on Information and Education on the United Nations and International Affairs," is the result to date of a survey which was discussed at the December meeting of the Board of Trustees. As a matter of convenience, you will also find a two-page summary of the longer report.

The principal reason for sending this preliminary report on to you now is to obtain, before the final report is drafted, your reactions to its substance and to consider for inclusion any changes or additions you are inclined to submit.

The survey reflects views obtained through meetings and correspondence with many persons conversant with public education about the United Nations. We wish at this stage to draw on your experience so that the final report which will be submitted to the Board of Trustees prior to the May 5 meeting will be more complete by reason of assembling the views of men like yourself. The authors of the report and members of the staff who have worked with them feel that this set of preliminary recommendations is of such a character that other proposals can be added with facility.

The next draft of the report will be submitted to the Executive Committee for discussion at its meeting in April. The report itself will be in the Trustees' hands before the annual meeting of the Board on May 5.

The financing of a project of this scope is known to be far beyond the limited resources of the Carnegie Endowment. I invite your attention to the estimate of cost over a three-year period, which is attached as a special appendix. A year ago we had informal indication of interest on the part of the executive staff of The Ford Foundation. It was in part this interest which led to a decision to conduct the survey, made possible through a special gift from Mr. Rockefeller. Copies of the preliminary report have been sent to Mr. Shepard Stone, Assistant Director for International Programs of The Ford Foundation. We have some reason to hope that the officers of Ford will present the project to their Trustees as one eligible for support on the scale indicated in the appendix of estimated cost. Obviously, our position vis-a-vis The Ford Foundation will be strengthened if it is known that the project has the enthusiastic endorsement of the Endowment's Trustees.

In reading the enclosed Preliminary Report you will readily see that the projects proposed are intimately related in several ways to the Endowment's goals and interests. They should serve notably to improve what our Charter calls "the diffusion of knowledge" about the United Nations and international affairs generally. The success of the plans will have a real impact on the future operation of the International Center facilities, both those now in use on the second floor and others which can be made available through the recapture of additional space on the second floor and through conversion of the ground floor. Last, but not least, there is the possibility that some or all of the specific projects envisaged might fall directly under the Carnegie Endowment. On this latter point, however, I call your attention to the fact that no final and firm recommendations as to organizational machinery are included in the Preliminary Report, which does, however, suggest that certain of the projects might be undertaken by a separately constituted organization of a non-membership character. I should particularly welcome your views on this question.

Faithfully yours,

Joe

Joseph E. Johnson

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Appendix

Estimated Budget

for

Project relating to Information and Education

on

United Nations and International Affairs

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Total
I. Initial Outlay for Special Operating Equipment	$175,000			$175,000
II. American Information and Service Center on United Nations and International Affairs	167,900	$187,000	$147,000	$501,900
III. Leadership Briefing Service	25,000	36,000	47,000	108,000
IV. Community Publicity Service	11,000	17,000	22,000	50,000
V. Regional Press Fellowships	25,000	33,000	40,000	98,000
VI. National and Local Cooperative TV Series	58,000			58,000
VII. Development Staff for Long-Term Projects, including International Information Centers	64,000	70,000		134,000
Total	$525,900	$343,000	$256,000	$1,124,900

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

PRELIMINARY REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ON

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

ON

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prepared by Consultants: Richard S. Winslow and Jeanne G. Singer
February 24, 1955

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Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

PRELIMINARY REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
on
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
ON THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

This study was undertaken in order to develop proposals for projects designed to achieve through new or existing agencies a wider and sounder understanding of the meaning and value of the United Nations as an instrument for achieving the fundamental goals of United States foreign policy.

In a democratic society where public opinion is a decisive element in the basic and determining decisions of our time, it is plainly desirable for that opinion to be expressed accurately and to be based upon the clearest possible understanding of all available information and thorough discussion of the "facts, the theory, the ideal and the alternatives."

There is no question about the urgency of this task. The important question is how to go about it.

The following proposals represent a pragmatic approach to the all-important problem of method.

How do you help communities to support the activities required for this purpose? How do you help citizens to get the information they want and to do the work they want to do? How do you help the press to get the kind of United Nations coverage they can afford to print? How do you build the kind of radio and television show that will command the kind of audience which will make it practical to support air time? How do you communicate with members of Congress so that they will not only believe what you say, but

welcome and invite assistance?

This preliminary report describes in fairly general terms a series of projects designed to answer some of these questions. It is being circulated at this time in order to elicit comment, criticism and suggestions from as many people as possible who are concerned, professionally and as private citizens, with the problem it tackles.

Full and frank comment -- received before March 25 -- will make it possible to draw up final proposals based on the broadest possible consensus of views on present needs and the feasible methods of meeting those needs.

These recommendations are based on ideas accumulated during many years of personal experience at the United States Mission to the United Nations, augmented by additional material and suggestions gathered in the first four months of this survey in New York, Washington and on special field trips to ten cities west of the Mississippi. They take into account ideas and comments elicited in more than 200 interviews with policy and working-level officials of the United Nations and the United States Government (particularly in the United States Mission to the United Nations, the State Department and the Congress); of citizens' organizations, directly and indirectly or potentially concerned with international affairs; press, radio and television; films; educational organizations and institutions; community leaders, including those who raise, contribute, or might be induced to contribute funds for this purpose.

The widely accepted analysis of the present state of public opinion on the United Nations, on which these proposals are based, is outlined in more detail on the following pages, along with certain basic assumptions as to the proper and feasible role of public opinion in the formulation and implementation of American foreign policy.

While there is some disagreement on the exact size of the majority favoring support for the United Nations, and on the exact weight of current opposition to the United Nations, the fact of this majority is not questioned, nor the fact of an active and therefore potent minority in opposition. Nor has anyone questioned the need for improved and increased circulation of more and better information, not only about the United Nations, but also about the world in which it works, and all the available means for relieving the constantly increasing difficulty of living in a constantly shrinking world.

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

Sound judgment on the value of United States participation in the United Nations can be achieved only as part of a larger understanding of American foreign policy problems, of the world in which they must be solved, and of the various instrumentalities which are now or may become available.

The majority of Americans are generally in favor of United States participation in the United Nations, and the trend of support has been generally upward in spite of occasional temporary slumps. This is clearly indicated by all the surveys and polls, as well as by official government statements, the platforms of both political parties and the policy statements of all major national citizens' organizations.

However, the minority who oppose and wish to reduce or eliminate United States participation in the United Nations can carry disproportionate weight by default, if the majority favoring international cooperation is not sufficiently organized and informed to express itself effectively.

Much of the dissatisfaction this minority exploits is based on misapprehensions about the United Nations, its power and its achievements, and the limitations as well as the potentialities of its structure. Moreover, ignorance of the nature of the United Nations as an instrument of cooperation

among sovereign nations leads to a failure to understand and accept the practical implications, moral, political and fiscal, of our national commitment.

Public attitudes towards the United Nations are strongly influenced not only by current events, but also by official pronouncements and governmental policies. However, the United States Government is limited by tradition, law and budget in its information activities. The United Nations is likewise limited by its budget, its multinational responsibilities and the inherent disadvantages of an active campaign in its own behalf in any member nation. This places upon private American organizations, commercial and non-profit, the major responsibility for building and maintaining an effective and informed public opinion.

In planning a citizens' program to meet this responsibility, it is important to remember that only a small number of citizens can be expected to take an active and sustained interest in foreign affairs and probably only a minor portion of that group to commit themselves to active advocacy of any cause, except on rare occasions of recognized crisis.

If foreign affairs education is to reach the majority of citizens, it must ride the strong current of local and established group interests. The most effective work will be done in home communities all over the country, where vital connections with the governmental process normally take place through the multitude of organizations in which citizens are now active in naturally congenial groups.

They can be reached most economically and effectively through established leaders, depending on normal communication of their attitudes through a multiplicity of channels to wider and wider circles, with diminishing detail and impact.

This "ripple theory" does not in any way imply or justify any attempt at centralized masterminding or at manipulation of attitudes. Instead, planning and operations should be directed toward the improved use of established channels and mechanisms for the exchange and communication of ideas and information in the belief that sane and vigorous attitudes will develop wherever there is sufficient factual nourishment and opportunity to exercise judgment.

GENERAL FINDINGS

A. The network of citizens' organizations throughout the United States is already so elaborate and far-reaching that no new membership organizations are required. However, creative thinking should be directed towards clarification of function and emphasis and more efficient cooperation among existing organizations.

This rationalization need not diminish that diversity of community activity which enriches our national life and is necessary to serve the various needs of all citizen groups, the crusading as well as the cautious, the specialist and the generalist, the inexperienced and the expert.

B. In order to develop this creative diversity and avoid wasteful conflict, the first need is for agreement on a clear definition of each organization's primary function and emphasis, and for an understanding of the rational dividing lines between them.* This is particularly true among organizations primarily concerned with the United Nations and international affairs.

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*See Project I which proposes an Information and Service Center which should, in addition to its intrinsic values, help to sort out organizational activities on a practical and acceptable basis, leaving each organization better able to carry on its own chosen work.

C. Community cooperation must be developed across organizational lines in whatever pattern each community finds best suited to its needs and resources, in order to identify local needs, to mobilize local resources, to adapt materials and services provided by national organizations to local interests, and to achieve a mutually useful relationship between citizens and their elected representatives.

D. The first pressing need of all membership organizations is for staff and a dependable source of income over and above that to be obtained by traditional fund-raising methods.* For this reason, some of the recommendations presented in this report were designed to enable these organizations to develop new sources of income as well as a growing body of professionals with competence in the combined fields of international affairs and community organization.

E. A second need is for efficient and economical access to a wide variety of program materials and services, keyed to various audiences and changing events, and adaptable to special and local interests. To meet this need, two complementary programs are required:

1. A clearinghouse and distributive mechanism to make conveniently available to all interested communities and groups information about and access to the whole gamut of relevant materials from governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental (commercial and non-profit) sources; and
2. A method of stimulating and assisting as many local and national

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*Many executive directors complain that they spend as much as 80% of their time on finance problems.

groups as possible to produce program materials suited to their own needs, as defined by themselves, with whatever professional assistance they may require.

These two programs are interrelated in that production of improved and new materials will be increased, as the history of American industry indicates clearly, by improved distribution techniques which develop larger audiences and permit lower unit costs.

F. The creative citizen leadership required to give meaning to all of these activities must develop with developing programs. This means expanding opportunities, not only for study and research, but also for sustained cooperation among community leaders, academic and other experts, and responsible government officials in the formulation of policy choices and preferences.

G. Citizens' organizations have overlooked opportunities to establish a vital relationship with their governmental representatives within the framework of their own organizational policies. New techniques can be developed which will bring about mutually useful consultation.

Congressional leaders and staffs agree that most Congressmen and Senators will welcome a constructive exchange of information with their constituencies on foreign policy problems.

More important still, they agree that such sustained exchange would be much more effective in fulfilling the real desire of most citizens and legislators for an accurate expression in Congressional votes of the general interest.*

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*While the Congressional Service Bureau described in Project I would encourage this type of active relationship with the governmental process, this report does not attempt to deal with the problem of political action in support of specific foreign policy measures.

H. Only in a very few cities of the United States is it possible for a citizen to learn, through his normal reading and listening, the broad range of United Nations activities.

This will be a difficult situation to improve. In the first place, the mass media are necessarily responsive to the interests of their audience. Because any fight is more interesting than no fight, reports of United Nations conflicts and failures overshadow where they do not replace reports of United Nations accomplishments.

The constructive process is usually slow and undramatic and so does not lend itself to spot-news coverage. Moreover, extensive background information is needed to understand and interpret the day-to-day happenings in the labyrinth of United Nations agencies and to present the drama in the vast amount of news-feature and human interest material available. This takes time as well as incentive, and it is hardly surprising that only a small corps of journalists with this special training has developed in the ten years since San Francisco.

This is a double problem requiring a double attack. Citizens' organizations help by stimulating interest and thus increasing audience demand for broader coverage of international organizations. At the same time, increased opportunities must be developed for more representatives of the mass media to watch the United Nations at work and gain the experience required for effective reporting of complicated events and issues.

Private American programs can supplement United Nations and United States efforts to provide these increased opportunities and to give reporters from all media easier access to United Nations news, so that it can be presented in all its variety, from all points of view.*

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*See Project IV

PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

Projects for Near Future

I. American Information and Service Center on the United Nations and International Affairs (comprising two units: A) Program Service Center, and B) Book, Pamphlet and Document Shop)

This Center is designed to meet the needs for a clearinghouse and for an economical and efficient distributive mechanism for all services and materials necessary to carry on effective programs of international affairs education.

Its situation in the immediate United Nations neighborhood would take advantage of the opportunities presented by the 2000 - 3000 visitors* a day to the United Nations, usually representing all of the 48 states. It would also be convenient for all those most actively concerned with United Nations and other international affairs.

This Center could expect, in good time, to attract as many as one out of 3 or 4 of those visitors, who constitute ideal links to their home communities, reached in most cases at the peak of their interest and enthusiasm for the United Nations. This is the moment when they are most eager for further information and most open to suggestions for continuing activities in their home community.

The services of the Center are designed to make it easier to gear their energy and influence into the machinery of their own community life.

A. Program Service Center

Services

1. Clearinghouse and information service on programs, program aids and services available from all sources -- governmental,

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*UN figures.

inter-governmental and non-governmental -- on the United Nations and international affairs in general, or on special foreign policy problems such as foreign trade, atomic energy, regional associations, etc.

It would also have exhibits and reports on successful community programs to serve as models or as suggestions for adaptation so that future community activities could be developed on the basis of successful experience.

2. Regular showings of documentary films on international affairs from all sources, and clearinghouse for information about films and other audio-visual aids.

3. Consultation and technical assistance service to communities and organizations, to be developed in response to requests to supplement available services. This can be done as a by-product of other Center activities at first, with special staff developed gradually to meet requirements. Areas in which this service should develop include:

   a. Publications (research, editorial production, distribution, etc.).

   b. Organizational techniques, including reporting, fund-raising, conference planning, etc.

   c. Leadership and personnel training.

   d. Coordination services to speakers' bureaus, including possible preparation of panels of American businessmen engaged in international trade, competent and willing to make public appearances, and exploration of usefulness of closed circuit television.

   e. Community analysis.

   f. Political action techniques.

The value of these services would be enhanced by the availability of funds from which small grants-in-aid could be made on a matching basis to assist groups and communities in the development and execution of generally valuable materials and projects.

4. Research and other assistance to writers and producers for commercial media. Many magazine writers and radio and television broadcasters have indicated their desire to do more with United Nations subjects if services were available along the lines of those supplied by public relations sections of the United States Department of Defense or large industrial organizations.

5. Congressional Service. The Center would seek to establish, as a model for similar group activity around the country, a continuing relationship with the Congressmen of the metropolitan area. Services would include:

   a. Objective information regularly and on special request, on attitudes toward foreign policy problems.

   b. Opinion polls.

   c. Dependable analyses of implications of proposed legislation for each constituency.

Such a service would offer systematic and mutually useful communication and consultation between the citizen and his representative, on behalf of the general interest.

6. Secretariat services for commemoration activities and other special events -- e.g., national committees for United Nations Day, Human Rights Day, Children's Day, etc.

7. Mechanical services to organizations, on a fee basis (mailing, mimeographing, shipping, purchasing, etc.).

Centralizing the production of these services would make it possible to use the most efficient modern techniques to reduce their cost to the Center and to its clients.

B. Book, Pamphlet and Document Shop Services

1. Display and sale of pamphlets, documents and books on international affairs produced by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, United States Government, non-governmental organizations, commercial publishers and university and institute presses.*

2. Lending library for books and major documents (including mail service).

3. Bibliographic and purchasing service for regional and community centers.

4. Research and reference services (in collaboration with other groups such as the International Relations Library in Chicago, the Carnegie Endowment, the Council on Foreign Relations, etc.), primarily in economics and international trade, for fees from industry, business and industrial organizations.

5. Exhibits suitable for circulation to regional and local information centers (to be provided by non-governmental organizations,

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*The United Nations Bookshop, which can sell only official United Nations publications, has indicated probable referral of 90-200 people per day in addition to those independently attracted by services and exhibits.

private industry and United Nations delegations).

6. Assistance to local groups in planning, establishing and promoting regional and community centers, with funds available for grants-in-aid on a matching basis, for initial assistance to local community.

Comment

The Book, Pamphlet and Document Shop and its national services should be run as far as possible as a self-supporting activity, with any profits to be contributed to the support of the Program Service Center.

By acting as a pilot project and providing central services in research, purchasing, management, promotion, etc., it should also make it easier for groups around the country to set up similar enterprises, adapting the New York plan to regional needs. They could be set up under different types of sponsorship in different localities (i.e., a World Affairs Council, a university, a Chamber of Commerce, a Port Authority, a council of churches, or, in some cases, under commercial or industrial sponsorship) for their own educational value and as a possible source of income for other related community services.

Sponsorship and Cooperation for the Information and Service Center

This Center might be established under an existing non-membership organization or under joint organizational sponsorship and direction. However, the management arrangement which at this moment seems to promise widest support and usefulness for such a Center calls for an independent entity with its own directors, funds

and professional staff, with no individual memberships or formal organizational affiliations, taking no substantive policy positions, and available to all local and national, state and regional organizations as a "department store" for services and materials from all valuable sources.

The Board of Directors should include a good cross-section (geographically, politically and professionally) of distinguished citizens. The Board would select a small executive group from their number, made up of those members who could really give a substantial amount of time to active guidance of the Center's activities.

This executive group would lean heavily upon an advisory council, which should include the best program and operational specialists (on a personal basis) from national organizations in order to assure the closest cooperation, as well as the best experience and talent, in the field.

Such a Center might absorb similar and related activities now carried on by the Conference Group's Bureau of Information, the Foreign Policy Association's Program Services, the Information Center for the United Nations. These, plus the United Nations Bookshop, the Council of National Organizations of the Adult Education Association, the American Association for the United Nations, and the U. S. Committee for the United Nations, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Columbia University Press and the International Relations Library in Chicago, among others, should be consulted in planning activities, sponsorship and management.

Discussions to date indicate the probability that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the organizations most directly concerned with international affairs to allocate to the Center (or delegate on a fee basis) those mechanical and distributive functions which could be handled more economically and effectively by a central service bureau, thus enabling the organizations themselves to give more of their own staff time and funds to field work, program planning and implementation.

II. Leadership Briefing Service

1. Regular Briefings: a) once, twice or three times weekly, as feasible and necessary, for recommended community leaders, on United Nations activities in terms of American interest and other elements of American foreign policy, and b) on community programming and leadership techniques.

Comment

It seems reasonable to assume that at least 20-50 of the 3000 visitors per day at the United Nations have some standing in their own community and that many of their interests are not satisfied by services the United Nations or the United States Government or private organizations can currently provide, particularly concerning United States participation in the United Nations and its relationship to other international organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Organization of American States, etc.

In addition, many groups all over the country (World Affairs Councils, Chambers of Commerce, American Association for the United Nations chapters, service clubs, women's clubs, etc.) believe it

would be useful to have a center to which they could send officers and directors, who are visiting New York on their own business, for stimulation and encouragement as well as education on community programs. The requirements of an introduction would keep down audiences to a practicable size. Also, by adding the prestige element, it would attract more influential people and give community workers a special service they can offer their own leaders and prospective leaders.

2. Special briefings, institutes, seminars, etc. for special groups which cannot now be served through existing United Nations, United States or private facilities, such as visiting boards of education, national boards of citizens' organizations, graduate student groups, etc.

Sponsorship and Cooperation for Briefing Services

This program would require close cooperation with the United States Mission to the United Nations and the Department of State, as well as with the United Nations Department of Public Information, the American Association for the United Nations, the Foreign Policy Association. It would logically, although not necessarily, be organized as a part of the Center's activity, either independently or in cooperation with some other group or groups.

III. Community Publicity Service

A publicity staff person to arrange to photograph community leaders visiting at United Nations headquarters, with an interesting or pictorial United Nations personality wherever possible. These photos would be sent, with a brief accompanying interview, to home-town papers. One staff person, plus a photographer assistant, could probably handle 10 a day.

Comment

Editors all over the country have indicated high acceptability of such material. The photographs would be broadly displayed in home-town newspapers, serving a double purpose of presenting the United Nations in a favorable context and also constituting a kind of commitment for the person photographed. Such photographs lead to requests to speak*, which lead to the desire and search for further information and recognition of the need for better information facilities.

Sponsorship and Cooperation

This program also would require close cooperation with the United States Mission and the Department of State as well as with the United Nations Department of Public Information, the American Association for the United Nations and the Foreign Policy Association. It might logically, although not necessarily, be organized as an extension of the Center's activity, either independently or in cooperation with some other group or groups.

IV. Regional Press Fellowships

Services

A series of fellowships (4 the first year, working up to one or more groups of 12) to be offered through regional press associations or journalistic fraternities as awards to working newspapermen (reporters or editors) for a three-month period at the United Nations.

The recipient fellows would report regularly, in news-feature stories,

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*This was demonstrated during the recent National Education Association convention in New York when teachers whose pictures appeared in home-town papers reported receiving dozens of requests for public appearances and reports on their United Nations experience.

on United Nations activities from the point of view of the home area (both the special point of view and the feature cast of the material would eliminate competition with material offered by the regular wire services). Orientation and briefing for the group while at the United Nations should be handled professionally and preferably through the American Press Institute at Columbia. Their reports would be available to the fellow's own paper and to non-competing papers in the area supporting the fellowships. This same technique could later be extended to the specialized press (labor, religious, business, etc.).

As a later development of the program, the fellows themselves might vote for one or two of their number to receive an additional award which would include a tour of United Nations activities on another continent or even around the world.

Comment

This program would be valuable in two ways. In addition to putting interesting United Nations news from a respected, acceptable source into newspapers while the fellows were reporting, it would have a continuing effect by feeding into the bloodstream of American journalism a new group of men each year who understand the workings of an international organization.

A useful by-product of this program might be a continuing alumni newsletter offering United Nations background material.

Leading editors and press association officials in the southwest, northwest and midwest have indicated eagerness to cooperate in such a program; United Nations and United States public affairs officers have expressed belief in its value.

Sponsorship and Cooperation

The cost of administering this program should be divided three ways, with administration of the project in each region handled and supported by the regional association, the recipient's salary paid by his newspaper and the expenses of travel and New York residence covered by a foundation grant. Willingness to cooperate in this way has been indicated by many newspapers and regional groups.

The administrative staff requirement would be approximately parallel to that of the Nieman Fellowships (i.e., one professional plus assistant plus secretary). This staff could be attached to the Center or to the American Press Institute, the Columbia School of Journalism, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the American Association for the United Nations, the Foreign Policy Association, or some American professional press club or association.

V. National-Local Cooperative Television Series

A series of television programs (15 or 30 minutes, as conditions permit) to be built around a series of 6-minute films to be produced centrally for national distribution and completed by local stations with local resources.

The films would be on some significant and generally newsworthy subjects (such as Indo-China, colonialism, rice, uranium, etc.). They should be made and distributed through a national broadcasting network (with assistance, if necessary, from foundation funds) in order to provide top research and production talent as well as participants well known either in world affairs or in the performing arts.

Accompanying the films would be kits suggesting ways in which local stations could use community resources (members of non-governmental organizations, academic experts, foreign students and business visitors, local businessmen with foreign connections, etc.) and current news to complete the program.

Comment

Preliminary conversations with station managers around the country indicate that this combination of top talent, plus local participation, with obvious opportunities for local promotional tie-ins with citizens' groups, press, schools, etc. can be expected to win good showing time and, in many cases, local sponsorship. Department stores, public utility companies and banks would be the most likely local sponsors.

Sponsorship and Cooperation

The principal non-commercial responsibility for such a series might be carried by the Foreign Policy Association, Adult Education Association, National Association of Educational Broadcasters. Cooperation might also be available through professional broadcasting organizations and the Advertising Council.

Long Term Projects

The following list of projects which seem to merit further exploration is representative rather than complete Only the first is sketched in any detail The others merely point to promising lines of inquiry They are included in this form in order to indicate, however roughly, what a full pattern of community cooperation on international affairs education might look like; and as a background against which the more specific projects described above can be seen in their proper perspective

American International Centers

In New York

The International Center envisaged in this project would be designed to meet the opportunity and the challenge presented by the presence of United Nations headquarters in New York City

It would mobilize private resources to tell as fully and as persuasively as possible the American story to the multitude of foreign visitors attracted here by the conjunction of a great port and an international headquarters

This Center should offer continuing and changing exhibits of American community life, industry, government and culture, to be provided by industry, industrial associations, other non-governmental organizations, city and state governments, as well as agencies of the Federal Government

As a convincing demonstration of American citizen interest in international affairs, and also as an additional attraction to visitors, it should offer space for exhibits (and possibly offices) to foreign

information services now carrying on information activities in New York City

It could also supplement and extend, as well as offer, facilities and coordination to the wide variety of hospitality and exchange programs now carried on by non-governmental organizations, governmental agencies, industrial and commercial, as well as educational organizations

Other services and facilities might include:

1 Office and conference space and mutual facilities for international, non-governmental organizations

2 Specialized centers such as: Labor Center, Atoms-for-Peace Center, Woman's Center, Trade Center, etc.

3. Theater

4. Training center for professional staffs for international education activities and for overseas personnel for commercial and non-governmental activities.

5. Services for foreign journalists visiting the United States (along the lines of the services recently cut by the State Department for economy reasons).

6. The promotion of special-purpose educational tours of the United States by foreign visitors and other countries by United States citizens (educational facilities, factories, farms, museums, historical sites, parks, governmental projects and public and private institutions, etc.).

7. A supplement to United States Information Agency activities directed to foreign visitors on home soil.

8. Industrial liaison to promote cultural activities abroad under non-governmental auspices.

9. Extension and elaboration of New York Information and Program Center.

In Port Cities of the United States
(More immediate possibilities in Houston, Seattle, Cleveland, along the lines of current activities in New Orleans and Philadelphia)

A series of international information centers along the lines of the New York Center described above, reflecting the special interest of the port (Latin American in Houston; Far Eastern in Seattle, etc.).

The international centers in the port cities would be primarily dedicated to the development of the port. To this purpose they would house industrial and cultural exhibits from United States as well as foreign sources.

Local support (industrial, municipal and state) and income derived from activities related to the development of the port could also support international information activities to be carried on by local World Affairs Councils or other groups of organizations concerned with international affairs education.

The local prestige connected with services to the development of the home community would add to the effectiveness of such educational activities as the Congressional Service Bureau and similar practical working relationships with local editors and broadcasters.

Sponsorship and Support

The New York and regional centers must have direction of high national and regional standing, convincingly non-partisan and devoted to public service. The New York Center should be supported by American labor and industry as part of their international public relations pro-

grams, as well as by the City of New York, and the regional centers locally financied (as described above). Foundation funds should be limited to contributions to the support of promotional and planning steps in each interested city to insure continuity and adequate consideration for the educational aspects of these projects.

This financial assistance should be granted only on a matching basis to committees of citizens meeting pre-defined standards of responsibility and true representativeness.

Additional Projects for Further Exploration and Development

1. A pattern for regular tripartite consultation on problems of education and information among representatives of American citizen groups, the United States Government and the United Nations Secretariat.

2. The examination of methods for improving and extending the activity of citizen leaders in the formulation and implementation of United States foreign policy, perhaps in the manner of a continuing citizens' policy-planning group. One purpose of this effort would be to make the best possible use of the experience, wisdom and influence of this group (including former high government officials) to provide an important unofficial foundation and buttress for governmental efforts toward a bi-partisan foreign policy.

3. Methods of continuing and deepening the education and information of professionals in foreign affairs education by providing opportunities for periodic sustained discussions on well-prepared subjects. (Possible chain of continuing seminars and institutes around the country, utilizing academic and government resources in each area as well as foreign visitors and Americans engaged in international activities of all sorts.) Some further exploration might develop some relationship

between projects 2 and 3, particularly looking into the possibility of a joint secretariat.

4. The development of dependable services to national conventions to assist them in the presentation of foreign affairs programs.

5. Non-governmental or industrial sponsorship for Congressional visits to the United Nations, including personal and committee staff members and wives.

6. Cooperative sponsorship of reporters at the United Nations by special interest groups such as the Negro press, religious press, labor press, industrial house organs, etc.

7. A method of planning, stimulating and, when necessary, coordinating activities by American industry in support of the general purposes of this program. These public service activities should also be of real public relations value to their sponsors in order to merit support not as a charitable contribution, but as a genuine business function. The following list is a brief sampling of possibilities:

a. Additional press fellowships at the UN and overseas, or continuation of the regular press fellowship outlined above.

b. Support for regional representatives of non-governmental organizations at United Nations headquarters.

c. Sponsorship of triangular tours of citizen groups to the United Nations and to Washington, D.C

d. Sponsorship of exchange programs related to special industries, such as: doctors by the chemical and drug industry; trade organization executives by American trade organizations. (These exchange programs must be thought through and serviced so as to be of value both to foreign visitors and to American hosts, in the belief that two-way education is more than twice as effective as any one-way job.)

e. Local exhibits demonstrating two-way practical ties of any given community to the rest of the world.

f. Support for regional centers and other long-term projects listed above.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

SUMMARY
of
Preliminary Report and Recommendations
on
Information and Education
on
United Nations and International Affairs

Prepared by Consultants: Richard S. Winslow and Jeanne G. Singer
February 24, 1955

This report on preliminary findings and recommendations is now being circulated to elicit comment, criticism and suggestions to supplement preliminary discussion with more than 200 people actively concerned with UN information in the U.S. Government, in the UN, in mass media, in non-governmental organizations and in communities throughout the U.S.

The recommendations are designed to fill gaps in current programs and information resources—official, commercial and non-governmental—and to begin to fill some of the following widely recognized needs:

1. A better countrywide distributive mechanism for existing publications and program services.
2. Greater variety of publications and program services suited to special audiences.
3. The development of professional and non-professional leadership in community education in international affairs.
4. The development of new sources of financial support of international educational activities.
5. The development of a rationalized relationship among national organizations with primary interest in international affairs and of their capacity for leadership in the activities of organizations whose interest in international affairs is secondary.
6. The development of interorganizational cooperation in individual communities to make the programs of national organizations effective "where people live".
7. The development of active and regular relationships between citizen groups and the governmental process.
8. Increasing countrywide coverage of international affairs through mass media.

Preliminary Recommendations

Projects for Near Future

I. American Information and Service Center on the United Nations and International Affairs (Comprising two units: A) Program Service Center, and B) Book, Pamphlet and Document Shop)

1. Clearinghouse and distribution center for publications and program services from all legitimate sources, including books, pamphlets, documents, films, etc.
2. Technical assistance and research services to citizen groups and representatives of the mass media interested in undertaking relevant programs and

publications.

3. Congressional Service Bureau--pilot project fostering regular exchange of information, views and services between Congressmen and constituents on foreign policy problems.

This Center would be a non-membership organization acting as a "department store" of materials and services available to all interested groups throughout the country.

While it would be located in New York, its real audience is countrywide and its services and method of operation are designed to encourage the establishment of similar centers throughout the country.

II. Leadership Briefing Service: On UN and other instruments of U.S. foreign policy and on techniques for community educational activities.

III. Community Publicity Service: Sending pictures of community leaders visiting the UN to hometown papers.

IV. Regional Press Fellowships: To give newsmen from various parts of the country opportunity to cover the UN for a three-month (approximately) period from the point of view of their home areas, thus providing UN news in its most acceptable form from the most acceptable source.

V. National and Local Cooperative TV Series: A device to combine the use of top professional, diplomatic and educational talent with local personalities and local interests.

The most desirable and effective management and sponsorship for each of these projects remain to be determined. Various alternatives are suggested in the body of the report.

Long-Term Projects

International Information Centers: To be established with business, labor and other sponsorship, in New York and port cities, to tell the American story to foreign as well as U.S. visitors, including the story of U.S. citizen support for the UN and international cooperation; through continuing and changing exhibits, international exchange and hospitality activities, services for foreign journalists visiting the U.S., promotion of special purpose educational tours of the U.S. by foreign visitors, and industrial liaison to encourage programs supplementary to USIA activities abroad.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

February 3, 1955

To the Trustees
of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

You will recall that at the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees on December 13, 1954, the following resolution was adopted:

> Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to meet and make recommendations to the Board of Trustees for a course of procedure relating to the purchase of property adjacent to the Carnegie Endowment International Center.

The Executive Committee met to consider this matter on January 24 and decided to recommend to the Board of Trustees that no action be taken at this time to acquire property adjacent to the Carnegie Endowment International Center. It was the opinion of the Committee that in view of the nature of this recommendation, there was no need to convene a meeting of the Trustees on the subject.

The draft minutes of this meeting will be forwarded to you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

January 20, 1955

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Another date has been set for the meeting of the Executive Committee, which is being called with respect to the following resolution passed by a majority vote at the December 13, 1954 meeting of the Board of Trustees:

> Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to meet and make recommendations to the Board of Trustees for a course of procedure relating to the purchase of property adjacent to the Carnegie Endowment International Center.

The Executive Committee will meet Monday afternoon, January 24, at 4:00 o'clock, in the East Conference Room of the Carnegie Endowment's offices, 345 East 46th Street, New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

New York, N. Y.

-:-:-:-

R E P O R T O F T H E T R E A S U R E R

At the close of business
December 31, 1954

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BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1954

ASSETS

GENERAL FUND			
Cash in banks and on hand		$ 221,312.73	
Accounts Receivable		1,090.89	
Travel Advances		4,757.84	
Advances for Publications		300.00	
Accrued Interest Receivable		272.22	
		$ 227,733.68	
Furniture and Equipment (at cost)		105,544.40	
Fund for Repairs and Replacement of Furniture and Equipment:			
Cash in bank		5,000.00	
			$ 338,278.08
BUILDING FUND			
Construction:			
Cash in bank		$ 121,513.74	
International Center Building, New York (at cost)			
Land	$ 768,760.46		
Building	3,858,706.50		
Tenants' Alterations	304,614.89		
Fixtures and Equipment	22,966.75		
		4,955,048.60	
		$ 5,076,562.34	
Operations:			
Cash in bank		83,744.15	
			5,160,306.49
ENDOWMENT FUND			
Cash in bank		$ 2,948.17	
United States Government Bonds	$1,035,834.92		
Corporate Bonds	4,772,499.04		
Preferred Stocks	1,624,106.81		
Common Stocks	3,922,627.51		
		11,355,068.28	
			11,358,016.45
TOTAL ASSETS			$16,856,601.02

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1954

LIABILITIES

GENERAL FUND			
Income expended for Furniture and Equipment . .		$ 105,544.40	
Reserve for Repairs and Replacement of Furniture and Equipment		5,000.00	
Unexpended Income Balances:			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910 . . .	$188,289.35		
The Ford Foundation Grants	39,444.33	227,733.68	
			$ 338,278.08
BUILDING FUND			
Construction:			
Bank Loan Payable		$ 250,000.00	
Mortgage Payable		3,000,000.00	
Income Expended for International Center Building		1,705,048.60	
		$ 4,955,048.60	
Unexpended Income Balance		121,513.74	
		$ 5,076,562.34	
Operations:			
Unexpended Income Balance		83,744.15	
			5,160,306.49
ENDOWMENT FUND			
Original Principal		$10,000,000.00	
Special Trust Fund		45,938.90	
Realized Net Gain on Investments		1,312,077.55	
			11,358,016.45
TOTAL LIABILITIES			$16,856,601.02

GENERAL FUND

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

For the period July 1 to December 31, 1954

INCOME			
Interest and Dividends from investments	$358,515.65		
Less: Amortization of bond and preferred stock premiums . .	69,051.61	$289,464.04	
International Conciliation receipts		3,332.95	
Sales of other Endowment publications		437.80	
Rental Income, International Center		8,125.47	
Miscellaneous income		106.41	
Donation by Mr. David Rockefeller re: development of International Center Programs		19,145.33	
		$320,612.00	
Grants:			
The Ford Foundation		9,400.00	
TOTAL INCOME			$330,012.00
EXPENDITURES			
Program		$165,007.44	
President's Office		14,453.36	
Rent and Maintenance of Offices		34,236.53	
Annuity, Insurance, Social Security and Retirement Payments		17,907.49	
Administration		34,531.98	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			266,136.80
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES			$63,875.20
UNEXPENDED BALANCES, July 1, 1954			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910		$213,345.95	
The Ford Foundation Grants		72,443.46	
		$285,789.41	
Refunds on Prior Year Appropriations		3,069.07	
		$288,858.48	
Transfer to General Building Fund		125,000.00	163,858.48
UNEXPENDED BALANCES, December 31, 1954			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910		$188,289.35	
The Ford Foundation Grants		39,444.33	
			$227,733.68

BUILDING FUND

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

For the period July 1 to December 31, 1954

INCOME		
Interest and Dividends from investments	$ 300.00	
Gain on sale of investments	3,300.00	
Stock Dividend allocations	30,300.00	
TOTAL INCOME		$ 33,900.00
EXPENDITURES		
Insurance (during construction)	$ 220.55	
Architect's fees	31,925.24	
Additional air conditioning equipment	5,500.00	
	$ 37,645.79	
Add: Payment on bank loan	62,500.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		100,145.79
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME		($ 66,245.79)
UNEXPENDED BALANCE, July 1, 1954		
General Building Fund Account	$ 62,747.53	
Transfer from General Fund	125,000.00	
Refund on Prior Year Expenditure	12.00	
		187,759.53
UNEXPENDED BALANCE, December 31, 1954		
General Building Fund Account		$121,513.74

BUILDING FUND

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

From July 14, 1949 to December 31, 1954

RECEIPTS				
Sale of Washington property (net)			$ 504,956.49	
Sale of Washington Library			75,000.00	
Stock Dividend Allocations			589,882.95	
Interest and Gain from Building Fund investments			35,978.96	
From General Fund			704,595.23(a)	
TOTAL RECEIPTS				$1,910,413.63
EXPENDITURES (Capitalized)				
Purchase of Land		$ 692,512.25		
Taxes, legal fees, and other costs re: acquisition of land		76,248.21	$ 768,760.46	
Building construction and tenant alterations		$4,022,616.65		
Architect's and Engineer's fees		169,525.70		
Legal fees		12,665.55		
Real Estate Consultant		28,340.72		
Insurance		7,981.79		
Interest during construction		63,331.02		
Miscellaneous		20,732.43		
		$4,325,193.86		
Less: Tenant's Payments		161,872.47		
		$4,163,321.39		
Fixtures and Equipment		22,966.75	4,186,288.14	
			$4,955,048.60	
Less: Advances under Building Loan Agreement		$3,000,000.00		
Bank Loan	$500,000.00			
Repayments	250,000.00	250,000.00	3,250,000.00	
			$1,705,048.60	
OTHER EXPENSES				
Mortgage expense		$ 29,492.56		
Leasing commissions		42,358.73		
Kitchen equipment-International Center		11,800.00		
Miscellaneous		200.00	83,851.29	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				1,788,899.89
BALANCE, December 31, 1954				$ 121,513.74

(a) Includes the expenditure from General Fund for purchase of land before the Building Fund was established on Endowment's books.

	Budget Fiscal Year 1955	Additions to 12/31/54	Expenditures to 12/31/54	Unexpended (Deficit) Balance
PROGRAM (35.38% expended)				
International Center				
Staff direction and assistance	$ 8,260.00		$ 4,770.59	$ 3,489.41
Rent and Maintenance:				
Rent	25,500.00		12,603.60	12,896.40
Electricity	3,333.00		1,512.16	1,820.84
Salaries and special services	9,052.00		4,074.46	4,977.54
Cleaning, supplies, repairs.	3,000.00		947.24	2,052.76
Painting	740.00		235.00	505.00
Depreciation Furniture and Equipment	4,000.00			4,000.00
Sundries	1,000.00		113.43	886.57
Promotion of International Center	1,000.00	$ 360.00a	496.56	863.44
Non-governmental activities related to the United Nations		24,900.00b	10,123.32	14,776.68
Special Program Events, Exhibits	2,000.00		818.02	1,181.98
New equipment	1,000.00	500.00a	18.33	1,481.67
International Organization				
Staff direction and assistance	15,580.00		7,643.42	7,936.58
Research and Editorial				
Preparation of National Studies				
General editorial services .	4,000.00		1,903.10	2,096.90
Study on U.S. Policy	15,550.00c		9,269.95	6,280.05
Criticism and commentaries .	10,000.00c		640.00	9,360.00
Summary volumes(s)	10,000.00c		1,483.32	8,516.68
American Attitudes toward U.N.		9,400.00d	8,720.86	679.14
Public Opinion about the U.N.				
Honorarium	750.00		250.00	500.00
Publications and Reports				
National Studies				
Mimeographing reports . . .	7,500.00		127.19	7,372.81
Printing volumes, individual studies	40,000.00			40,000.00
Printing summary volumes . .	4,300.00c			4,300.00
Promotion and distribution .	4,000.00		6.10	3,993.90
Public Opinion about the U.N.				
Printing and distribution .	3,000.00			3,000.00
Research about the U.N.		560.67d		560.67
Conferences, Meetings, Travel	3,400.00		2,830.13	569.87
Payments to other organizations				
National Studies				
Subsidies for preparation .	14,435.00e	9,250.00	10,010.00	13,675.00
Extension of program	9,597.79c		5,375.00	4,222.79
Experimentation in opinion surveys	5,000.00c			5,000.00
Experimentation in public discussion and education . .	5,000.00c			5,000.00

a Authorized by Executive Committee, November 23, 1954.
b $19,145.33 applicable to donation by Mr. David Rockefeller re: development of International Center program.
c Applicable to The Ford Foundation grant.
d Applicable to special grants from The Ford Foundation.
e $12,435.00 applicable to The Ford Foundation grant.

	Budget Fiscal Year 1955	Additions to 12/31/54	Expenditures to 12/31/54	Unexpended (Deficit) Balance
Bases of Contemporary World Politics				
Payments to other organizations	$ 1,000.00	$1,100.00		$ 2,100.00
Exploration in international law	1,000.00		$ 306.44	693.56
Education in World Affairs				
Staff direction and assistance.	13,200.00		6,945.72	6,254.28
Research and editorial.				
Author's Honoraria				
Role of colleges in interchange of persons	833.00			833.00
Extracurricular student activities & programs . . .	667.00		27.12	639.88
Research in international relations	833.00			833.00
Adult education in world affairs	1,000.00			1,000.00
Over-all report on Universities and World Affairs	2,000.00			2,000.00
Research assistance & expense.	7,250.00		1,504.54	5,745.46
Commentaries and criticism . .	2,500.00			2,500.00
Publications and Reports				
Printing four topical reports	10,000.00			10,000.00
Promotion & distribution of reports	1,000.00			1,000.00
Preparation & distribution of documents	1,000.00		1,066.07	(66.07)
Cooperation with Institutes of World Affairs		1,478.00(a)	100.00	1,378.00
Conferences, Meetings, Travel				
Authors' conference for coordination & criticism of Mss. .	1,500.00			1,500.00
Consultant's travel	1,000.00		218.25	781.75
Staff travel.	1,000.00		188.80	811.20
Communication				
Staff direction and assistance	15,890.00		7,987.82	7,902.18
Cooperation with other organizations				
Assn. Intl. Relations Clubs. .	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Conference Group of N.G.O.'s	1,500.00		1,000.00	500.00
Intl. N.G.O.'s with consultative status.	783.00			783.00
U.S. Committee for the U.N. .	1,000.00	500.00(a)	1,500.00	
Representation.	1,000.00	2,000.00(a)	1,159.87	1,840.13
Conferences & Meetings relating to Program held Intl. Center		2,000.00(a)	527.50	1,472.50
Publications				
Editorial and promotion staff	23,838.00		13,093.51	10,744.49
International Conciliation. .	19,250.00		9,372.36	9,877.64

a-Authorized by Executive Committee, November 23, 1954.

	Budget Fiscal Year 1955	Additions to 12/31/54	Expenditures to 12/31/54	Unexpended (Deficit) Balance
Communication (continued)				
Publications (continued)				
Annual Report	$ 2,500.00		$ 146.31	$ 2,353.69
United Nations Studies.	4,180.00			4,180.00
Other publications		$ 400.00(a)		400.00
-Special distribution of publications	1,750.00		350.87	1,399.13
Conferences and Exhibits, European Centre.	500.00		422.08	77.92
Reference and Information Service				
Staff salaries and assistance. .	12,200.00		5,399.74	6,800.26
Accessions, binding, supplies . .	2,500.00		2,404.34	95.66
Books, periodicals, European Centre	300.00		206.97	93.03
General Program				
Staff salaries.	32,000.00		12,132.13	19,867.87
Conferences, Meetings, Travel				
New York office.	2,000.00		380.65	1,619.35
European Centre, Geneva	2,000.00		558.68	1,441.32
Director, European Centre, for travel to U.S.A.		2,000.00(a)	1,173.90	826.10
Program Exploration, European Centre	4,500.00		588.92	3,911.08
Nuclear energy & intl. peace . .		5,000.00(b)		5,000.00
Stationery and Supplies				
New York office.	2,500.00		1,330.87	1,169.13
European Centre, Geneva	1,500.00		263.22	1,236.78
Telephone & Telegraph, New York .	6,000.00		2,955.37	3,044.63
Telephone, Telegraph, Postage, European Centre	1,500.00		859.48	640.52
Postage & Messenger service . . .	4,000.00		1,723.63	2,276.37
Sundries				
New York office	1,000.00		135.35	864.65
European Centre, Geneva.	1,000.00		5.15	994.85
	$406,971.79	$59,448.67	$165,007.44	$301,413.02
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE (52.08%expended)				
Salaries	$ 25,250.00		$ 12,724.92	$ 12,525.08
Travel and expense	2,500.00		1,728.44	771.56
	$ 27,750.00		$ 14,453.36	$ 13,296.64
RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES (50% expended)				
New York				
Rent	$ 45,000.00		$ 22,117.02	$ 22,882.98
Electricity	1,667.00		792.86	874.14
Cleaning, supplies, repairs. .	2,500.00		540.03	1,959.97
Painting	1,200.00			1,200.00
Maintenance of Office Equipment	1,000.00		498.01	501.99
Depreciation of Furn. & Equip.	3,500.00			3,500.00
New Equipment.	1,000.00		1,121.09	(121.09)
Sundries		$ 360.00(c)	360.00	

a Authorized by Executive Committee, November 23, 1954.
b Authorized by Board of Trustees, December 13, 1954.
c Transferred from President's Contingency Fund.

	Budget Fiscal Year 1955	Additions to 12/31/54	Expenditures to 12/31/54	Unexpended (Deficit) Balance
European Centre, Geneva				
Rent	$ 3,200.00		2,083.76	1,116.24
Maintenance expenses	2,750.00		707.90	2,042.10
Sundries	300.00		232.61	67.39
Moving and installation expenses		6,000.00a	5,783.25	216.75
	$ 62,117.00	$ 6,360.00	$ 34,236.53	$ 34,240.47
ANNUITY, INSURANCE, RETIREMENT PAYMENTS (45.56% expended)				
Contributions to Employees' Retirement Plan	$ 14,500.00		$ 6,282.17	$ 8,217.83
Social Security tax	2,400.00	$ 1,000.00a	1,148.70	2,251.30
Special Retirement Payments	18,409.00	500.00b	9,877.74	9,031.26
Compensation and Social Insurance, European Centre	2,500.00		598.88	1,901.12
	$ 37,809.00	$ 1,500.00	$ 17,907.49	$ 21,401.51
ADMINISTRATION (44.92% expended)				
Staff salaries	$ 52,030.00		$ 20,814.46	$ 31,215.54
Expenses of Trustees' meetings.	5,000.00		3,063.00	1,937.00
Investment service and custody fee	7,500.00		3,750.00	3,750.00
Legal fees	2,500.00	$ 2,500.00a	3,101.01	1,898.99
Auditing and reports	1,500.00		800.00	700.00
Workmen's Compensation insurance	450.00		341.72	108.28
Employees' Blanket Fidelity Bond	1,400.00			1,400.00
Travel and general expense	1,000.00		172.39	827.61
Sundries	500.00		141.35	358.65
Extraordinary expenses re Congressional investigation		2,500.00a	2,348.05	151.95
	$ 71,880.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 34,531.98	$ 42,348.02
TOTALS ORDINARY BUDGET	$606,527.79	$ 72,308.67	$266,136.80	$412,699.66

PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND	Budget		Allotted	Unallotted Balance
For allotment at the discretion of the President	$10,000.00			
Rent and Maintenance of Offices			$ 360.00	
Annuity, Insurance, Retirement Payments			500.00	
	$10,000.00		$ 860.00	$ 9,140.00
SPECIAL ITEMS				
Installments on Chase Bank loan	$125,000.00			
Transferred to General Bldg.a/c			$125,000.00	. . .
Possible operating deficit on bldg.	35,000.00			$35,000.00

a Authorized by Executive Committee, November 23, 1954.
b Transferred from President's Contingency Fund.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

January 19, 1955

Volume II of the Reece Committee Hearings has just been received crom the Government Printing Office. Your copy is enclosed.

Your attention is invited to the statement of Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, page 1056, and to "A Report on International Relations Clubs Which Are Sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace" by Felix Wittmer on page 1215.

TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS AND COMPARABLE ORGANIZATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. Res. 217

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PART II, Pages 945–1241

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UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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Report on International Relations Clubs Which are Sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

(By Felix Wittmer, Ph. D., formerly associate professor of the social studies, New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair)

When I taught history and political science at the New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair, I was faculty adviser of the International Relations Club for a period of about 12 or 13 years, from about 1937 to 1950. This club was and is one of a network of many hundreds, if not close to a thousand college clubs, known as International Relations Clubs, all of which are sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

For most of the time when I served as faculty adviser, said club received a large amount of printed material from the Carnegie Endowment free of charge. At the beginning of each school year I had to notify the secretariat of the Carnegie Endowment regarding the number of free copies of the bulletins of the Foreign Policy Association which we required for our study groups. We were regularly supplied with various types of publications of the Foreign Policy Association, including the pamphlets known as Headline Books. In an article, Pamphlets Spread Soviet Propaganda, which appeared in the November 1952 issue of National Republic, I have analyzed the subversive character of these pamphlets.

Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean figured for many years as research director of the publications of the Foreign Policy Association. Mrs. Dean belonged among those who in 1937 signed their names in the Golden Book of American-Soviet Friendship, a memorial which appeared in the Communist-front magazine Soviet Russia Today of November 1937. According to the testimony of Walter S. Steele before the House Un-American Activities Committee on July 21, 1947, Mrs. Dean's writings figured in the Communist propaganda kit for teachers of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Mrs. Dean cooperated with the world's toughest Communist agents, such as Tsola N. Dragoicheva, of Bulgaria, and Madame Madeleine Braun, the French Communist deputy, in helping to set up the Congress of American Women, a Communist front so important in its worldwide ramifications that the House Un-American Activities Committee devoted a 114-page pamphlet to it. At one of the preliminary meetings of this Communist front Vera Micheles Dean, according to the New York Times of October 14, 1946 (p. 26), told 150 foreign and 50 American delegates to "whittle away their conceptions of national sovereignty" and to pull themselves out of the "ancient grooves of nationalism."

The Carnegie Endownment also supplied our International Relations Club with a large segment of the publications of the Institute of Pacific Relations, whose subversive character has been documented at the hearings of the McCarran committee. For a great many years the Carnegie Endowment twice a year, i. e., each semester, provided our club with about half a dozen books, free of charge. There was never any opportunity for the faculty adviser to suggest titles of conservative books which uphold the principle of competitive enterprise and individual responsibility, and which warn against close association with state-controlled nations. The Carnegie Endowment stipulated that these gift books be kept in a separate department in the college library. In the course of years our club built up a substantial IRC library comprising several shelves.

Among the books received from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace there were publications of the American Russian Institute, such as The Soviet Union Today. The American Russian Institute has been cited as Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark. To the best of my knowledge the authors of these gift books included such stalwarts of the Communist causes as Ruth Benedict, T. A. Bisson, Evans Clark, Corliss Lamont, Owen Lattimore, Nathaniel Peffer, and Alexander Worth.

At the hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations, which were held by the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, from July 25, 1951, to June 20, 1952, T. A. Bisson, Corliss Lamont, and Owen Lattimore were identified under oath as Communists.

The late Ruth Benedict, along with Gene Weltfish, was coauthor of Races of Mankind, a public affairs pamphlet which was barred by the War Department following upon congressional protest. Dr. Weltfish resigned from Columbia University after she had refused to tell a congressional committee whether she was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. Dr. Benedict has been a sponsor of American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom;

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; American Committee To Save Refugees; American Friends of the Chinese People; and the League of American Writers, all of which have been listed in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, which was released by the House Un-American Activities Committee on May 14, 1951. According to the Communist Party publication Daily Worker of January 6, 1944, page 3, Dr. Benedict was a lecturer at the Jefferson School of Social Science, which Attorney General Tom Clark has cited as an "adjunct of the Communist Party."

Evans Clark, quondam director of the Twentieth Century Fund, which has supported radical, leftwing publications, along with such oldtimers of the Communist fronts as Louis Adamic, Erskine Caldwell, Henry Pratt Fairchild, Langston Hughes, Rockwell Kent, George Marshall, Maxwell S. Stewart, and Max Yergan, sponsored the Council for Pan-American Democracy, which has been cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Clark. He was also involved in the sponsorship of American Investors Union, Inc.; Committee for a Boycott Against Japanese Aggression; and Consumers' National Federation, all of which are listed in the official Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications of the House Un-American Activities Committee (82d Cong., 1st sess.). Mr. Clark also was at one time secretary to Ludwig C. K. A. Martens, the first Communist ever to be deported from our shores.

Prof. Nathaniel Peffer, of Columbia University, whose Basis for Peace in the Far East was included in the free shipments of the Carnegie Endowment, has been exposed by Ralph De Toledano, in the Gravediggers of America, part I (American Mercury, July 1951), as one of a cabal of 16 authors and book reviewers who through the media of the New York Times Book Review, the New York Herald Tribune Book Section, and the Saturday Review of Literature systematically praised pro-Communist books and discredited anti-Communist publications. In the New York Times Book Review Peffer called George Creel's valuable Russia's Race for Asia a foolish book. In this review he reprimanded Creel because "he fears Russia and does not like or trust the Chinese Communists."

The Challenge of Red China, by Guenther Stein (whom a SCAP intelligence report named as a Soviet agent) was praised by Lattimore in the New York Herald Tribune Book Section and by Peffer in the New York Times Book Review In this eulogy of an all-out apologia of communism in the Far East, Columbia University's Nathaniel Peffer said that the leaders of the Chinese Communists "are exceptionally straightforward, simple, of unquestionable integrity."

Alexander Werth is the well-known European apologist for various Communist causes. His book, Leningrad, was sent as a gift to college clubs by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Many other books which the Carnegie Endowment sent to our college clubs as gifts, while not quite so outspokenly pro-Communist, were of the leftwing variety. Among these I would include Sir Bernard Pares, Russia and Russia and the Peace; Sumner Welles, the World of the Four Freedoms; and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Germany Is Our Problem. I do not recall that the book gift packages of 10 to 12 publications per year ever included a single conservative or anti-Communist work.

When, in an effort to counteract the pro-Communist influence of the Carnegie Endowment I ordered some anti-Communist books for our library (including works by David J. Dallin and Freda Utley), students asked me: "Are you sure that these are trustworthy publications? If they are reliable, why is it that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has not included them in its gift packages?" (This, at least, was the meaning of the students' questions.)

While faculty advisers of the International Relations Clubs corresponded with a woman secretary of the endowment, it was understood that Dr. Howard Wilson, well-known leftwing internationalist and one of the top officials of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was in charge of the nationwide IRC project. Dr. Wilson was a frequent speaker at radical conferences and institutes. Thus he participated in a conference of the education committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, in New York City, along with such veteran Communist fronters as Frank E. Baker, Robert S. Lynd, and Arthur Upham Pope. Another of these education conferences of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which was held at Boston, included such well-known sponsors of the Communist cause as Herbert Davis, Corliss Lamont, Prof. Dirk Struik (who has in the meantime been dismissed from Massachusetts Institute of Technology because of his membership in the Communist Party) and the Carnegie Endowment's Dr. Howard Wilson.

The annual regional conference of International Relations Clubs was the most widely heralded feature of this Carnegie Endowment project. The club of the New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair belonged to the regional group of the northeastern seaboard and Canada, which to the best of my recollection included from 125 to 150 college clubs. There must have been at least 7 or 8 similar regional conferences, in other parts of the United States.

According to the detailed reports of the student-delegates of Montclair State Teachers College, a large majority of those students who attended such conferences favored the views which came close to that of the Kremlin. Students from Catholic colleges, though in the minority, were known to challenge the pro-Soviet delegates.

For many a year I made it a point to supply speaker-delegates of our college with reading material which would counterbalance the radical tendencies of publications with which the Carnegie Endowment had provided us. As a result of such tutoring the student-delegates from Montclair Teachers College regularly clashed with the majority.

Either in 1947 or in 1948, the regional conference of the northeastern section of IRC's was held on the campus of the New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair. Our college was not the choice by vote, but substituted for another college whose facilities had become unavailable. The best our program committee could do with regard to speakers was to select known anti-Communists who were far enough to the left not to cause bedlam among the about 300 delegates who attended the 3-day conference. Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, the liberal, anti-Communist president of Brooklyn College and Prof. George S. Counts, of Columbia Teachers College, the one-time pro-Communist who had become anti-Communist, were chosen by the program committee of our college club.

It is worth mentioning that Mr. Alger Hiss, who then was president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was forced upon our club not merely as a speaker, but as the speaker of the final meeting. Having observed the activities of Mr. Hiss in the State Department for several years, including his role at the Bretton Woods Conference and the San Francisco Conference (at which the United Nations was founded), I vigorously protested to the secretary of the Carnegie Endowment against the appearance of Mr. Hiss.

I was reminded in no uncertain terms that our club, like all the other hundreds of clubs, was under the direction of the Carnegie Endowment for International peace, which had for years liberally supplied it with reading material, and which contributed funds to cover the honoraria of conference speakers. My repeated protestations were overruled by the secretary of the endowment.

It turned out that a large group of enthusiastic ladies, most of whom were members of the local chapter of the United Nations Association, flocked to our campus to hear and see in person the principal American architect of the United Nations. This United Nations group has held State-accredited summer institutes on the United Nations at the New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair, for the past few years.

I might conclude in adding the personal note that soon after the IRC conference on our campus had taken place a group of radical leftwing students made successful efforts to infiltrate our International Relations Club by electing some officers who were hostile to my anti-Socialist-Communist views. As a result of systematic radical agitation in the club I resigned as its adviser. My successor was one Dr. Frank L. Clayton who had been granted a leave of absence to work at Columbia Teachers College as a member of the staff which developed the citizenship education project. The subversive and collectivist tendencies of said project were exposed by Frank Hughes in the Chicago Tribune of August 12–16, 1951. The project, according to the New York Times of April 20, 1953, page 27, during the first 4 years of its existence received $1,367,000 from the Carnegie Corp. of New York.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
County of Essex, ss:

I, Felix Wittmer, swear and affirm that I have read and am familiar with the contents of the foregoing report; and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, every statement of fact contained therein is true.

FELIX WITTMER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this — day of August 1954.

HELEN S. MOUNTJOY,
Notary Public, State of New Jersey.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

January 11, 1955

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

You will recall that at the December 13, 1954 meeting of the Board of Trustees the following resolution was passed by a majority vote:

> Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to meet and make recommendations to the Board of Trustees for a course of procedure relating to the purchase of property adjacent to the Carnegie Endowment International Center.

This meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Friday afternoon, January 14, at 4:00 p.m., in the East Conference Room of the Carnegie Endowment's offices, 345 East 46th Street, New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

Carnegie Endow

December 5, 1956

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

From Leslie Paffrath

I am enclosing a report which was not included among the other papers forwarded to you yesterday.

This is the project which until last May was under the joint direction of Richard Winslow and Mrs. Jeanne Singer. The latter having resigned to go into business at that time, the work has since been carried on by Mr. Winslow.

This project was discussed at the Executive Committee meeting on November 16 and the Committee accepted at that time the President's recommendation that the Endowment finance the continuation of Mr. Winslow's staff until March 1, with the understanding that between now and that date Mr. Winslow would negotiate to obtain the required financing.

All these terms you will find in the attached.

Executive Comm. Meeting - 11/16/56
Board of Trustees " - 12/10/56

WORLD AFFAIRS EDUCATION PROJECT

The minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees on May 10, 1956 gave the following description of the Trustees' attitude toward the "World Affairs Education Project":

"Consideration was given to the future status of the evaluation work begun by Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer in September of 1954, and reference was made to the written report distributed in advance of the meeting. The work of the group was highly commended by members of the Board. In summary, it was the sense of the meeting that the President should continue to explore what cooperating role the Endowment might fill, on a limited basis, for the continuation of this project. Following brief discussion, it was agreed that the future status of this project should be determined at the discretion of the President."

Consistent with this attitude, a draft plan was prepared and submitted soon thereafter to the President, who found it to be generally satisfactory, with minor changes.

The draft plan included a form of assistance to be rendered by a small informal advisory committee composed of Carnegie Endowment Trustees and others. Three Trustees indicated their willingness to serve on such a committee.

The project's funds were able to carry it along only until July 1, but once again through the interest and generosity of David Rockefeller the project was assured of financial support until January 1, 1957.

One of the two principal Project Directors, Mrs. Jeanne Singer, resigned from the project on June 1, 1956 in order to go into business. Thus, Mr. Winslow has been the Director since that date, aided by a research assistant and a secretary.

The attached proposal presents a plan for the continuation of this project; but it will be noted that there are substantial modifications in organizational structure and financing as contrasted with the past operating procedure.

During the past few months the Project Director has spent considerable time in sifting and organizing information and ideas collected during the earlier and more comprehensive phase of the project. The hope is that this latter activity has properly laid the groundwork for the selection of problems to be considered by the small advisory committee and the project's staff in the event the attached proposal is approved, and adequate financing is found.

11/16/56

Proposal for a Continued Service of Operational Research, Evaluation and Development in World Affairs Education and Related Activities

Proposal

It is proposed that there be established under Carnegie Endowment auspices, for not less than two years, a small, semi-autonomous unit whose general aim shall be the improvement of citizen education in world affairs and related activities. The unit would continue the function of operational research, evaluation and development, along the same general lines as during the past two years under Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer. Major emphasis would be placed upon accelerating the implementation of already acquired knowledge and experience--i.e., devising the detailed practical means of making more effective use of what is already known. A continuation of this activity would undoubtedly also lead to a delineation of new areas for long-range basic research.

Justification

In 1922 Elihu Root, then President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, wrote an article for the first issue of "Foreign Affairs" entitled, "A Requisite for the Success of Popular Diplomacy". The central thesis of this article is reflected in the following excerpt :

> "The control of foreign relations by modern democracies creates a new and pressing demand for popular education in international affairs...Public opinion will be increasingly not merely the ultimate judge but an immediate and active force in negotiation.
>
> "I suppose that the people of the U.S. have learned more about international relations within the past eight years than they had learned in the preceding 80 years. They are, however, only at the beginning of the task."

The problem Mr. Root noted 34 years ago is still unsolved and even more vital. In recent years the Carnegie Endowment has directed much of its efforts to this problem. It has conducted several research projects, some of which have been completed. Two of the most extensive--the Hoffman-Padover study on public opinion and the UN, and the Howard Wilson study on universities and world affairs--are nearing completion. These studies, in addition to the comprehensive survey of the Winslow-Singer project, have produced a large stockpile of problems and possible measures of improvements.

One part of this collection suggests projects through which already acquired knowledge and experience could be put to more effective use relatively soon; a second part consists of needs and problems which require further operational research and evaluation to determine their feasibility as operational projects; a third part suggests areas requiring long-range basic research.

In the course of the last two years, an effective method for accelerating progress in dealing with the ever-growing accumulation of problems in world affairs has been developed in the Carnegie Endowment by a small, versatile, semi-autonomous task force. The principal demonstration of the value of this method is found in its application to the development of the World Affairs Center (formerly known as the World Affairs Service Bureau). The continued application of this method to these problems promises productive results to the general community and should bring direct as well as indirect benefits to the Endowment. (For a selected sample of problems which merit early consideration on the basis of preliminary screening, see Annex A.)

Plan of Operation

The plan of operation will continue essentially the same pattern as in the past two years, as follows:

1. Intensively review the ideas and materials already assembled and preliminarily screened.

2. Determine:

   a. what improvements are most widely needed and wanted.

   b. what ideas for improvements could feasibly be implemented.

3. Devise the practical proposals and blueprint for implementation.

4. Seek comments, suggestions and possible endorsement of tentative proposals by key sources in governmental, inter-governmental, non-governmental agencies.

5. On the basis of the above comments, make desirable modifications in proposals.

6. Through consultation and negotiation determine the organization or combination of organizations which seem best qualified to sponsor, guide and administer a particular recommended proposal.

7. Advise and assist, if requested, this agency or combination of agencies to obtain financial support, by one or more of the following methods:

   a. assisting in drafting formal presentation to financial sources.
   b. suggesting potential sources of support.
   c. serving as middleman between administering agency or agencies and potential financial sources.

8. Explore and develop untapped sources of financial support on behalf of the entire field of world affairs education and related activities.

9. Serve, when appropriate, as an intermediary in clarifying issues, suggesting alternative solutions, and assisting in negotiations for constructive action in instances of inter-organizational conflicts or confusion.

10. As a continuing background operation, review such new material and activities as are necessary to keep pace with changing situations on the world scene and relevant developments in the field of world affairs education and participation. On the basis of such activity, maintain a continuous overall analysis and charting of needs and opportunities.

Plan of Administration and Guidance

A. Appointment of Special Committee

Overall responsibility for policy and administration of this activity will be placed in a special committee established by the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as authorized under Article 7, Section 5 of the Endowment's Constitution and By-Laws. This Committee shall consist of not more than 7 individuals, of whom a majority shall be Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment. The Committee shall have the power to establish such external advisory arrangements as it may choose.

B. Duties of Special Committee

1. The Committee shall determine the specific program and budget.

2. The Committee shall be responsible for selecting a Project Director and supervising all staff activities.

3. The Committee shall require reports from the Project Director.

4. The Committee shall report to the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment.

5. The Committee shall also be responsible for recommendations as to:

(a) the continuation of this specialized service subsequent to the two-year plan herein recommended; and, (b) the nature of sponsorship, organization and operations if continuance is recommended.

Liaison

The President of the Carnegie Endowment shall designate a member of the Endowment staff to serve as regular liaison with the project and, for that purpose, to sit with the Special Committee but without power.

Staff and Budget

As indicated under "Duties of Special Committee", above, the Committee will be responsible for deciding the size of the staff and budget necessary effectively to carry on the proposed activity.

The Carnegie Endowment's experience with this activity during the past two years indicates that the annual budget should be not less than approximately $45,000. This would cover a Project Director, one Associate Director, a research assistant, secretarial assistance, rent, travel and miscellaneous expenses.

It is clear that a two-year operation on this level is amply justified. Whether efforts should be made to expand the staff by one professional associate and to provide funds for additional expert consultants, thus making the annual budget in the neighborhood of $75,000, would be a matter for the determination of the Special Committee. It is only fair to state, however, that it is the conviction of Mr. Winslow that the magnitude and urgency of the problems and the number of opportunities now neglected warrant the larger budget and staff.

Finance Arrangements

1. Financial support for this activity should be obtained, if possible, from not less than five sources and, preferably, with no one source contributing more than one-third of the total.

2. The Carnegie Endowment should contribute not less than $5,000 per year in cash or facilities or both.

3. The Endowment contribution should be conditional upon sufficient contributions or commitments from other sources to assure that this activity can be effectively initiated and maintained for at least 15 months from January 1, 1957.

NOTE: The Endowment should, however, be prepared to support the present nuclear staff until March 1, 1957 on the understanding that, if by January 15 sufficient funds to carry the activity on for at least fifteen months are not assured or in good prospect, the staff should be informed that the Endowment's support will terminate on March 1. If the project is successfully launched, the Endowment's contribution from July 1, 1956 to March 1, 1957 will constitute its contribution for the first year.

4. The Endowment should agree to receive and disburse all funds pertaining to this activity under procedures and controls approved by the Treasurer of the Carnegie Endowment.

Location

The staff unit for this activity shall be located in appropriate quarters in the Carnegie Endowment building.

NOTE: While the Carnegie Endowment considers this activity to be an important community service, it does not feel any special proprietary interest in continuing a primary role with respect to this activity. The Endowment will welcome at all times and from all sources suggestions as to how this function can best be sponsored, supervised, operated and financed.

It is also understood that the Carnegie Endowment would not be committed to endorse any of the results or support any of the projects emanating from this activity. However, if it so desired, it would be entitled to a first option on any projects suggested or developed.

ANNEX A

Outline of Sample Problems and Leading Questions

I. Citizen Responsibilities in Foreign Policy and Related World Affairs

Observations

Primary responsibility for leadership in foreign policy and related international programs rests in the hands of government officials. Despite a number of impressive successes (such as ECA), many a policy and program in international affairs has been diluted, delayed or defeated because of a real or alleged lack of public understanding and support. It is true, of course, that in some cases government leaders failed to carry on a satisfactory interpretation job concerning their own objectives, policies and programs. On the other hand, in our society government officials are often inhibited by policy or budget limitations from carrying on the public information and education program they believe to be needed. At any rate, under many circumstances, the legitimate role and opportunities of interested and well-informed private organizations and individuals have too often been neglected, evaded or ineffective.

Questions

1. Do the citizen organizations feel that they have been able to keep pace with U.S. obligations and opportunities in world affairs and related activities? If not, what are their most important obstacles and needs in, for example, staff, budget, leadership, etc.?

2. What efforts have been made to develop new sources and methods of financing on both national and local levels?

3. Where do the responsibilities of individual citizens and citizen organizations stop: (a) at merely keeping well informed; (b) at forming and articulating opinions through constructive channels?

4. What are the most appropriate and effective ways of expressing citizen opinion (a) individually; (b) collectively?

5. In citizen organizations, how are views on international issues formulated at national and local levels? How is the final policy decision arrived at--through the Executive Director, the Executive Committee alone, the membership body, or a combination of these? Are balanced sources of information and opinion consulted in the policy formulation process?

6. Are these policy decisions expressed publicly and have these methods been evaluated as to effectiveness?

7. What techniques are used in the interchange of facts and opinions among citizen organizations, and between them and their various governmental representatives?

8. Have fully effective methods of communication, and consultative relationships, been established with appropriate sources in the Executive and Congressional branches of our government? With the UN?

9. What are the most effective legitimate means of mobilizing responsible concerted views and action on current vital issues by private citizens? Through established citizen organizations? Through temporary special citizen committees? A combination of these? Other means?

NOTE: A substantial practical springboard for pursuing these questions is available within the Carnegie Endowment itself, in the form of a variety of studies, seminars and surveys--e.g., Winslow-Singer survey, Hoffman-Padover study, the Barrett UN seminars (see Cory report), the Bernard Cohen study. There are also valuable collections of findings, conclusions and recommendations in this particular area of interest in a study by the Conference Group of U.S. National Organizations on the United Nations and in a series of case studies on a number of leading citizen organizations by a graduate group at Princeton.

II. - Media

1. Commercial Media

Observations

a. World affairs do not interest a large majority of the American public except in time of crisis.

b. Although the commercial media are the principal source of world affairs information for the general public, the media cannot profitably improve their coverage unless there is greater public demand.

> In comments on the Preliminary Report of the Winslow-Singer Project, Ralph Hardy, Vice President of CBS, said: "...with respect to...the use of mass media...your basic emphasis should be on how to incorporate fundamental information on our international relations into the established program streams of printed and electronic media..."

Questions

a. Can the interested public be organized to demand better coverage and interpretation of world affairs by the commercial media? If so, how?

b. Can commercial media be given practical assistance by qualified non-commercial sources, including non-governmental organizations, -- for example, by: (1) providing written material and talent which would be of compelling interest to various levels of the public audience; (2) making background information and direct experience in international affairs more accessible to media personnel in the more isolated sections of the country-- e.g., UN Press Fellowships proposal; (3) collaboration in planning and operating media in-service training programs?

2. Non-Commercial Media (educational TV and radio; publications of citizen organizations, business, farm, labor, etc.)

a. How can world affairs material be more effectively adapted to the great variety of special interest groups or audiences?

b. The Elite Audience

Observations

1. The daily flow of news, documents and commentary on world affairs is so heavy and of such varying quality as to swamp not only those with a primary occupational concern with world affairs, but also many citizens having a deep personal interest in that field.

2. Much good material goes unused for lack of time to select and focus. A great deal of the documentation is not in general circulation or is inaccessible.

Questions

1. Would any of the following devices help to solve the problems described above:

   a) A monthly digest and reference source of developments in world affairs containing:

      1) Excerpts and occasional texts from basic policy statements by the President, high government officials, Congressional leaders, including public speeches, press conferences, as well as Congressional debates?

      2) Excerpts and occasional texts from special reports prepared by top-level citizen groups, at the request of the government or on their own initiative (i.e., reports by Clarence Randall, Eric Johnston, Hoover Commission, Rockefeller Study Group on Asian Economic Policies, Arden House conferences, etc.)?

      3) Excerpts from special Congressional reports and statements before Congressional committees?

      4) Excerpts from significant articles and commentary on international affairs carried in the daily and periodical press?

NOTE: In the media field, the Winslow-Singer Project has prepared a specific outline of promising ideas and methods for improvement, largely based upon the results of its comprehensive survey.

III. - Education

Root Problem

Most people usually recognize the relationship of foreign policy to their personal lives only when they can clearly recognize the threat of war. Their reactions are then likely to be based on emotion and a sketchy knowledge and understanding of the crisis, and the influence of their judgments and opinions on foreign policy is apt to handicap rather than help the resolution of the crisis.

In calmer periods, the average citizen is preoccupied with family, occupational and community interests. Failing to realize that world affairs affect each of these areas personally important to him, what attention he gives them is, at best, peripheral. Further, because of the pace of modern living, the time he can devote to interests outside his job, family and community is very limited. When the number and variety of demands for attention are considered, it is obvious that, even given the interest, it would be difficult for him to acquire a clear understanding of the world's problems.

Nevertheless, ways must be found to improve the citizen's awareness and understanding of the effect of international relations on his personal life and to educate him to a wiser exercise of his judgment and opinion.

One channel, of indirect citizen education in world affairs, is discussed in Section I of this annex. The more direct channel, the field of education itself, embracing both formal institutions and informal adult education programs, is taken up below.

Questions

1. Has an effort been made to focus attention on the necessity of educating the average citizen in world affairs which is in any way commensurate with the importance and urgency of the problem?

2. Would a conference of citizens and government officials representing the interests of all levels and organs of education, (similar to the White House Conference on general education called by the President) be a useful instrument for focusing this attention?

3. Would it be desirable and feasible to establish a mechanism for building up a national financial resource to support the educational activities of non-tax-supported voluntary and adult education organizations and to sustain attention and effort to raise the level of citizen education in world affairs?

A. - Higher Education

Observations

There is little question that institutions of higher education have always played a major though usually indirect role in international affairs. They are the source of training of individuals who become leaders in government or in communities. They train specialists in a wide variety of careers pertaining to foreign policy and international relations. They are the source of the principal basic research in this field.

In the face of the staggering increase of U.S. responsibilities in world affairs in the last quarter-century, some of the more thoughtful educators have raised serious questions as to whether institutions of higher education have kept pace with these developments.

Five years ago the Endowment, aware of this problem, asked a prominent educator, Howard E. Wilson, to make an exploratory survey and to formulate a series of suggestions based on the survey experience. On the basis of Howard Wilson's provocative volume, further thought was given by the Endowment to this problem and a comprehensive survey-appraisal was undertaken by the Endowment in 1954 which is now coming to a conclusion.

These volumes will no doubt record a battery of suggestions for improvements in world affairs education on the part of institutions of higher education. Questions will then arise as to what specific means will be used to provide for effective leadership in the persistent implementation of the findings and recommendations appearing in these volumes.

B. - Adult Education

Observations

The efforts in adult education on behalf of world affairs understanding have been disappointing. They rely on packaged materials and private enthusiasm of disparate organizations. There is need to digest the experiments that have been conducted in this field since World War II and, more important, to investigate methods of using the existing machinery of adult education to graft an interest in world affairs upon the other civic concerns the movement manifests. Organized education is new and confused. Outside suggestions in the world affairs area are needed and would be welcome.

C. - Elementary and Secondary Schools

Observations

Interested educators and publishers, UN, U.S. Government and non-governmental organizations have persistently complained of deficiencies in materials and services relating to world affairs education.

IV. - Financing

Observations

Financial support of education in world affairs and related activities is unreasonably deficient when compared to (1) the magnitude and urgency of the problems in international affairs; (2) the proportion of funds being devoted to many fields involving comparatively lesser dangers to the general welfare.

Questions

1. Is inadequate attention being given to the needs and potentialities in international affairs as a field for financial contributions on the part of larger and well-established philanthropic foundations?

2. Has there been adequate cultivation of support from the smaller and newer philanthropic foundations?

3. Has there been adequate cultivation of the rapidly growing interest of business corporation donors in contributing to public service fields?

4. Have business corporations developed a guiding philosophy that would lead to constructive, comprehensive educational and philanthropic programs?

5. Have the operating agencies which require general financing, special project support or "seed money" developed the necessary presentation know-how and financial contacts?

6. Have adequate evaluation standards and qualified evaluation personnel in world affairs education and related activities been developed to serve as guides for intelligent giving?

V. - Evaluation

Observations

The tremendous increase in recent years in the application of human and material resources to world affairs education programs has not brought forth the necessary evaluation criteria and techniques which would enable the operators to describe the effects of their programs and thus make progressive adjustments in order to more effectively reach their goals. What evaluation is done, is chiefly that contained in the progress reports of the operators. However, this tends to be subjective and fragmentary.

While the importance of evaluation is recognized in many quarters, there is at the same time a reluctance to devote any substantial portion of resources to the process.

Questions

1. Do the operating agencies and financial contributors in the field of world affairs have effective policies, practices and resources for evaluating their activities?

2. Are there generally accepted standards of excellence and criteria for evaluating programs, proposals and financial contributions in this field.

3. Is there an adequate supply of qualified personnel to develop and apply evaluation standards and techniques?

VI. - Central Resources for Survey, Guidance and Collaboration

Observations

Frequent criticism has been voiced that the efforts, talents and resources of researchers, operating organizations and current or potential donors in the field of world affairs have seriously suffered from the familiar curse of "scatteration".

Questions

1. Would it be desirable and feasible to establish and maintain a central resource program which would provide a comprehensive, up-to-date picture of problems, needs, opportunities and resources in the field of world affairs research, education and related activities?

2. Would it be desirable and feasible to establish and maintain a central resource service providing specialized advice and guidance to individuals, research and operating agencies, and financial contributors or potential contributors?

3. Would it be desirable and feasible to establish and maintain an effective system for intercommunication and cooperation among researchers, operating agencies and financial contributors in the field of world affairs?

4. Would it be desirable and feasible to encourage and assist in the development of greater leadership initiative on the part of selected agencies in this field with respect to serving as conveners or rallying points on problems or issues of great underlying importance and, perhaps also, of critical urgency? If so, what would be the most desirable and feasible means of assuring that the results of such initiative were effectively implemented by all other community resources at national and local levels?

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

December 4, 1956

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am glad to know that we shall have you with us for the Board of Trustees meeting next week.

Enclosed are papers which will give you a clue to the agenda.

During the past weeks of crisis in international affairs the Carnegie Endowment's staff have faced and grappled with the question, "What responsibility is placed on this institution as a result of recent events?"

From staff consideration of this question has come a number of proposals, now in discussion stage, all relating to the role of the Endowment in the search for solutions to the complex problems before the United Nations.

There would be great advantage to the staff in having guidance from you and other Trustees who may find it possible to engage in a discussion of this important topic.

I am therefore writing on Joe Johnson's behalf to ask whether it will be possible for you to attend a discussion of this subject on Sunday afternoon, December 9, at 3:00 p.m., in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment building. This informal meeting will adjourn at approximately 5:00 p.m., to be followed by the scheduled events during late afternoon and evening.

Personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Regular Meeting
of the
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
December 10, 1956

Presiding: Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman

AGENDA

I. Roll Call

II. Notice of Meeting

III. Minutes of the Annual Meeting - May 10, 1956

IV. Report on Activities (The President)

1. National Studies on International Organization
2. Universities and World Affairs
3. International Center
4. Publications
5. Cooperation with Other Organizations
6. James Thomson Shotwell Library
7. European Centre
8. World Affairs Center for the United States
   (a) Construction
   (b) Operation
9. The U. S. Public and the UN
10. World Affairs Education (Winslow project)
11. Case Studies in International Conflict
12. Visiting Research Scholar
13. Problems of Field Organization in United Nations System
14. Operation of Carnegie Endowment Building
15. Administration
16. Discussion of proposals relating to current international crisis

V. Report of the Treasurer at the close of business, November 30, 1956

VI. Reports of Committees
   A. The Executive Committee
   B. The Finance Committee

VII. Miscellaneous Business

VIII. Calling of next meeting

Board of Trustees Meeting
December 10, 1956

NATIONAL STUDIES ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

In a most spectacular way, the United Nations has become in recent weeks a pivotal factor in world affairs. The dissimilar but equally tragic explosions in Hungary and the Middle East have dramatically focused attention on the potentialities of the world organization. Its members have turned to it as the best possible available instrument through which to influence the course of events in these two complex and critical areas. That the United Nations cannot provide quick solutions is obvious; its limitations as well as its potentialities have been starkly revealed. The significant fact, however, is that in these emergencies the majority of the members of the United Nations recognized its usefulness at once and are exerting every effort to make it work to achieve their common ends.

Two years ago the Endowment's Annual Report noted that, "The world has become dependent, to a degree that would astonish the earliest students of the phenomenon, on the formalized channels and tools for cooperation and action which international organization provide." This was one of the assumptions on which the Endowment's study of national policies and attitutes toward international organization was undertaken in 1952. By encouraging scholars and practitioners of foreign policy in more than 20 countries to examine their own national participation in the United Nations and other international organizations, the Endowment hoped to increase understanding of the actual and potential role of these organizations in relation to the national interests of members, including the achievement of common goals.

As we have indicated to the Trustees in previous reports, many of the Endowment's objectives in initiating these studies have already been realized. A large number of individuals in 24 countries have been provided with the opportunity to review their national participation in international organizations and the stimulus to examine further the United Nations Charter and its development. It will be recalled that the immediate incentive for the preparation of these studies was the special opportunity to review the United Nations Charter after 10 years of operation. As it was required to do, the General Assembly in 1955 considered the question of holding a conference to review the Charter. The decision at that time was to create a committee which would pave the way for a review conference to be called "at an appropriate time." The committee is to report to the General Assembly at its 12th Session, in 1957. While caution is obviously necessary in any attempt to say that the preparation of the

National Studies on International Organization

Endowment studies had this or that influence on the course of events, it is at least worth noting that the general mood of the decisions in the General Assembly in 1955 and the outcome so far do not differ in major respects from the interpretation of the results of the Endowment studies included in President Johnson's testimony before the Humphrey Senate Subcommittee on Review of the United Nations Charter.

There continues to be evidence that the project has had a broad outreach. The entire texts or conclusions of many of the studies have been printed in the languages of the countires concerned and distributed locally. Chapters from two of the manuscripts have appeared in recent issues of International Organization, and a recent bibliography prepared by UNESCO listing works on Charter review and related subjects included no fewer than ten that had been published in one quarterly period by authors associated in one way or another with the preparation of the national studies in the Endowment series.

We have been particularly struck by the number of persons associated with these studies who are serving on their countries' delegations to the General Assembly. A quick count reveals eleven such individuals who are acting as representatives or advisers on Assembly delegations. It is encouraging to see that most of them are younger men who are just beginning to come into positions of influence in their governments.

Publication of the volumes emerging out of this project is therefore only one of the products of the program, and not necessarily the most important. It is, however, the one on which we are now concentrating all of our efforts. The fourth and fifth volumes to be published in the series will be Sweden and the United Nations (to be released on 13 December) and Canada and the United Nations (to be released shortly thereafter). The Trustees will recall that Denmark and the United Nations, Israel and the United Nations, and La Suisse et les Nations Unies were published last May.

Several other studies should be ready for the printer in the near future. Foremost among these is Britain and the United Nations, which should be in the printer's hands in December. The Endowment has completed its editing of several other manuscripts, which have been returned to their authors for final revisions. These include studies on Belgium, Egypt, France, Greece, India, and U.S. Attitudes. Others nearing this stage are

the studies on Australia, Japan, Mexico, and Yugoslavia.

The Trustees may be interested to know that, altogether, 25 manuscripts have been received since June 1954, when the first manuscript arrived. Twenty-four of these are country studies; one is the volume of summary and analysis by Robert MacIver. One of the country studies (Chile) was rejected by the International Review Committee and one (China) has not yet been approved; 5 studies will have been printed by the end of 1956, and 11 have been edited by the Endowment and have either been returned to the authors for final revisions or are shortly to be returned, leaving 6 which still need substantial editing by the Endowment editorial staff. These include the studies on Italy, Turkey, United States Policy (2 volumes), Uruguay, and West Germany. The summary volume by Professor MacIver is also in the hands of the editorial staff. It should be noted also that there are 4 manuscripts still to be submitted: Brazil, Pakistan, Soviet Union, and the concluding volume by Maurice Bourquin.

Thus far, approximately $300,000 has been expended on the project since it was initiated in 1952, a substantial part of this originating in grants from the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation. Approximately $100,000 will be required to complete the publication and distribution program; it would be difficult to estimate the terminal date for the project in view of the number of variables in editing and publishing, but it seems certain that at least another year will be required.

The first report on sales, promotion, and distribution of Denmark and the United Nations, Israel and the United Nations, and La Suisse et les Nations Unies have been received, and constant efforts are being made to ensure that the volumes reach the widest possible audience. The books have been well reviewed in the press and journals of the participating countries. Reviews in the scholarly journals in the United States have only begun to appear and more should be forthcoming in the months ahead.

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UNIVERSITIES AND WORLD AFFAIRS

Last May it was reported to the Trustees that the first two volumes in the projected series of eight on the role of universities in world affairs had been published a short time before. Both of the published volumes -- College Life as Education in World Outlook by Howard E. Wilson and Foreign Students and Higher Education in the United States by Cora DuBois -- have been well received.

The third volume in the series -- The Role of the University in Adult Education by Cyril O. Houle and Charles A. Nelson -- was published on November 13. The fourth volume -- Training of Specialists in International Relations by C. Dale Fuller -- has been received by the American Council on Education in manuscript form and is currently undergoing editorial revision.

It is expected that the fifth volume in the series will be that by John Gange on University Research on World Affairs. Editorial work on this fifth volume has been somewhat delayed by the author's absence in Europe. The manuscript for the sixth volume, World Affairs in Institutions of Higher Education in the South by Fred Cole and Richard W. Sterling, is now being revised by the authors.

With the anticipated progress in the preparation of manuscripts and in their transition into finished volumes, it is expected that a total of six volumes will have appeared by May 1, 1957. Howard E. Wilson, in his capacity as Consultant to the Endowment, has continued to supervise the completing of the series and William G. Avirett is the staff member responsible for the project.

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INTERNATIONAL CENTER

The International Center has now established itself as a central vehicle for publicizing and stimulating the Endowment's activities and drawing into its purview the most diverse organizations with projects associated with the Endowment's aims. This process in turn leads to relationships that are mutually fruitful both to the organizations concerned and to the Endowment.

The outstanding example of such a cooperative venture is the Endowment's association with the Foreign Policy Association which lead. to the creation of the World Affairs Service Center for the United States now under construction in the Endowment building. The Winslow-Singer project, FPA tenancy, the space on the ground floor, and the existence of the International Center's public space, are all happy circumstances that have accelerated the realization of a project that would otherwise probably be still in the planning stage. The World Affairs Center, including as it does a theatre, seating over 200 for lectures and films, several thousand feet of display space, and conference rooms and other audio-visual facilities will undoubtedly enlarge the scope of the International Center and complement its activities. Plans for a cafeteria serving the International Center's tenants have been approved.

The International Center will also be enhanced by the presence of the offices and studio of the Metropolitan Educational Television Association. The studio is being constructed in the basement with the aid of Endowment funds under the same contract as that of the Service Center. META will supply program material to educational television studios in 23 key American cities from New York City's hitherto untapped cultural and educational resources.

On another, but still important, level is the cooperative experience of the Endowment and the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. At the request of the National Commission, a meeting was called by the Endowment to bring together American citizens to consider the topic of "Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values" in preparation for the General Conference of UNESCO in New Delhi, held in November. This preparatory meeting took place in the Center, and a report was issued for the use of the Commission and the participants of the meeting. An unforeseen result of this was a decision to use the Center's facilities for the Commission's three-day annual fall meeting. The Commission has also reserved space for further meetings.

Some Endowment-sponsored activities held at the Center during the period under review include: a reception to celebrate the publication of the first three books in the National Policy and Attitudes Studies series; the showing of a film on the International Conciliation publication, "Indians of

the Andes"; four seminars given for UN internes by UN delegates; a reception for the Endowment publication, "Latin America in the United Nations." A luncheon for the distinguished South African leader in race relations, Reverend Johannes Reyneke, was mutually sponsored by the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Endowment. The Quincy Wright seminar in international affairs, which started in September, is holding its weekly meetings in the Center.

This year's Third Annual World Affairs Book Fair to be held November 13-24 under the auspices of the Endowment and the Combined Book Exhibit will feature in addition to its unique collection of books on political and cultural subjects, a special exhibit of children's books. A number of small but important meetings and receptions connected with Endowment interests in the U.S.Committee for the UN, the International Labour Organisation, various library associations, and foreign visitors were held at the Center.

As usual, the United Nations and its problems were the most popular subjects of meetings, study groups and receptions. Africa, Asia, and the Middle East shared equal honors for second place. Important events not under Endowment auspices were a workshop for women leaders from Southeast Asia, a celebration of Buddha's 2500th Anniversary attended by a number of distinguished Asians, and several plenary sessions of the Assembly of Captive European Nations.

The two major exhibits during the period under review were a collection of paintings by the Children of Palestine and an exhibition of contemporary works by promising young artists of the Near East. These are only a few of the highlights of a host of the most diverse occasions for which the facilities are in constant demand by organizations interested in international affairs and human welfare.

Many of our old friends are renewing and extending their commitments for the coming year, and new groups are applying for use of the space. The Center was completely repainted and rehabilitated during the summer. This plus our new High Fidelity record player and television set are proving to be additional attractions for the Center's users. Sessions of the Republican and Democratic conventions, and emergency meetings of the United Nations were shown on television for the benefit of the Endowment's tenants.

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PUBLICATIONS

International Conciliation

This autumn the paid circulation of International Conciliation reached the highest point on record, 5,354 subscribers. With a subscription drive now in progress, this peak should be bettered in early 1957. The increase in subscribers is one indication that International Conciliation continues to fill a definite need for those who wish to gain greater knowledge of problems in the field of international organization.

Since the last report to the Board, the following issues have appeared:

#509, September, "Togoland," by James S. Coleman.
The "Togoland Problem" has been one of the most complex questions the United Nations has been called upon to resolve. Against an historical background, the author describes the different policies of the two Administering Authorities, France and the United Kingdom. He then traces the development of United Nations action over the past nine years, including a critical appraisal of the role of the three agencies involved -- the Visiting Missions, the Trusteeship Council, and the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. The final portion of the study is devoted to an interpretation of the British plebiscite held in May of this year and an evaluation of the role of the United Nations. Professor Coleman, who did field research in British and French Togoland under a Fulbright award during 1951-52, is a member of the Department of Political Science at the University of California.

#510, November, "Issues Before the Eleventh General Assembly," written by the Endowment's editorial staff.
Because of the late opening date of the General Assembly this year, the annual summary appeared as the November issue. It was published on United Nations Day, October 24th. As in the past, the review surveys the major issues which will be considered by the Assembly during its regular session and the action which it may take. Among the problems to receive special attention are the Suez Canal, atomic energy, disarmament, the sixteen new members, Charter review, Antarctica, human rights, refugees, economic development of underdeveloped areas, and the law of the sea. For the second consecutive year, the summary is 160 pages in length. It contains nine illustrative maps, charts, and tables.
This year a special summary of the pamphlet was enclosed with copies distributed to press, radio, and television people both in the United States and abroad to encourage more reviews and greater popular interest in the issue.

For the first time, two radio stations, WWRL and WNEW, as part of their educational program, are allotting time for spot announcements to promote the sale of the issue.

Subject to possible changes, the following future issues are planned:

#511, January, "East-West Trade," by Michael L. Hoffman. This article will deal particularly with the impact of the United Nations on East-West trade and the effect on the United Nations of the barriers to East-West trade. Mr. Hoffman has been head of the Geneva office of The New York Times and is a specialist in European economic affairs. In December he will take up a new post as director of the Economic Development Institute of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

#512, March, "Libya," by Agnese N. Lockwood. Libya, an infant state born on Christmas eve 1951, by United Nations action is one of the largest recipients of United Nations technical assistance in the world. The United Nations and its specialized agencies have a program in operation which encompasses the full scope of technical assistance activities, including: agriculture, health, education, meteorology, public administration, community development, vocational and handicraft training. The United States has an equally comprehensive bilateral program.

Libya is a country which occupies a unique place in the Mediterranean today. Being the first state to have achieved independence through action of the United Nations, of which it is now a Member, Libya has received and will continue to receive special consideration on the part of Members of the United Nations. The efforts of these countries to telescope centuries of development into the span of a few years may eventually transform Libya, one of the most destitute areas in the world in terms of developed resources, both natural and manpower, into a thriving productive country. Recently, oil prospecting has revealed the existence of substantial resources. This fact alone makes Libya, which lies in a strategic position west of the Suez Canal, potentially a most important country on the North African shores of the Mediterranean. Furthermore, as a ward of the United Nations it has a unique position.

Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Editor of the Endowment and author of "Indians of the Andes" (International Conciliation, May 1956), leaves for Libya on November 15th to study in the field the efforts to develop the Libyan State. This project has been warmly endorsed by the United States Technical Assistance Board, which has discussed her trip with the Libyan Government and with the specialized agencies concerned and is making the arrangements for the field study.

In making the study, the Endowment hopes to broaden the audience beyond the readers of International Conciliation. It has been shown in the case of the study on technical assistance in the Andes that there is a wider audience for such material. "Indians of the Andes" brought forth coverage of the Andean Programme and the Endowment in feature stories in The New York Times, the

Herald Tribune This Week Magazine, the Houston Post, Bolivia (the official trade organ of the Bolivian Consulate in New York), and an article by A. N. Lockwood in the United Nations Review. In addition, the United Nations Radio used a tape recording of an interview with Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood; this tape has now been copied by the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Company for future use on their stations. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood have also taken part in an informal interview on Monitor, an NBC program with nation-wide coverage.

In planning for the survey trip to Libya, account has been taken of the possible avenues for mass dissemination and of the interests of the various media. The United Nations Radio and Film Division and the Food and Agriculture Organization have already indicated an interest in both recorded material and pictures; the Editor of Franklin Publications has asked to see the completed article for possible translation into Arabic and distribution in the Arab-speaking countries; Life and Fortune have already been apprised of the project, and it is expected that, as before, it will be possible to place articles in popular publications and to prepare tape recordings for broadcasts.

#513, May, "Regional Pacts and National Policy," by Ernst B. Haas.

This article will deal with such matters as the justifications for regionalism, the interactions of pacts and national policy, and regional systems and regional political communities. The author will discuss NATO, Western European Union, the Organization of American States, ANZUS and SEATO, the Middle Eastern pact structure, the Communist pact systems, the Arab League, the British Commonwealth and neutralist regionalism. Mr. Haas is Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of California.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Latin America in the United Nations, by John A. Houston, Department of Political Science, Knox College, United Nations Study No. 8.

This latest United Nations Study traces the activities of the twenty Latin American states over a ten-year period, analyzing the significance of their role in the development of United Nations policy. It also deals with the Latin American contribution to the drafting of the United Nations Charter and discusses the policies and attitudes of these states toward such important problems as disarmament, colonialism, and the "cold war." The introduction was written by Ricardo J. Alfaro, former President of Panama and an international jurist and statesman.

The volume was launched at a reception held at the Endowment on September 10, 1956, at which fifty guests from the United Nations Secretariat, press, and Latin American delegations were present. Mr. O. Frederick Nolde acted as host and master of ceremonies. The principal speaker at the reception was His Excellency Emilio Núnez-Portuondo, Ambassador from Cuba, and at that time President of the Security Council.

The volume was very favorably received by the Latin American and United States press. It received full-page notices in the United Nations Review and was the subject of syndicated serial review articles in leading Latin American newspapers.

The Greater United Nations, by Bertram Pickard, formerly United Nations liaison officer with Non-Governmental Organizations in Geneva. Published in September, this personal essay deals with the role of international non-governmental organizations. In it the author brings to bear his many years' experience with NGO's, first as a representative of one of them and later as an inter-governmental official. The publication briefly sketches the evolution of organizations before League of Nations days, comparing the membership and fields of interest then and now, and also throwing light on the nature, place, and significance of non-governmental organizations within the frame of international organizations generally. The essay is designed primarily to stimulate thought and perhaps self-appraisal among those who have been actively concerned with the evolving relationship between governmental and private bodies. While it is hoped that others may find their curiosity piqued, the essay is not intended to answer questions or to provide factual background of information. In presentation and in style, it is a personal expression of Mr. Pickard's thoughts, reflections, and ideas on the relations of NGO's with inter-governmental bodies as seen from both sides of the fence.

Implications of Expanding United Nations Membership, by Eric Stein and Walter R. Sharp.

It was reported to the Trustees on May 10, 1956, that, in response to various expressions of interest and considerable evidence of an obvious need, the Endowment would undertake a study of the implications of the expanding membership of the United Nations.

This study was undertaken, over the summer, in two parts. Professor Eric Stein of the University of Michigan prepared a memorandum entitled "Some Implications of Expanding United Nations Membership," which dealt mainly with problems of composition of UN organs and of what might be termed parliamentary procedures in the General Assembly. In large part, his memorandum is concerned with the difficulties which would be posed for the General Assembly as a parliamentary body by its enlarged membership. Professor Walter R. Sharp of Yale University prepared a memorandum entitled "Implications of Expanding Membership for United Nations Administration and Budget," which was concerned mainly with the questions the expanded membership raises for UN staff policies. It also raised some broader speculative issues about UN budget policies.

The two memoranda were issued in a single multilithed booklet. Copies were sent to a selected list of individuals, including members of United Nations delegations. It was released on Monday, September 17, and since that time requests have been received for additional copies from the Delegations of Indonesia, Burma, Ethiopia, Canada, South Africa, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United States, and from the Office of the Permanent Observer of Germany to the UN, as well as various UN departments, law libraries, and the Latin American Press Syndicate.

Annual Report, 1955-56.
This Report will summarize the activities of the Endowment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. It is scheduled for publication in December 1956.

Supplement to the Catalogue of Publications 1955-56.
Since the Catalogue covered a two-year period, the Endowment issued a Supplement in July listing changes which had occurred since the publication of the Catalogue. The next edition will appear in early 1957.

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COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Since the report to the Trustees last May on the activities of the Endowment itself and various members of the staff in cooperation with other organizations, these activities have continued at an accelerated pace after the usual summer lull.

Conference Group

At its meeting in June, the Conference Group of United States National Organizations on the United Nations heard Anne Winslow discuss some of the vital questions which are likely to confront the United States at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. In addition, the Conference Group took a significant step when it decided to place its Bureau of Information under the Foreign Policy Association, pending incorporation as an integral part of the World Affairs Center.

Also at the June meeting, the Conference Group took another decision to increase its value as a channel of communication among its member organizations by creating two committees, to meet over the summer months, to consider problems which will arise at the eleventh General Assembly.

The first meeting of the fall was held on November 8; James Terry Duce of the Arabian American Oil Company spoke at a dinner meeting on a business man's view of economic development problems. William G. Avirett has continued to serve on the Executive Committee.

United States Committee for the United Nations

Discussions concerning the relationship of the United States Committee for the United Nations to the World Affairs Center, which were reported to the Trustees last spring, have continued since that time. As yet, no final decisions have been reached. Joseph E. Johnson has continued to serve on the Executive Committee of the United States Committee, whose activities focused on the observance of United Nations Week and United Nations Day in October. The Endowment has made a financial contribution to the Committee.

International NGO's

In addition to continued briefing sessions made available by the UN Secretariat for non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, plans are being made for the Seventh General Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations,

which will be held in mid-1957. Anne Winslow has continued to serve as Second Vice-President of the Conference.

International Relations Clubs

While the direct responsibility of the Endowment for the International Relations Clubs has now ceased, and while the clubs now form an integral part of the program of the Foreign Policy Association, the Endowment has continued to have an active interest in the IRC's and in the Association of International Relations Clubs. The next AIRC conference is scheduled to be held in Denver in April 1957. Miss Mary Ryan, of the FPA staff, who is now Executive Secretary of the Association, has availed herself of the interest and experience of Endowment staff members in this work.

Other Activities

Members of the Endowment staff have continued their participation in a wide range of activities - speaking engagements, attendance at conferences, membership in various professional organizations, and so forth. Members of the staff were called upon to address graduation classes and have participated in such conferences as the American Assembly, the regional Association of University Women of the South, and the Merrill Center for Economics. The Endowment has made a conditional grant available to Colgate University to study the relative merits of conferences, seminars, and other methods of promoting interest in foreign policy.

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THE JAMES THOMSON SHOTWELL LIBRARY

Increased reference and bibliographical service to all organizations in the building, to Endowment staff, and to the expanded Foreign Policy Association program have indicated growing usefulness of the Library as a service arm of the Endowment.

July saw the appearance of the fourth issue of the Library's annotated Select List of Recent Acquisitions, which is distributed to some 1,000 specialists in the field of international relations in the United States and other countries. There is evidence that this List is used as a guide to book selection by many librarians and academic persons.

In June the Librarian attended the annual conferences of the American Library Association and the Special Libraries Association, where he made arrangements for the further development of resources through exchange with Endowment publications. The Catalog Librarian attended an Institute on Cataloging Problems, in order to broaden his own horizons with point of reference to his tasks at the office.

During August the Librarian proctored a group of Italian university librarians during a four-day visit to New York, under the auspices of the Department of State's "Leaders Program." And in September arrangements were begun for the Third World Affairs Book Fair to be held November 13-24 in the International Center.

In August the Endowment retained Professor Maurice F. Tauber, of the School of Library Service at Columbia University, to survey the operations and goals of the Library as they have developed in the past and to suggest any changes which should be considered in connection with the World Affairs Service Center and the Endowment's evolving program. Dr. Tauber has recently submitted his report, which is dealt with at greater length in the section on Administration.

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THE EUROPEAN CENTRE

In the past few months the European Centre has been particularly active. The first stage in the project to study Cases of Interstate Conflict has been mapped out and arrangements made with study directors and research assistants, time-tables set for the various studies; a meeting was held in August on the teaching of international law; the second year of the competition for books and manuscripts in the field of international organization was concluded; the Geneva Round Table on International Affairs has continued to function; a ceremony was held to commemorate the Centennial of Woodrow Wilson. In addition to these program activities, the Centre has continued to perform its function as meeting place and liaison office. The Director has travelled in Europe and attended several conferences, both in Switzerland and abroad.

Meeting on the Teaching of International Law

A small group of experts including Philip Jessup met in Geneva from August 13 to 15 to discuss the university teaching of international law. There was a particularly interesting exchange of views in the course of which the continental theoretical approach was compared to the Anglo-Saxon case method. This lead to a better all-round understanding of teaching techniques and of the function of international law in a university curriculum. A set of conclusions was unanimously agreed to and will be given wide publicity. The previous year, a similar session had been held on the Teaching of International Relations.

Prizes in International Organization

The second year of our contest ended on July 1, which was the deadline for submission of books and manuscripts. The jury has met several times but has not yet been able to reach a final decision on the prize-winning entries.

Geneva Round Table

Several sessions of the Round Table were held before the summer holidays. A new series is to start in October. More and more the Geneva community appreciates these opportunities of discussing current affairs with qualified speakers.

The Woodrow Wilson Centennial

The European Centre organized, in conjunction with the University of Geneva, a ceremony to commemorate President Woodrow Wilson. The meeting was chaired by Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College.

Professor Jean-Baptiste Duroselle, from Paris, delivered a brilliant talk in which he drew the parallel between Wilson and Clemenceau. Herbert G. Nicholas, Dean of Arts, New College, Oxford, spoke of the origins of Wilsonian philosophy, which he traced back both to Calvin and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. These speeches, together with those delivered at the University, are recorded in a small brochure, a copy of which is being forwarded.

General Activities

To some extent the activities of the Director are also part of the program of the European Centre. In May he gave a series of lectures at the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales. In June he visited Brussels and Paris. Later, he went to England, where he attended a conference on International Organization held at St. Anthony's College, Oxford. In August he took part in the Quaker Seminar for Diplomats at Clarens, as consultant. In September he organized, as Secretary-General of the International Political Science Association, a round table at La Tour-de-Peilz, Switzerland.

In the course of the period under review, there were many visitors at the European Centre. A large number were involved in one or the other of the program activities, more particularly the Conflicts project. Others, coming from various parts of the world, merely wished to maintain or establish contacts. Joseph E. Johnson visited Geneva at the end of May. Among the Trustees who came to the European Centre recently are Philip C. Jessup and Milton Katz.

Preparations are being made for the meeting of International Civil Servants, which is to be held under the chairmanship of Dr. John Rees in February of next year.

The issue of International Conciliation on the Eleventh General Assembly is now being translated into French.

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THE U.S. PUBLIC AND THE UN

Since May 1956, the U. S. Public and the UN project has progressed well. It is anticipated that all data collection and most report writing needed to fulfill the aims of the project (1 - to study American opinion of and attitude toward the UN; 2 - to evaluate the work of the UN's Department of Public Information; and 3 - to analyze the activities of the non-governmental organizations) will be completed by spring of 1957.

1. Work Completed

The work so far completed includes detailed interviewing by trained reporters in the following pattern: (a) Albert Bergeron has reported on Binghamton, New York; (b) Herbert Harris has reported on Raleigh, North Carolina; Boston, Massachusetts; Muncie, Indiana; and Boise, Idaho, and has, in addition, synthesized his findings in a final recommendations report; (c) John Howe has completed a report on Detroit; and (d) Samuel Lubell has reported on Los Angeles.

In further fulfillment of the project's first aim, a first and second wave of opinion interviews taken by Elmo Roper Associates and International Research Associates has been completed in the following six cities: Louisville, Nashville, Portland, Kansas City, Tulsa and Dallas. The two contracting organizations expect to submit detailed analyses of their findings by December 1.

In two of the cities examined by the opinion research organizations, Kansas City and Louisville, a variety of local program activities, under a plan developed by the project, was directed by university resources. It is anticipated that findings available to us in December will provide clues concerning which techniques of local communication with leadership proved effective.

In fulfilling the project's second aim, John Hohenberg has submitted a detailed report on his analysis of the UN's press corps and George Beebe has written a report on the operation of the Department of Public Information at the UN. Herbert Edwards completed a detailed study of the UN's films, filmstrips, and television production.

The third aim of the project has been approached by a pilot study of ten selected non-governmental organizations identified by the incidence of

their appearance as effective with local leadership in data collected through our opinion research of local leadership. This study of non-governmental organizations has included particular emphasis on methods of work by program officers and national officials with local membership in the UN content area. The addition of certain state and local organizations to this study has postponed its completion until the end of the year.

Press Survey - In an effort to supplement the findings in these three areas, the University of Minnesota was asked to conduct a survey of press coverage of the UN in selected newspapers across the country. The detailed report of their findings which has just become available indicates that most UN news coverage is a whim of editorial selection and few stories reveal origin at the UN press operation.

2. Steps Remaining to Complete the Project

Saul Padover, who served as Project Director until mid-September, has returned to his duties at the New School. George Beebe, who was his assistant, has succeeded to the post. Dr. Padover is engaged in writing the report for the total project, which will put together the different ingredients mentioned above to provide a synthesis of all the findings. It is expected that certain specialized reports for limited audiences will prove useful for getting data immediately into the hands of persons in a position to act.

In a meeting on November 13, the subcommittee for the study received highlights of the findings and adopted a procedure for sharing these findings during the next few months. Several types of written reports will be developed for specialized audiences and face-to-face conversations on the findings will be scheduled with key officials of the UN and the U.S. Mission.

A conference of specialists, with the steering committee for the study, is planned for mid-February. The subcommittee will develop a program of action to implement recommendations growing out of this research prior to the February meeting.

Board of Trustees Meeting
December 10, 1956

CASE STUDIES IN INTERSTATE CONFLICT

1. At its meeting on May 10, 1956, the Board of Trustees authorized the President to arrange for four additional case studies in interstate conflict to be undertaken during the fiscal year 1956-57. This decision stemmed from a series of earlier discussions and decisions by the Program Committee, the Executive Committee, and the Board, including the Executive Committee's authorization of November 2, 1955, for a pilot study of the Saar conflict.

2. These decisions reflect an awareness that despite the remarkable growth of international organization in recent years, the continued existence of a congeries of essentially sovereign states remains the basic fact of international life. Indeed as colonial empires are breaking up the national state appears to take on more significance than ever, notably in Asia and Africa. And even if, in Europe or elsewhere, one or more larger units should be created, international politics is likely for many years to come to have an essentially territorial basis, and in that to differ markedly from politics within any organized political unit.

3. If this be true, and if the day when the state "system" may be replaced by world government lies far below the horizon, then differences between states will remain the daily fare of world politics -- using that phrase in its largest sense -- and conflicts between states will, as the Charter of the United Nations recognizes, continue to be the major concern of those whose goal is peace.

4. The analytical study of interstate conflict is therefore a proper concern of such an institution as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace -- it might indeed be considered its primary responsibility.

5. Interstate conflicts have been a fact of life at least since the days of Francis I of France. Historians have described them; historians, economists and others have sought to determine the "causes," at least of those that led to war. And yet as little is known of them as was known of cholera a hundred years ago. Indeed some skeptics have maintained that the origins of even a particular conflict defy analysis and that the course of its development is beyond prediction.

6. Perhaps the skeptics are right. And even if they are not completely correct one would be highly optimistic to expect that the day will

ever come when interstate conflicts can be regularly and systematically prevented from reaching the last terrible stage when war and peace hang in the balance. The researches of Koch enabled the World Health Organization to stamp out a violent outbreak of cholera in Egypt in 1945. A comparable result from study of interstate conflict would surpass the expectations of the researchers.

7. Nevertheless, the dangers arising from interstate conflicts are so great, and our ignorance so abysmal, as to furnish more than adequate justification for a thorough study of such conflicts. A carefully organized, systematic and intensive study, utilizing and adapting the techniques of modern social science research -- and perhaps even developing new techniques -- is bound to contribute to knowledge about problems of war and peace, even if the contribution is only the negative one of demonstrating that each conflict is sui generis and that it is therefore impossible to generalize about interstate conflicts. On the practical level, this study should, at a minimum, provide useful insights and guide lines for statesmen and could even contribute to a reduction of the dangers that always lurk in conflicts between states.

8. It has been encouraging to Endowment officers to discover that, while preliminary consultations with others revealed a broad divergence of views as to how such a program of studies might best proceed and what results might be expected, there was almost unanimous agreement with the conclusion that the subject of conflicts among states would be a fruitful one for study.

9. The decision to attack the problem by way of case studies reflects a conviction that the governing circumstances vary substantially from case to case. In consequence, an attempt to proceed at the outset to study conflict in a broader framework would run the risk of breaking down against the unique elements in differing situations. In seeking insights of sufficient depth and precision to be useful, scholars would encounter the individual factors in different historical circumstances. Conversely, from the data produced by study of a series of cases, it may be possible to determine what elements, if any, they may have in common. It is conceivable that some useful generalizations may result or at least some

suggestive ideas. This possibility is taken into account in two ways:

(a) In the preparation of the case studies, every effort will be made to use common techniques and to handle data in comparable ways; and

(b) A final stage is foreseen, at which time individual case studies will be compared, to see what general hypotheses or conclusions may be suggested by the data and what future experimental research may be indicated.

10. In sum, the object of the program is to subject each case selected to the most intensive study, using all the relevant techniques of modern social science investigation. An attempt will be made to understand: how incipient conflict becomes open conflict; what forces or factors were most instrumental in shaping the key decisions affecting war or peace; what circumstances and forces lead to resolution, stabilization or obsolescence of the conflict, or, alternatively, to violent eruption. It is hoped that some fifteen cases may be studied in a period of four or five years.

11. Good progress has been recorded in making arrangements to carry out the four additional case studies which were authorized by the Trustees' decision of May 10, 1956. After much diligent searching and negotiating, study directors have been recruited as follows:

Franco-Moroccan:	Mr. Stephane Bernard (Belgian) Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Brussels
Anglo-Iranian:	Dr. Sven Henningsen (Danish) Institutet for Historie of Samfundsokonomi, Copenhagen
Trieste:	Miss Elizabeth Wiskemann (UK) Chatham House and Encyclopedia Britannica, London

In addition, Mr. Francois Crouzet, of the University of Bordeaux, agreed several months ago to carry out the study of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over Suez, which was substituted for the Cyprus case on the original list. Furthermore, a number of research assistants who are to work under the study directors have been signed up. Professor Jacques Freymond and

Mme Marlise Steinert are, of course, continuing their work on the Saar case.

12. It will be recalled that the original intention was to study, as the fifth case, the Anglo-Greek conflict over Cyprus. When this question was considered at the Program Committee meeting in March 1956, serious questions were raised about the feasibility and desirability of undertaking such a study in the existing circumstances. Subsequently, it was decided to substitute the Anglo-Egyptian conflict over Suez, terminating with the Agreement in 1954 to withdraw British forces. Consequently, Professor Crouzet was recruited as study director. When the Suez Canal crisis developed in July, Professor Crouzet himself raised the question whether his French nationality disqualified him as the study director. The entire question of carrying out this study was reopened in the light of existing circumstances and was responsibly discussed at the recent meeting in Geneva of all the study directors. At that time it was decided that a study of the Suez case was for the time being out of the question. Since the Cyprus case had been chosen originally, since conditions now seemed to be more hopeful for carrying out a case study of the Cyprus conflict, and since all concerned were very reluctant to lose the services of Professor Crouzet, it was decided that the best course was to attempt to go ahead with a Cyprus study, if it is possible to obtain assurance from both the British and the Greek governments that they would not object to having such a study carried out. British consent is particularly important because the benevolence of British military authorities is probably necessary to have work done in the field.

13. On October 15 there was a meeting in Geneva of the Advisory Committee on the Saar to hear a report from Professor Freymond on progress he had been making. His report generated considerable enthusiasm among the members of the Advisory Committee who were present, namely, Dr. Stephane Bernard, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Brussels; Professor Jean-Baptiste Duroselle, Institut des Sciences Politiques, Paris; Mr. Alfred Grosser, Institut des Sciences Politiques, Paris; Professor Dr. Fritz Hellwig, Frankfurt-am-Main; Professor Eberhard Menzel, University of Kiel; and Professor Mario Toscano, Rome. (Two other members of the Advisory Committee, Dr. J. Barents, University of Amsterdam, and Mrs. Dorothy Pickles, Middlesex, England, could not be present.) Others present were: Mme Marlise Steinert, research

assistant on the Saar study; Professor Arnold Wolfers, Yale University; the directors of the four other studies; Mr. John Goormaghtigh and Mr. L. S. Finkelstein, Carnegie Endowment. Professor Freymond has long since completed the preparation of the synoptic chronological tables which are to be the starting point for all of the studies and is well launched on the detailed analysis of the critical turning points in the evolution of the conflict. An amusing difficulty which has arisen is that Mme Steinert has been so successful in obtaining access to classified sources that many of them cannot be shared by her with the study director.

14. On the basis of Professor Freymond's experience, it seems at least possible that the documentary and other raw materials collected in the preparation of the case studies will contribute significantly to the resources available to students and teachers in the field. There is already evidence that considerable thought and activity will be stimulated, in various official and unofficial circles, by the mere process of carrying out the studies.

15. On October 16, the study directors, who had also attended the meeting of the Saar Advisory Committee, met with Mr. Goormaghtigh and Mr. Finkelstein in Geneva. It is the firm intention to maintain constant liaison among the study directors so that they can benefit from each other's experience in carrying out the studies and in order to maintain the greatest possibility of achieving comparability among the data of the several cases.

16. One of the problems considered in the meetings on October 15 and 16 was the question of ensuring that each study director would collect information which might provide the basis for later efforts at formulating general hypotheses or conclusions from all the cases. The problem is that the method which is being followed in studying the individual cases properly emphasizes the unique circumstances of each case. The issue was whether questions of possible general relevance could be posed without interfering with the research directors' concentration on explaining what went on in each case. It was agreed that an effort would be made to recruit political scientists as advisors so that they might, after familiarizing themselves with each of the case studies, pose questions of general application. It was also agreed that the study directors should meet within a year for an exchange of views including an effort to precipitate general questions or hypotheses which appear to emerge from the data collected up to that point.

Case Studies in Interstate Conflict

17. Experience thus far indicates that the Advisory committee device is a highly useful one. The Advisory Committee on the Saar has not only helped Professor Freymond with the pattern for his research, and suggested fruitful lines of investigation, but also has provided access to key people and materials in the countries concerned. It appears, for example, that Professor Fritz Hellwig's contribution of materials and his help in obtaining access to people will prove to have been a highly significant contribution to the success of the Saar study. It is the intention to set up similar advisory committees for each of the studies. In addition, Professor Freymond, whose influence in setting the pattern for research has been highly important, will undertake a general consulting function for all of the case studies.

18. The budget for this project for the current fiscal year totals $75,000. On the basis of experience thus far, it appears probable that the European case studies can be carried out at an average annual cost of $15,000 each for a two-year period, the heavier burden falling in the second year in each case. It seems likely that the budget for the current fiscal year will be virtually fully expended in the period covered and that completion of the four case studies initiated this year will require a new appropriation in the neighborhood of $70,000 for the next fiscal year. There is as yet no basis for estimating the cost of carrying out case studies in other parts of the world, although it seems likely that they will be somewhat higher than they have been in Europe.

Executive Comm. Meeting - 11/16/56
Board of Trustees " -12/10/56

VISITING RESEARCH SCHOLAR

1. Professor Quincy Wright took up residence at the Endowment on September 15 and is launched on his study of the subject of International Conflict.

2. It is already apparent that Professor Wright is widely regarded as a valuable resource in this area. To what extent he should be encouraged to undertake outside activities which might detract from his concentration on his own study may soon become a problem. The original concept of the function of the visiting research scholar was that he should concentrate on his own work and limit outside commitments.

3. The seminar on the Study of International Conflict, which was arranged for graduate students from Columbia University, Fordham University, the New School for Social Research, and New York University held its first meeting on September 25. It will meet regularly on Tuesday afternoons throughout the academic year. Thirteen students were admitted, on their own application. A number of others from Columbia, the New School and New York University had to be refused admittance in order to restrict the enrollment to its present number. It seems to be a highly qualified group of graduate students and it is hoped that the seminar will be a rewarding experience for both students and instructor.

4. Professor Wright is using the seminar as an opportunity to test the pattern for the study of conflict which he elaborated in the memorandum, "Design for a Research Project on International Conflicts and the Factors Causing their Aggravation or Amelioration," he was asked to prepare as a contribution to the planning of the Endowment's own project to study cases of interstate conflict. Each student in the seminar has been asked to prepare a research paper applying Professor Wright's outline to a particular case of international conflict.

5. Although not enough time has elapsed to permit a definitive appraisal of the experiment, the responses to the idea have been sufficiently encouraging to warrant the belief that it might be fruitful to continue the experiment in the future. Presumably, Professor Wright's qualifications should not be regarded as a binding precedent in the selection of future candidates. In fact, it might be preferable to find a younger European scholar as the next appointee.

6. Authorization is therefore requested for the appointment of a Carnegie Visiting Research Scholar for the year 1957-58, if a suitable candidate can be found. Suggestions of candidates will be most welcome.

Board of Trustees Meeting
December 10, 1956

PROBLEMS OF FIELD ORGANIZATION
IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM...

One of the more interesting and most important developments in the United Nations system has been the growth of a complex pattern of field operations, carrying out a variety of international functions in virtually every corner of the globe. This penumbra of committees, commissions, agencies, missions, offices, information centers, and teams has developed in response to emerging needs, particularly in the field of technical assistance. The patterns of authority and organization have been dictated largely by accident, expediency or the desire to experiment.

Perhaps surprisingly, there has not yet been a systematic study of this phenomenon. Recently, the entire problem of field organization has been discussed in international organs and there is a growing sense that the time is ripe for a critical appraisal of the patterns which have emerged and of the possibilities of rationalization. The increasingly large budgets of the specialized agencies and the expanding program of technical assistance have made a careful study of this question a matter of urgency. This summer the Canadian delegate to the Coordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council called for the preparation of a study on the subject. It is known that responsible secretariat officials are very much interested in such a study and the Secretary-General of the United Nations has indicated a desire to have it carried out by a private agency.

Therefore it is proposed that the Endowment participate in supporting a project for a study of this problem, presented by Professor Walter R. Sharp of Yale University. The proposed study would survey field operations as they have developed and examine such problems as field-headquarters relationships, review and control by governments as well as headquarters, budgetary policy and field staffing. Professor Sharp has been engaged in preliminary work on the subject for some time with assistance in various forms from Yale University, amounting thus far to some $4,500. The proposal which he has submitted to the Endowment calls for extended field trips to Latin America, the Far East, South Asia, the Near East, and Europe, beginning in the late spring of 1957.

The primary audience for the study will be officials of the UN, specialized agencies and member governments, as well as specially interested scholars. The results should, therefore, be published in a form designed to reach such a group. Until the study is completed, it is not possible to know whether an effort should be made to reach a wider audience.

Problems of Field Organization
in the United Nations System..

Professor Sharp expects to complete the study in the spring of 1958 and publication may therefore be expected in the late summer or autumn of that year.

The amount required for completion of this project is $20,000, not including Yale University's expected contribution of half Professor Sharp's salary during his sabbatical year. Officials of the Rockefeller Foundation have already indicated a willingness, subject to final approval by the Foundation's Trustees, to join the Endowment in a grant to Yale University, which is willing to administer the project.

The President therefore requests the authority to negotiate with the Rockefeller Foundation and Yale University the terms of a grant to Yale, involving a commitment by the Endowment of up to $10,000, for the support of this project. The funds would have to be appropriated for the Endowment's fiscal year beginning July 1, 1957 and a budget item would be submitted for approval of the Executive Committee and the Trustees at their meetings in the spring.

Board of Trustees Meeting
December 10, 1956

OPERATION OF CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT BUILDING

Various tenant moves required in connection with the occupancy of the World Affairs Center for the United States and the production center of the Metropolitan Educational Television Association required a series of shifts which assumed almost a jigsaw pattern. In this instance the Carnegie Endowment is once again very much in the debt of its real estate agents, Braislin, Porter & Wheelock, particularly the Vice President of that firm, Mr. Thomas Capen, who has borne the day-to-day responsibility for negotiations. The end result is the addition to the building of two new activities which represent a long stride forward in making maximum use of the Endowment's building for purposes within the working scope of the Endowment's mandate -- education in international understanding.

Since the date of the last report, the situation regarding space occupied by non-tax-exempt tenant organizations has changed as follows:

International Labour Organisation (Room 1000 - 5173 sq. ft.)

On May 10, 1956, $3,688.83 was paid to the Endowment representing the estimated share of real estate taxes chargeable to the space from January 1, 1956 to June 30, 1956. Furthermore, the New York State Tax Law was amended this spring so as to exempt the I.L.O., and the tax exemption granted to the Endowment by the Tax Commission for the tax year 1956-57 includes this space. The net result, therefore, is that the I.L.O. is no longer classified as a non-exempt tenant, and the Endowment has been paid in full for the estimated share of real estate taxes chargeable to the space from June 1, 1953 to June 30, 1956 ($18,912.14).

Jane Addams Peace Association (Room 609 - 443 sq. ft.)

This tenant organization is still attempting to procure a favorable new ruling from the Tax Commission and its notice to vacate has been extended to December 15, 1956.

International Film Foundation (Room 915 - 1587 sq. ft.)

As stated in the previous report, this space was leased jointly to International Film Foundation and Educational Film Library Association. The original lease was cancelled effective January 24, 1956 (at which time International Film Foundation vacated the building) and Educational Film Library Association was permitted to continue to occupy a portion of the space on a month to month basis. In view of the difficulties encountered in trying to rent the balance of the space on a "joint occupancy" basis,

Board of Trustees Meeting
December 10, 1956

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Executive Committee Meet. 11/16/56
Board of Trustees Meeting. 12/10/56

ADMINISTRATION

In analyzing administrative developments it is useful to recall the substantial growth the Carnegie Endowment has experienced since 1949. At that time the three traditional Divisions were merged into a single administrative entity, the Washington headquarters shifted to New York City and temporarily housed at Columbia University. The transition from the brownstone house accommodations to the Carnegie Endowment International Center at United Nations Plaza has brought a heavy increase in activity and consequent demands on staff.

Since the Trustees' meeting last May, two independent sets of management specialists have been retained by the Endowment, and have completed two surveys important to our future operation.

The first survey began as an effort to complete work on files reorganization begun when we moved from Columbia University. We were fortunate in obtaining again the services of Miss Margaret O'Leary, who had an intimate knowledge of Endowment problems because of her earlier work with us, and she was joined by his associate, Miss Marguerite DeNeve, who brought to the job a competence in accounting matters. As this team proceeded, it became clear that our problems extended far beyond the files. These associates thus examined our accounting procedures, which in turn led to a re-examination of other phases of administrative activity. Their welcome recommendations promise to save money, provide improved staff services, and free several members of the staff, including the President and the Secretary, from an overburden of detail which has encumbered these officers in past year.

The findings of these associates strongly support a new administrative concept that has been maturing independently for some time. This is to abolish the position of Bursar and replace it with that of Controller. The Controller will have responsibilities considerably greater than those of the Bursar and will report directly to the President. Mr. Mann, who has been acting-Bursar since Mr. Woodland's departure last January, unfortunately does not have the experience and qualifications to fill this new position, and Mr. Lee Harris has recently been employed as Controller. The streamlining of methods recommended by the associates, with the help of the Controller, will improve the Endowment's ability to meet its increasing responsibilities.

The second survey relates to the operation of the Library. We felt it was time to undertake this now for two reasons:

1) the Library has been in operation for three years without a review in depth;

2) there will undoubtedly be an impact on this service by the World Affairs Center for the United States, and we ought to be ready for it.

For the survey we obtained the services of Dr. Maurice Tauber of Columbia University. Dr. Tauber's report will help us clarify the goals of the Library, including a definition of the scope of its work. We are determined that the Library should not expand willy-nilly, but serve the community with which we are concerned according to an organized plan. The Librarian has cooperated admirably with the Secretary's office and Dr. Tauber in meeting the requirements of the survey, and there is substantial agreement on carrying out the recommendations of the survey.

Executive Comm. Meeting - 11/16/56
Board of Trustees " - 12/10/56

PROPOSAL FOR A STUDY OF UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE

1. The idea of a permanent or semi-permanent UN police force now has a new relevance and may offer the Endowment the possibility of making a concrete contribution as a result of:

(a) The recent and urgent necessity to create an ad hoc force for duty in the Suez Canal area;

(b) the possibility that the increasingly fluid state of world affairs may produce new situations in which a UN police force in being might help to avoid violent outbreaks which might threaten world peace; and

(c) the possibility that the implications of modern weapons may lead the great powers to accept an international force as a means of exercising power to maintain peace which they do not feel free to wield themselves.

It is proposed that the Endowment undertake a preliminary survey, perhaps including an exploratory meeting or meetings, to ascertain whether a study of the problems, possibilities, and implications of a permanent UN police force would contribute to the Endowment's goals at this time. The preliminary determination would have to be concerned with two questions:

(a) Is there reasonable ground to believe that such a study would be fruitful in the sense that the creation of a UN police force in some form lies within the realm of possibility in the foreseeable future?

(b) Would such a study by a non-political private agency make a useful and independent contribution to official and general consideration of the subject?

2. If the preliminary explorations indicate that the answers on both counts are predominantly affirmative, the Endowment should proceed to make arrangements for the study at the earliest possible moment. The exact form and scope of the effort including its dimensions, its precise objectives and methods, should be determined as a result of the preliminary explorations.

3. Obviously, it is not possible to forecast at this time what such a study should be precisely concerned with or how the study should be conducted. However, certain general considerations appear more or less clearly:

(a) The idea of a UN police force is not a new one and much effort has already been expended on the study of this question in numerous agencies and in numerous ways. In addition to considering new aspects of the international scene, any new study would have to draw as fully as possible on experience with respect to: (i) the Military Staff Committee, in connection with Article 43 of the United Nations Charter; (ii) Secretary-General Lie's proposal for a United Nations field force; (iii) the formation and operations of the UN command in Korea; (iv) the Collective Measures Committee; (v) the recent experience in forming the UN police force for Suez; (vi) other relevant UN activities such as the various truce commissions; and (vii) other international military forces in modern times. In addition, there have been unofficial studies and proposals by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Grenville Clark and Louis Sohn, and numerous other private individuals and agencies.

(b) Although the study should have a positive orientation, that is, it should test the proposition that a permanent UN police force is feasible, the possibility of a negative conclusion should not be excluded. Such a documented conclusion would also be a useful result.

(c) A study of the idea of a UN police force would first have to consider the roles which such a force might usefully and reasonably be expected to fill and the limits within which it would be expected to operate. Necessarily, this would involve careful and balanced consideration of the political conditions prerequisite to its filling one or another of the alternative roles and of the political process in the UN by which the force might be called into play. This consideration might include study of situations in the past ten years when an international force might have been used but was not. The possible roles include limited protective functions such as those now performed by the UN field force, policing and supervisory functions in connection with UN sponsored elections and plebiscites, supervision of cease-fire, truce or armistice arrangements when the parties agree, intervention to prevent hostilities or to bring about or supervise cease-fires when the parties (presumably small powers) do not agree. Direct assistance to victims of aggression and intervention against the opposition of one or more great powers are possible roles which raise somewhat different problems.

(d) The study would have to be concerned with very difficult legal and constitutional questions. In broad terms, one question would be whether a police force should be created as

an aspect of the UN's functions with respect to pacific settlement of disputes or on the basis of its functions with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. Particularly, it would have to be considered whether recent practice establishes precedents that outweigh the apparent limitations of Articles 42, 43 and 106 of the Charter read together. Experience in connection with Secretary-General Lie's proposals for a UN field force indicates that very basic questions affecting national sovereignty are raised when the powers and role of international forces are considered.

(e) The study might be concerned with alternative solutions or specific recommendations with respect to the problems of optimum size, composition and recruiting, organization, command, financing, equipment including weapons, logistics, and basing of a UN force. This aspect of the study would require informed advice of various kinds, including technical military knowledge.

4. In carrying out the study, attention would have to be paid to various implications of the possible alternatives. The implications to be considered would include:

(a) military, strategic, and political implications for the great powers, including the United States and the Soviet Union, and other members of the United Nations;

(b) constitutional implications for member nations and for the United Nations;

(c) budgetary implications;

(d) implications for the pacific settlement of disputes and the process of peaceful change; and

(e) implications for the long-range development of the United Nations and for the attainment of peace and stability.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To be held on December 10, 1956

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace will be held in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment International Center, United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York City, New York, on Monday, December 10, 1956, at 10:00 a.m., for the purpose of transacting such business as may properly come before the meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

New York, New York
November 5, 1956

November 5, 1956

To the Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Following is the schedule of events with respect to the forthcoming regular meeting of the Board of Trustees:

Sunday Dec. 9 5:30 p.m.	Cocktails Trustees and Wives	Carnegie Endowment International Center Second Floor
7:00 p.m.	*Dinner for Trustees	Terrace-Lounge
Monday Dec. 10 10:00 a.m.	Regular meeting of Board of Trustees	Terrace-Lounge
Noon	Luncheon for Trustees and Staff	Banquet Hall

*Dress optional

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

RETURN BLANK

I shall (not) attend the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to be held in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment building, 345 East 46th Street, New York City, on Monday, December 10, 1956, at 10:00 a.m.

I shall (not) be present for the Trustees' dinner on December 9, at 7:00 (cocktails at 5:30).

My wife will (not) join Mrs. Joseph E. Johnson for informal dinner following cocktails.

I shall (not) be present for luncheon on Monday, December 10, following the Trustees' meeting.

(For out-of-town Trustees)
My New York City address will be:

_____

I expect to arrive in New York City on _____
(date)

REMARKS:

_____
(signature)

Carnegie

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

October 5, 1956

Dear Ed:

I am sending you a copy of the minutes of a recent Executive Committee meeting, held September 21, in order to consider a recommendation of the Building Committee.

As you will see from these documents, this affirmative action assures the establishment in the Carnegie Endowment building of two new major projects:

A World Affairs Service Bureau
An Educational Television Production Center

We welcome and look forward to working with these two activities for the new and increased vitality they will give the Carnegie Endowment Center.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie

Leslie Paffrath

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Signed in Mr. Paffrath's absence.

Confidential

One hundredth Meeting Volume 46

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
(Incorporated, New York, 1929-30)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF MEETING

September 21, 1956

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace met in special session on Friday, September 21, 1956, at 9:30 a.m., in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment International Center, 345 East 46th Street, New York City, New York, pursuant to due notice.

The following members, constituting a quorum, were present:

Grayson L. Kirk, Acting Chairman
Ernest A. Gross
Philip C. Jessup
James M. Nicely
O. Frederick Nolde
Joseph E. Johnson ex officio

Also present were S. Pearce Browning, Jr., of Sullivan & Cromwell, General Counsel; Richard S. Winslow, Consultant; and Leslie Paffrath, Secretary of the Endowment. Mr. Paffrath served as Secretary for the meeting.

The Chairman of the Board, Harvey H. Bundy, had sent his regrets for being unable to attend the meeting.

Otto L. Nelson, Jr., and David Rockefeller, Trustees, both members of the Building Committee, had informed the meeting through

the Secretary that other business would prevent their attendance. They therefore sent their regrets.

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, Mr. Kirk was elected Acting Chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee, held on April 2, 1956, were placed on the table. Their reading was waived since they had been circulated to all Trustees. The minutes were adopted as presented.

The Acting Chairman, Mr. Kirk, referred to the principal item of business, a recommendation of the Building Committee concerning an increase in the scope and cost of construction to complete ground floor and basement areas of the Endowment's building, expressly to accommodate a World Affairs Service Bureau and an educational television production center.

Reference was made to documents relating to the recommendation, copies of which had been circulated to all members. These documents are attached as an appendix to the minutes of the meeting.

The Acting Chairman invited discussion of this principal question on the agenda.

The President stated that the Building Committee's recommendation, when first received, had given him serious concern because of the dimension of the increase in cost. Since then, the President explained, ways had been successfully explored for providing the necessary funds, and he was therefore in accord with the recommendation of the Building Committee.

In response to a specific question concerning arrangements relating to the educational television production center to be established in the building by the Metropolitan Educational Television Association (META), Mr. Paffrath outlined the plan. Early in 1955, staff members of META and the Endowment had begun exploring the feasibility of establishing New York City's first educational television center in the Carnegie Endowment International Center. Engineering tests confirmed that available basement space could be adapted for this purpose. Subsequently the possibility arose that this project might be located in the World Affairs Service Bureau area. However, the original basement location was finally adopted. The plan calls for META's occupying space on an eight-year lease agreement which is revenue-producing for the Endowment. In addition, META will pay the Endowment $25,000 toward the total cost of installing the project. The Endowment will in turn provide $75,000 for necessary tenant changes and an added $5,000 for contingencies. Any amount above the sum of $105,000 will be provided by META.

Concerning its activities, members of the Committee were informed that one of the principal activities of the project would be production of Kinescope programs for distribution to educational television stations. Further, it was anticipated that the project's staff would find in the Carnegie Endowment building much material for programs relating to world affairs education.

Following this discussion, on motion duly made, seconded

and unanimously carried, it was agreed that:

Whereas, the Building Committee has recommended to the Board of Trustees that bids for the completion of the ground floor and basement be accepted, the same totaling approximately $375,000, and

Whereas, on the basis of an earlier estimate the Board of Trustees authorized by Resolution on May 10, 1956, the expenditure of an amount not to exceed $175,000 for the aforementioned purpose, be it therefore

> Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereby approves the recommendation of the Building Committee contained in letter of August 20, 1956, from Otto L. Nelson, Jr., Chairman, to the President of the Endowment;
>
> Resolved further, That the Executive Committee authorizes the expenditure of additional funds, not to exceed $200,000, for the completion of space in the ground floor and basement areas of the Carnegie Endowment building, utilizing for this purpose a) funds presently in the Building Fund, or which may in future be deposited in the said Fund, and b) excess cash or investments which may from time to time exist in the Endowment's Building Operating Account;
>
> Resolved further, That explanation of the action, together with a copy of this Resolution, be forwarded to the members of the Board of Trustees at the earliest practicable time.

The Executive Committee, having approved the Building Committee's recommendation favoring an increase in the scope of plans for the future World Affairs Service Bureau and the educational television center, expressed unanimously its appreciation for the vigorous and effective way in which the Building Committee had accomplished its work since 1950 when it was given the task of developing the concept

of an international center for non-governmental organizations, to be situated near the United Nations Headquarters.

In addition to its Trustee members, Otto L. Nelson, Jr. and David Rockefeller, the Executive Committee acknowledged the substantial contribution in practical counsel made by Mendes Hershman, attorney; G. H. Gurney, architect; and Richard T. Geoghegan, engineer.

The Secretary was requested to make known to each of these gentlemen the Carnegie Endowment's sense of gratitude for their valuable and continuing contributions in time and counsel, aware that the Internation Center owes its existence to the spirit of devotion and resourcefulness which has characterized the work of the Building Committee and those assisting it.

General Counsel reported on the status of negotiations with the New York City Tax Commission on the question of a refund of past property taxes paid by the Carnegie Endowment.

Following brief discussion, Counsel was authorized to conclude with the Tax Commission a settlement reflecting the most advantageous terms possible of attainment.

There being no further business to be transacted the meeting was adjourned by the Acting Chairman at 10:00 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

29 August 1956

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING CONSTRUCTION
FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT

To date, the Board of Trustees has authorized the officers of the Carnegie Endowment to expend up to $175,000 for construction which will complete the building and accommodate a World Affairs Service Bureau on the ground floor. Since this authorization was given at the last meeting of the Board a number of developments have taken place, on the basis of which we obtained contractors' estimates for construction work in the building.

The plans and specifications submitted for bids included several major alternates, which are discussed later in this memorandum. These developments have resulted in bids which, including all alternates, come to $325,000, with $25,000 each added for furnishings and contingencies respectively.

Although this figure is above the amount approved by the Trustees last May, the Building Committee has recommended that the work be undertaken in full, with a possible saving through the elimination in the plans of a change in the entrance on United Nations Plaza. The reasons for the Building Committee's recommendation are well stated in General Nelson's letter, copy of which is attached as a supplement. The necessary funds are available, as you will find indicated later in this memorandum.

Events relating to this final phase of building construction go back two years when the Carnegie Endowment was on the verge of signing a lease for use by a commercial restaurant of the uncommitted ground floor space in the new Carnegie building. In order to install the restaurant the Endowment was prepared, although reluctantly, to expend an estimated $300,000, an action expressed in the following resolution of the Board of Trustees at the meeting of May 6, 1954:

> Resolved, That the officers of the Endowment be, and hereby are, authorized to lease all available space in the ground floor and in the basement of the building to such a tenant or tenants and upon such terms and conditions as the officers may deem advisable;
>
> Resolved further, That in connection with any such lease the officers of the Endowment are hereby authorized to obligate it to provide capital improvements at a cost not to exceed $300,000, and to enter into any arrangements which they may deem advisable for borrowing all or part of the funds requisite for such capital improvements, all upon such terms and conditions as the officers may decide upon.

This approval notwithstanding, serious doubts persisted concerning the appropriateness of this action, particularly in relation to the fundamental purposes of the Carnegie Endowment International Center, then in use a little more than a year.

In September 1954 Richard Winslow and Jeanne Singer joined the Endowment staff to undertake an evaluation of certain needs relating to education in world affairs. Their assignment included relating findings or recommendations to future use of the Carnegie Endowment International Center. With these colleagues at work, we recognized the possibility that a long term (15-21 years) commercial lease might seriously handicap the Endowment in carrying out the recommendations which this team might make. A decision to cancel negotiations for commercial use of the uncommitted ground floor space was the result of this prudent projection.

The Trustees are familiar with developments during the past two years, for in this period we have seen the projection become a reality. Through the work of the Winslow-Singer team, and the Informal Advisory Committee which worked with them, a plan evolved under which the World Affairs Service Bureau was to be initiated and administered by the Foreign Policy Association.

When the Board of Trustees met on May 5, 1955 it was clear that the Service Bureau was a project that should be pressed into reality, and although there was no firm assurance with respect to the necessary funds, the Chairman recommended that the Board adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee and "....take steps to complete the interior of the building for this special purpose." Accordingly, the Board passed a resolution unanimously authorizing the Endowment's officers to proceed with the work, at a total cost not to exceed $150,000. Although the Endowment was prepared to convert the space on the basis of this authorization it was decided not to draw plans for the work until the Foreign Policy Association was more certain of the specific ways in which the space would be utilized.

At the time of the last meeting of the Board on May 10, 1956, the President of the Foreign Policy Association had obtained assurance of a degree of financial support that warranted moving ahead in positive ways. Accordingly, the Trustees of the Endowment resolved to increase authorization of the total cost of the work to $175,000.

For several months we have been working closely with the officers of the Foreign Policy Association on this matter. Recently the architects, Charles B. Ferris Associates, submitted to contractors plans and specifications for competitive bidding, the results of which were immediately made known to the Chairman of the Building Committee, General Nelson.

It should be explained that bids were taken on work to convert the ground floor for World Affairs Service Bureau use, but also included a number of alternates on which prices were desired, but concerning which there was asyet no

firm decision to proceed. For example, through the good offices of David Rockefeller, the Endowment obtained permission from Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, to create an exit and an entrance in the building's north facade, improvements that will permit the Service Bureau to open onto the 47th Street esplanade. Another alternate in the bids was for a building lunchroom in the basement. The major alternate included in the bids was for the installation in the basement of an educational television studio and production center, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Educational Television Association. This is a non-profit organization with which the Endowment has been negotiating for approximately a year and a half to lease space in the building. Its financial support comes from the Fund for Adult Education, the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. The alternates included in the bids therefore represented a substantial change in the scope of the work.

With respect to financing of this work, a conservative projection of the Building Fund and the Building Operating Accounts indicates that the Endowment will be able to finance the construction and furnishing, even at this substantially increased cost, without seeking outside funds or drawing upon General Income balances (except perhaps for temporary advances to be returned within a month or two). Annex C, "Projection of Building Accounts to 31 December 1956," shows that on a conservative estimate $193,500 will be available in the Building Fund and $214,000 in the Building Operating Account, making a total of $407,500. These figures have been gone over by the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Thomson, and discussed with the Treasurer, Mr. Nicely.

It should be noted that the total in the Building Fund Account includes that portion of 1956 stock dividends allocable to income under the "Matter of Osborne." Such allocation was authorized by the Trustees for completion of the building, and the construction envisaged can clearly be regarded as completion of the building.

It should also be noted that in arriving at the balance available in the Building Operating Account, provision was made to retain in that account at all times an unencumbered balance of $50,000.

There is attached as Annex D a memorandum entitled "Proposals concerning reimbursement to Building Operating Account of funds employed in completing Ground Floor and Basement space." Paragraph 3 of that memorandum proposes that all advances be paid within ten years with interest at 3.5% on balances due. It is recommended that the Executive Committee approve this proposal in order to establish firmly the commitment to preserve and to build up balances in the Building Operating Account, which must be used eventually for amortization of the mortgage.

Paragraph 4 of Annex D suggests alternative ways to repay the advance from the Building Operating Account. It is not necessary to decide between these (or any other) alternatives at the present time. A number of factors are involved, and these should be thoroughly discussed and weighed by the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee with a view to a firm recommendation to the Trustees.

Attention is also called to paragraph 2.(c) and to the paragraph in parentheses at the end of Annex D. Since they were drafted it has been ascertained that the proposed tenant of the TV Studio is prepared to make a down payment on tenant changes of $25,000. Moreover, negotiations are now under way with this organization that may lead to a further reduction in the cost to the Endowment of constructing the TV Studio. It is hoped that the commitment of the proposed tenant will be embodied in a letter of intent prior to the signing of the contract for construction.

Several enclosures should assist the members of the Executive Committee and the Board in familiarizing themselves with these developments:

Annex A - A tabulation of the original scope, plus increases.

Annex B - Letter from the Chairman of the Building Committee, Otto L. Nelson, Jr., to the President of the Endowment, stating the Building Committee's recommendation that a budget of $375,000 be adopted to proceed with the work, including all the alternates.

Annex C - Projection of building accounts to 31 December 1956 indicating that adequate funds are available for construction.

Annex D - Proposals concerning reimbursement to Building Operating Account of funds employed in completing Ground Floor and Basement space.

ANNEX A

Original authorization for the completion of the first floor space, including air-conditioning and furnishings:

Original Scope		Amount
Information Center	)	
Theatre (Lecture Hall)	)	
Exhibition Area	)	$175,000
Lounge	)	
Conference Room	)	
Book and Document Shop	)	

There has been an increase in the scope in the following respects at the following estimated costs:

Work	Amount
A. Change in north facade (approval by City Construction Coordinator secured)	$ 13,000
B. United Nations Plaza approach redesign	14,000
C. Improvement of approaches to basement	5,000
D. Cafeteria in basement for approximately 60 diners (air-conditioned)	25,000
E. Educational TV Production Center*	118,000
	$175,000

* We expect to negotiate with the Metropolitan Educational TV organization (who are leasing this space) for a reimbursement of 50% of this cost without interest over 5 years.

Total - Original Scope plus increases	$350,000

The lowest bids received for the entire work as thus increased in scope are as follows:

1. General Contract	$237,700
2. Air-conditioning and mechanical	88,050
	$325,750

The difference between the above amount and the $350,000 is required for equipment and furnishings.

In the proposed authorization of $350,000 there is no amount for contingencies arising out of job conditions, and $25,000 is therefore added, bringing the total to $375,000 for which authorization is requested.

ANNEX B

COPY

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
51 Madison Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Otto L. Nelson, Jr.
Vice President
In Charge of Housing

August 20, 1956

Mr. Joseph E. Johnson, President
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46 Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Joe:

As you know, the Building Committee has been working on the completion of the unfinished space in the Carnegie Building along the lines for which the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace had approved and had established a budget of $175,000.

You will recall that the original scope of the work included an Information Center, Theatre or Lecture Hall, Exhibition Area, Lounge, Conference Room, and a Book and Document Shop. In the course of examining what needed to be done, it became evident that certain other work should be performed at this time in order to complete the building. As you probably know, David Rockefeller was instrumental in securing the approval of the City Construction Coordinator for a change in the north facade and in the United Nations Plaza adjacent to the building. This will make for a substantial improvement in the effectiveness and utility of the building. The estimated cost to accomplish this is in the neighborhood of $30,000. The opportunity has also arisen to provide for an educational TV studio in the basement and to lease it to a non-profit organization. This should provide a great indirect benefit to the Endowment by improving their facilities for the dissemination of information on the work the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is doing in the interest of peace. A rough estimate of the cost is in the neighborhood of $125,000 but of course some of this will be recouped in rent. In addition, it was our feeling that this is the time to provide a small cafeteria in the basement; a very rough estimate of its cost is $20,000. Thus the increase in the scope of the work totals $175,000. This plus the original scope, for which budget authorization of $175,000 has been made, brings the total to $350,000.

The architect has taken bids for both the original scope and the increase in scope. The lowest bid for the entire work (both original and increase in scope) is as follows:

General Contract.....	$237,700
Air-Conditioning and mechanical.....	88,050
	$325,750

No construction of any magnitude has even been completed without additional charges for contingencies arising out of job conditions. It would be prudent to allocate $25,000 for change orders and contingencies, all of

which may not be used. At any event the cost of the work to be done is estimated to be $375,000.

David Rockefeller and I both feel strongly that the work as outlined should be done without delay so as to take advantage of the present bids which have been received. The trend of the construction market is such that any delay will bring with it an increase in the cost of the job as we seem to be in a rising cost market. We are also strongly of the opinion that this is the time to virtually complete the building and while the cost involved is greater than had been contemplated, it would be penny wise and pound foolish not to proceed with the program at this time.

It is therefore the recommendation of the Building Committee that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace approve a budget of $375,000 for the completion of the work outlined in this letter and that construction proceed without delay.

Sincerely yours,

(Otto L. Nelson Jr.)
Chairman, Building Committee
Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace

ANNEX C

Projection of Building Accounts to 31 December 1956

Building Fund

Balance on hand 6/30/56 in cash and short term securities		$ 96,000 (1)	
Estimated stock dividends allocable under the "Matter of Osborne"		160,000 (2)	
		256,000	
Less final payment on Chase loan due 12/31		62,500	
Balance available for completion of ground floor and basement			$193,500

Building Operating Fund

Balance on hand 6/30/56 in cash and short term securities		212,000	
Anticipated receipts from rental agents 7/1/56 - 12/31		120,000	
Transfer from General Income		18,000	
		350,000	
Less charges 7/1/ - 12/31			
Taxes	$22,000		
Interest	61,000		
Legal fees	3,000		
		86,000	
		$264,000	
Cash balance to be maintained		50,000	
Balance available for advance to Building Fund			214,000
Total funds available for construction			$407,500

(1) Includes $50,000 transferred from Building Operating Account to be repaid.

(2) This is a conservative estimate. Stock dividends allocable to income received during 1955 but not yet transferred to Building Fund: $78,746. Stock dividends received so far during 1956 amount to $107,590. The portion allocable to income will probably exceed considerably the $81,254 included in the above total of $160,000.

JEJ 8/24/56

ANNEX D

Proposals concerning reimbursement to Building Operating Account of funds employed in completing Ground Floor and Basement space

1. The Trustees at their Annual Meeting on 10 May 1956 authorized employing balances in the Building Operating Account for this purpose. They did so, however, on the understanding that provision be made for repayment of these funds on a planned basis.

2. Under this decision $50,000 was transferred from the Building Operating Account to the Building Fund Account on 6 June 1956. Somewhere between $125,000 and $185,000 may be transferred during the remainder of 1956. The amount will depend upon three factors which can not be accurately determined at the present time. These are:

(a) The amount of stock dividends which could be allocated to income; these may reach $100,000, as against $77,000 conservatively estimated at present.

(b) The actual cost of construction and furnishings, which could vary beween $341,000 and $375,000.

(c) Whether an advance can be obtained from the tenant of the TV Studio toward cost of tenant changes; such an advance might run as high as $25,000.

3. It is proposed that all advances from the Building Operating Account be repaid within not more than ten years and that the repayment include an amount equivalent to interest of 3.5% on balances outstanding.

4. Two alternative methods of payment are possible:

(a) To continue to allocate stock dividends to income under the "Matter of Osborne," and to use them for repaying the advance, with interest.

This will require approval by the Trustees.

The arguments for this method are:

that it is justified on the ground that the funds are in fact being employed for capital purposes, in that they increase our equity in the building; and

that General Income would then be entirely available for other program purposes.

(b) To transfer from General Income to the Building Operating Account each year, either 10% of the balance due plus that year's interest, or 10% of the total of principal and interest computed for a 10 year period.

(N.B. It might be possible to obtain from the tenant of the TV Studio, in addition to a down payment on tenant changes, annual payments over the period of the lease which might run from $25,000 to $40,000. Any such payments should of course be transferred to the Building Operating Account to reduce the amount of the advance.)

JEJ 8/23/56

September 15, 1956

NEW YORK TIMES
page 57

EDUCATORS PLAN TV STUDIO IN CITY

Will Set It Up Before Year's End and Produce Shows for National Release

New York City's first educational television production center will be established before the end of the year.

The Metropolitan Educational Television Association, Inc., a nonprofit corporation chartered by the State Board of Regents, said yesterday it planned to establish the center. It will produce programs for release here and to television stations over the country.

The center will start in small, rented quarters in the Carnegie Endowment International Center, United Nations Place at Forty-sixth Street. All programming will be on kinescope, but eventually the association hopes to have transmitting facilities.

The announcement was made by Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, chairman of the board of trustees of the association and executive vice president of New York University. He said the association had been seeking support for the last year for such a station so that program experimentation could take place.

Dr. Newsom disclosed that "substantial" support had been received. The amount was said to be about $500,000. It came from the Fund for Adult Education, the Avalon Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the New York Foundation, the Old Dominion Foundation, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Among the association's constituents are the Board of Education, the Board of Higher Education, the State University of New York, the Roman Catholic schools of Manhattan and Brooklyn, Yeshiva University, Columbia University, Fordham University and City College.

NEW YORK TIMES
Editorial p. 34

TV FOR EDUCATION

The use of television for education has not, perhaps, made the spectacular progress that some of its more ardent advocates and prophets foresaw. Nevertheless, the vision of great usefulness remains valid and there are many signs that hard work, faith and a more practical approach have put TV for education on the threshold of a new day.

Yesterday the Metropolitan Educational Television Association, Inc., announced that it would build New York City's first educational television production center. This too is an old dream come true. It had been waiting on funds, now available in most encouraging breadth of interest through gifts by the Fund for Adult Education, the Avalon Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the New York Foundation, the Old Dominion Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The production center will include a fully equipped television studio and facilities for production and recording of programs. It will be housed in the Carnegie Endowment International Center opposite the United Nations.

Twenty-three American cities have educational television stations in operation. Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, board chairman of M. E. T. A., hopes that a transmitting station may later be added to the center here to give Greater New York a full-time educational TV station. Meanwhile the programs produced here, from the great cultural resources available in New York, will be available for use in the beginnings of state-aided TV for education just getting under way in New York and also throughout the country.

This is still pioneer work. It has been beset by technical problems, by limited horizons of politicians and educators as well, and other troubles. Commercial television has helped point the way to what educational TV can be. The future beckons as we learn how to use a new art of communication.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
page 20

Education TV Center Under Way

City's First Due To Open by Jan. 1

The Metropolitan Educational Television Association Inc. announced yesterday that it has begun construction of the city's first educational television production center at the Carnegie Endowment International Center at 46th St. and First Ave.

After four years of planning and one of fund-raising, E. A. Hungerford jr., executive director of the association, said preliminary bids have been accepted for construction work in the basement of the Carnegie building, across the avenue from the United Nations building, and the "program factory" will be ready by the first of the year.

The "factory" will consist of a fully equipped television studio and supporting facilities for the production and recording of programs, Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, chairman of the association's board of trustees and executive vice-president of New York University, said. Once suitable program formats have been devised, he said, transmitting facilities may be added to the center to give Greater New York a full-time educational television station.

Contributions for the center have come from the Fund for Adult Education, the Avalon Fund, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the New York Foundation, the Old Dominion Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The contributions are estimated at $500,000, although Mr. Hungerford said no exact figure would be cited since it "might seem too low for sophisticated television people and too high for sophisticated educators."

The association, Mr. Hungerford said, will move its offices from 30 E. 40th St. to the Carnegie Building in "a week or so." The Carnegie building offers, in addition to basement quarters, meeting rooms already equipped for television transmission.

The association is a non-profit private educational corporation chartered by the New York State Board of Regents to develop educational television in New York City.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

New York, N. Y.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956

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.....oOo.....

F. W. LAFRENTZ, C.P.A.
1899-1954

A. F. LAFRENTZ, C.P.A.
HARRY M. RICE, C.P.A.
J. ARTHUR MARVIN, C.P.A.
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JAMES H. WREN, C.P.A.
JOHN J. LONG, C.P.A.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY

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BALTIMORE SEATTLE
CLEVELAND DALLAS

CORRESPONDENTS IN
PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

We have examined the balance sheet of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as of June 30, 1956, and the related statements of income and expenditures and unexpended income balances for the fiscal year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The statements referred to have been prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, and accordingly do not give effect to income earned but not received, or to expenditures incurred but not paid, as of the balance sheet date.

In our opinion, and with the above explanation, the accompanying financial statements and notes thereto, present fairly the financial position of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at June 30, 1956 and the recorded cash transactions for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

F W Lafrentz & Co

Certified Public Accountants

New York, N. Y.
September 14, 1956

The financial statements referred to and as listed in the index are presented herewith. There are also submitted the following comments dealing with the accounts presented and the scope of our examination.

BALANCE SHEET - EXHIBIT A

Cash in bank and on hand, all funds - $369,429.24:

Cash in bank was reconciled with confirmations received directly from the depositories and cash on hand was verified by count. The above amount is detailed as follows:

General fund,.....	$238,850.93
Fund for repairs and replacement of furniture and equipment,.....	19,608.18
Building fund - construction,.....	46,311.57
Building fund - operations,.....	62,361.73
Endowment fund,.....	2,296.83
Total,.....	$369,429.24

Other advances - $7,178.94:

Details of the above are as follows:

Advance for purchase of publications,..	$ 300.00
Advance to defray cost of printing and distributing Endowment publications,.....	6,878.94
Total,.....	$ 7,178.94

Accrued interest on bond purchases - $1,128.38:

The above amount consists of interest accretion as of the purchase date on bonds acquired shortly before the end of the fiscal year.

Marketable securities - $11,626,454.05:

Details are contained in Schedule 1, together with market values at June 30, 1956. The securities were confirmed to us by the custodian, the Chase Manhattan Bank, and the market values shown were substantiated by reference to published statistics.

Bank loan payable - $62,500.00:

Represents the balance of an unsecured loan payable to the Chase Manhattan Bank, originally in the amount of $500,000.00 The terms of the loan include interest at 3% per annum payable on the last day of each month and principal to be paid by semi-annual intalments of $62,500.00 to December 31, 1956. All interest and principal payments required to June 30, 1956 have been made.

Mortgage payable - $3,000,000.00:

The mortgage is held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Interest is payable quarterly at 4% per annum on the first day of February, May, August and November. Interest has been paid to May 1, 1956. Constant quarterly payments of $50,040.00 are required beginning November 1, 1957, to be applied first to the payment of interest and the balance to reduce principal. The mortgage becomes due on August 1, 1980.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES - EXHIBIT B

There follows a summary of the statement of general fund income and expenditures and unexpended income balances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956:

Income,.....		$764,153.29
Expenditures,.....		713,855.03
		$ 50,298.26
Unexpended income balances, July 1, 1955.	$280,230.52	
Add refunds of expenditures made in prior years,.....	1,077.81	
	$281,308.33	
Deduct:		
Refund of unused balance of grant,.....	$ 4,046.00	
Transfers to building funds,.....	78,828.39	
	$ 82,874.39	198,433.94
Unexpended income balances, June 30, 1956,.....		$248,732.20

The amount of interest and dividends receivable from investments was checked by us to published statistics and ascertained to have been received.

Premium on bonds purchased after 1940 for the endowment fund is being amortized over the life of the issues and for the current year resulted in a charge of $2,625.42 to general fund income.

Expenditures include payments to other organizations and sundry grants in connection with the Program in the amount of $33,882.24 which are detailed on Schedule 2. Except as noted, these expenditures have been confirmed directly to us by the recipients, together with any unexpended balance at June 30, 1956.

Minutes:

The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee held during the fiscal year were reviewed and accounting matters appearing therein were found to be recorded as authorized.

.....oOo.....

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNA

(A New York Corporati

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30,

ASSETS

General Fund:				
Cash in bank and on hand,			$ 238,850.93	
Accounts receivable,			644.85	
Travel advances,			1,804.85	
Other advances,			7,178.94	
Accrued interest on bond purchases,			1,128.38	
Furniture and equipment, at cost,			115,083.17	
Fund for repairs and replacement of furniture and equipment - cash in bank,			19,608.18	
			$ 384,299.30	
Building Fund:				
Construction:				
Cash in bank,		$ 46,311.57		
U. S. Government obligations (market value $49,958.00),		49,686.56		
International Center Building, New York, at cost:				
Land,	$ 768,760.46			
Building,	4,215,242.39			
Furniture and equipment	23,856.75	5,007,859.60		
		$ 5,103,857.73		
Operations:				
Cash in bank,	$ 62,361.73			
U.S. Government obligations (market value $150,004.00)	149,717.68	212,079.41	5,315,937.14	
Endowment Fund:				
Cash in bank,		$ 2,296.83		
Marketable securities, (market value $19,233,960.00) - Schedule 1,		11,626,454.05	11,628,750.88	
Total,			$17,328,987.32	

NOTES: 1. The above statement has been prepared on the basis of cash receipts of assets or liabilities represented by income earned but not rece of the balance sheet date. These items in the main relate to the accrued interest and other expenses payable amounting to $21,500.0 accumulated depreciation applicable to the International Center Bu 10 year life for furniture and equipment (10%), the amount of such balance sheet date.

2. Funds received upon dissolution of the American Association for Inte

3. Net gain or loss from sales and redemptions of endowment fund invest principal. During the current year net gain from such transaction

EXHIBIT A

ERNATIONAL PEACE

ration)

30, 1956

LIABILITIES

neral Fund:		
Accounts payable,.....		$ 875.75
Income expended for furniture and equipment,.....		115,083.17
Reserve for repairs and replacement of furniture and equipment,.....		19,608.18
Unexpended income balances - Exhibit B:		
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910,.....	$ 181,138.43	
The Ford Foundation Grants,.....	67,593.77	248,732.20
		$ 384,299.30
ilding Fund:		
Construction:		
Bank loan payable,.....	$ 62,500.00	
Mortgage payable,.....	3,000,000.00	
Income expended for International Center Building,.....	1,945,359.60	
	$ 5,007,859.60	
Unexpended income balance - Exhibit C,....	95,998.13	
	$ 5,103,857.73	
Operations:		
Unexpended income balance - Exhibit D,....	212,079.41	5,315,937.14
dowment Fund:		
Original principal,.....	$10,000,000.00	
Special trust fund (Note 2),.....	45,938.90	
Realized net gain on investments (Note 3),..	1,582,811.98	11,628,750.88
Total,.....		$17,328,987.32

ots and disbursements, and accordingly does not reflect items received, or items of expenditures incurred but not paid as the operation of the International Center Building and include 00.00. In addition, the above statement does not reflect the r Building. Based on a 50 year life for building (2%) and a such accumulated depreciation amounts to $337,743.99 as of the

International Conciliation.

vestments are not included in income but are applied to endowment tions amounted to $270,471.79.

EXHIBIT B

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES AND UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1956

Income:			
Interest and dividends,			$592,156.88
Less amortization of bond premiums,			2,625.42
			$589,531.46
Rent, International Center facilities,			15,353.10
Sales of publications:			
International Conciliation,		$ 5,654.15	
Other,		2,287.75	7,941.90
Grants from The Ford Foundation,			109,500.00
Donations:			
Mr. David Rockefeller,		$ 28,762.20	
Others,		12,500.00	41,262.20
Miscellaneous,			564.63
			$764,153.29
Expenditures:			
Program,		$499,515.47	
President's office,		30,822.33	
Rent and maintenance of offices,		72,203.16	
Annuity, insurance, social security and retirement payments,		37,574.35	
Administration,		73,739.72	713,855.03
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES,			$ 50,298.26
Unexpended income balances, July 1, 1955:			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910,		$196,707.84	
The Ford Foundation grants,		83,522.68	
		$280,230.52	
Add refunds of expenditures made in prior years,		1,077.81	
		$281,308.33	
Deduct:			
Refund of unused balance of grant,	$ 4,046.00		
Transfers to building fund:			
Construction,	40,000.00		
Operations,	38,828.39	82,874.39	198,433.94
Unexpended income balances, June 30, 1956 - Exhibit A:			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910,		$181,138.43	
The Ford Foundation grants,		67,593.77	$248,732.20

NOTE:

The foregoing statement has been prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements and accordingly does not reflect income earned but not received, or expenditures incurred but not paid, as at the close of the fiscal year.

EXHIBIT C

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

BUILDING FUND - CONSTRUCTION

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES AND UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1956

Income:		
*Amount ascribed to stock dividends,		$ 51,585.25
Interest and dividends,		561.85
		$ 52,147.10
Expenditures:		
Architects fees,	$ 50,250.00	
Furniture and equipment,	890.00	
Building improvement,	159.00	
Loss from sales of investments,	318.75	
	$ 51,617.75	
Add payments on bank loan,	125,000.00	176,617.75
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME,		$124,470.65
Unexpended income balance, July 1, 1955,	$ 58,617.49	
Add:		
Transfer from general fund,	40,000.00	
Transfer from building fund - operations,	121,851.29	220,468.78
Unexpended income balance, June 30, 1956,		$ 95,998.13

* Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Trustees, on December 11, 1950, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace adopted the basis of accounting for stock dividends as set forth in the Matter of Osborne, 209 New York 450 (1913), and on such basis a total amount of $642,934.97, including the above $51,585.25, has been ascribed to stock dividends allocated to income.

NOTE:

The above statement has been prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements and accordingly does not reflect income earned but not received or expenditures incurred but not paid, as at the close of the fiscal year.

EXHIBIT D

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

BUILDING FUND - OPERATIONS

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES AND UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCE

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1956

Income-rents,			$409,139.25
Expenditures:			
Operating:			
Salaries,		$ 84,784.21	
Utilities,		29,382.49	
Supplies and repairs,		8,730.79	
Service contracts,		17,006.04	
Management commission,		10,000.00	
Insurance,		5,641.65	
Miscellaneous,		2,690.14	158,235.32
			$250,903.93
General:			
Legal and audit,		$ 7,495.44	
Interest,		124,765.65	
Real estate taxes,		32,841.28	165,102.37
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES,			$ 85,801.56
Unexpended income balance, July 1, 1955,		$113,339.71	
Add:			
Refund of real estate taxes expended in prior years,	$95,961.04		
Transfer from general fund,	38,828.39	134,789.43	
		$248,129.14	
Deduct transfer to building fund - construction,		121,851.29	126,277.85
Unexpended income balance, June 30, 1956,			$212,079.41

NOTE:

The above statement has been prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, and accordingly does not reflect income earned but not received or expenditures incurred but not paid as of the close of the fiscal year. In addition, it does not give effect to an allowance for depreciation of building and furniture and equipment for the fiscal year amounting to $110,817.79.

Schedule 1

MARKETABLE SECURITIES

June 30, 1956

Principal	Description	Book Value*	Market Value
	UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS		
	Treasury		
$ 200,000	2-1/2's - June 1967-62 Reg.,.....	$ 197,299.00	$ 192,625.00
13,000	3-1/4's - June 1983/78,.....	13,000.00	13,585.00
	Savings (Registered)		
100,000	2-1/2's - War Series G, July 1956,.....	100,000.00	99,200.00
100,000	2-1/2's - Series G, Jan. 1962,.....	100,000.00	95,500.00
100,000	2-1/2's - Series G, Oct. 1962,.....	100,000.00	95,200.00
$ 513,000	Total,.....	$ 510,299.00	$ 496,110.00
	OTHER BONDS		
	Financial		
$ 150,000	Commercial Credit Company, 3-1/4's Notes, 1961,.....	$ 148,687.00	$ 147,000.00
70,000	General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 4's - 1958,.....	70,000.00	70,962.00
50,000	General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 3-7/8's - 1961,.....	49,750.00	51,000.00
160,000	General Motors Accepteance Corp. Deb. 3-1/2's - 1972,.....	161,059.00	159,000.00
100,000	General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 3-5/8's - 1975,.....	98,250.00	100,125.00
100,000	Household Finance Corp. 4% S/F Deb. 1978..	100,963.00	101,625.00
300,000	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 3's - 1972,.....	304,824.00	283,500.00
100,000	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 3-1/4's - 1981,.....	100,000.00	96,500.00
	Public Utility		
150,000	Columbia Gas System Deb. Ser. F - 1981,...	151,471.00	150,750.00
100,000	Consolidated Edison Co. New York, 1st & Ref. Mtge. 3-1/4's - 1981,.....	102,554.00	97,500.00
100,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Co. Deb. 2-3/4's - 1968,.....	100,134.00	94,500.00
100,000	Consumers Power Company 1st Mtge. 3-1/8's - 1981,.....	100,299.00	96,000.00
150,000	Georgia Power Company 1st Mtge. 3-1/2's - 1981,.....	151,406.00	147,750.00
100,000	Ohio Power Company 1st Mtge. 3-3/8's - 1981,.....	102,355.00	98,500.00
100,000	Pacific Telephone & Telgraph Co. Deb. 3-1/2's - 1981,.....	101,488.00	100,250.00
100.000	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. Deb. 3-5/8's - 1991,.....	103,625.00	101,000.00
$1,930,000	Forward,.....	$ 1,946,865.00	$ 1,895,962.00

MARKETABLE SECURITIES
June 30, 1956 (Continued)

Principal	Description	Book Value*	Market Value
	OTHER BONDS (Continued)		
	Public Utility (Continued)		
$1,930,000	Forwarded,.....	$ 1,946,865.00	$ 1,895,962.00
134,000	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., Deb. 3-1/4's - 1971 Reg.,.....	132,660.00	134,000.00
150,000	Southern California Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Ser. B, 3-7/8's - '81,.....	153,024.00	153,187.00
200,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. 1st Mtge. Pipeline 3-1/2's - 1975,.....	202,664.00	195,500.00
150,000	Texas Electric Service Co. 1st Mtge. 3-3/8's - 1981,.....	151,219.00	153,750.00
92,000	United Gas Corporation S/F Deb. 4-3/8's - 1972,.....	94,361.00	95,680.00
	Railroads		
100,000	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co. Income Deb. 4-1/2's - 1995,.....	101,401.00	98,625.00
150,000	Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 4-1/4 - 1990,.....	135,000.00	136,312.00
150,000	Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 4-1/4 - 2005,.....	135,000.00	134,625.00
200,000	New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co. Income Deb. 4-1/2's - 1989,.....	200,000.00	196,750.00
	Industrial		
200,000	Allied Chemical and Dye Corp. Deb. 3-1/2's - 1978,.....	198,000.00	204,250.00
100,000	Aluminum Co. of America S/F Deb. 3-1/8's - 1964,.....	100,000.00	99,875.00
81,000	Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd. S/F Deb. 3-7/8's - 1970 Gtd.,.....	81,933.00	84,442.00
50,000	Atlantic Refining Company Deb. 2-5/8's - 1966,.....	50,237.00	47,125.00
63,000	Celanese Corp. of America Deb. 3's - 1965,.....	63,563.00	59,220.00
70,000	Food Machinery Corp. S/F Deb. 2-1/2's - 1962,.....	68,481.00	65,100.00
150,000	General Motors Corp. Deb. 3-1/4's - 1979,.....	150,673.00	149,062.00
88,000	Inland Steel Company 1st Mtge. Ser. I, 3.20 - 1982,.....	88,000.00	85,360.00
200,000	National Dairy Products Corp. Deb. 2-3/4's - 1970,.....	203,339.00	188,000.00
190,000	Phillips Petroleum Co. S/F Deb. 2-3/4's - 1964,.....	193,139.00	182,400.00
150,000	Scott Paper Company 3's Conv. Deb. - 1971,.....	167,205.00	167,062.00
$4,598,000	Forwarded,.....	$ 4,616,764.00	$ 4,526,287.00

MARKETABLE SECURITIES
June 30, 1956 (Continued)

Principal	Description	Book Value*	Market Value
	OTHER BONDS (Continued)		
	Industrial (Continued)		
$4,598,000	Forwarded,.....	$ 4,616,764.00	$ 4,526,287.00
91,000	Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp. S/F Deb. 3-1/2's - 1967,.....	92,043.00	90,090.00
140,000	Shell Union Oil Corp. Deb. 2-1/2's - 1971,.....	141,191.00	128,800.00
200,000	Socony Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. Deb. 2-1/2's - 1976,.....	199,250.00	183,000.00
100,000	Westinghouse Electric Corporation Deb. 2-5/8's - 1971,.....	100,369.00	90,000.00
$5,129,000	Total,.....	$ 5,149,617.00	$ 5,018,177.00

Shares	Preferred Stock	Cost	Market Value
2,000	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. non-cum., 5%,.....	$ 106,714.00	$ 116,500.00
500	Caterpillar Tractor Co., Cum. 4.20%,.....	51,213.00	51,125.00
1,000	Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Cum. $5.00,.....	105,000.00	110,000.00
500	Consumers Power Co., Cum. $4.50,.....	53,271.00	54,312.00
500	El Paso Natural Gas Co., Cum 4.10%,.....	56,000.00	46,000.00
500	El Paso Natural Gas Co., Cum 5-1/2%,.....	51,091.00	50,500.00
1,000	General Motors Corp., Cum $5.00,.....	121,365.00	121,250.00
2,000	Illinois Power Co., Cum 4.70%,.....	102,000.00	105,000.00
1,000	International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd., Cum 7%,.....	120,000.00	128,750.00
6,000	Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Cum. 5%,.....	152,937.00	164,250.00
200	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. Cum. 6%.	26,576.00	28,850.00
800	Radio Corp. of America, Cum. $3.50,.....	61,219.00	65,000.00
1,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Cum. 5.10%	102,181.00	101,500.00
1,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Cum. 4.90%	100,000.00	98,000.00
400	United States Rubber Co., 8%, non-cum. 1st	64,500.00	66,700.00
1,000	United States Steel Corp. Cum 7%,.....	141,937.00	160,000.00
19,400	Total,.....	$ 1,416,104.00	$ 1,467,737.00

* Original cost less amortization of premiums where applicable.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES
June 30, 1956 (Continued)

Shares	Description	Cost	Market Value
	Common Stocks		
2,000	Aluminum Co. of America,	$ 159,321.00	$ 239,500.00
660	Aluminum Ltd.,	32,154.00	89,760.00
2,000	American Can Company,	63,067.00	87,250.00
3,600	American Natural Gas Co.,	130,381.00	233,100.00
1,800	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.,	255,870.00	324,000.00
1,700	Commonwealth Edison Co.,	44,761.00	68,850.00
1,500	Consolidated Natural Gas Co.,	42,436.00	59,062.00
1,575	Consumers Power Company,	57,973.00	74,615.00
1,800	Continental Oil Co. of Delaware,	68,143.00	222,750.00
1,773	Creole Petroleum Co.,	42,649.00	146,272.00
1,500	Dow Chemical Company,	85,773.00	114,562.00
2,500	duPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Co.,	109,672.00	527,500.00
1,500	Eastern Air Lines, Inc.,	38,604.00	76,500.00
3,097	Eastman Kodak Company,	121,116.00	283,762.00
200	Ford Motor Company,	12,900.00	11,300.00
8,000	General Electric Company,	188,334.00	488,000.00
9,450.	General Motors Corporation,	85,644.00	425,250.00
3,900	General Public Utilities Corp.,	75,784.00	138,937.00
1,170	Gulf Oil Corporation,	41,387.00	146,835.00
2,700	Gustin Bacon Mfg. Co.,	167,702.00	184,275.00
800	Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,	98,322.00	116,800.00
1,500	Hercules Powder Company,	27,157.00	72,375.00
1,800	Humble Oil & Refining Co.,	26,637.00	218,700.00
1,000	Illinois Power Company,	40,212.00	57,000.00
2,400	Insurance Co. of North America,	109,738.00	208,800.00
6,284.53	International Business Machines Corp.,	389,695.00	3,076,277.00
2,000	Kennecott Copper Corporation,	186,404.00	249,000.00
500	Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. B,	45,378.00	33,375.00
2,200	McGraw Electric Company,	114,023.00	154,000.00
6,120	Monsanto Chemical Company,	77,316.00	267,750.00
1,000	National Lead Company,	32,335.00	103,000.00
3,000	New York State Electric & Gas Corporation,	85,245.00	111,375.00
3,400	Northern Natural Gas Co.,	117,690.00	144,500.00
2,000	Ohio Edison Company,	72,261.00	105,000.00
2,500	Penney (J.C.) Company,	72,730.00	236,250.00
440	Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Co.,	55,695.00	70,840.00
1,000	Pfizer (Chas.) & Company,	29,622.00	44,000.00
3,000	Phillips Petroleum Company,	87,728.00	296,625.00
2,625	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.,	79,452.00	224,437.00
1,800	Procter & Gamble Company,	32,182.00	87,974.00
8,181	Sears, Roebuck & Company,	62,938.00	252,587.00
1,500	Sherwin-Williams Company,	77,189.00	171,000.00
2,272	Sinclair Oil Corporation,	105,802.00	149,384.00
2,600	Southern Company,	39,700.00	55,250.00
5,000	Standard Oil Co. of Indiana,	97,727.00	300,625.00
10,080	Standard Oil Co. of (New Jersey),	123,810.00	575,820.00
4,600	Texas Company,	66,884.00	296,700.00
1,200	Travelers Insurance Company,	103,723.00	87,600.00
2,000	Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.,	58,058.00	250,750.00
2,000	Union Tank Car Company,	49,572.00	61,500.00
2,000	United Fruit Company,	96,252.00	99,000.00
2,500	Westinghouse Electric Corp.,	65,286.00	131,562.00
141,727	Total,	$ 4,550,434.00	$12,251,936.00

Schedule 1
-5-

MARKETABLE SECURITIES
June 30, 1956 (Continued)

Summary	Book Value or Cost	Market Value
United States Government Bonds,.....	$ 510,299.00	$ 496,110.00
Other Bonds,.....	5,149,617.00	5,018,177.00
Preferred Stocks,.....	1,416,104.00	1,467,737.00
Common Stocks,.....	4,550,434.00	12,251,936.00
Total,.....	$11,626,454.00	$19,233,960.00

Schedule 2

PAYMENTS TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND SUNDRY GRANTS

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956

Recipient	Amount of grant	Unexpended balance June 30, 1956
American Council on Education,.....	$ 2,807.24	none
American Friends Service Committee, Incorporated,.....	1,000.00	$ 500.00
Colegio de Mexico,.....	1,000.00	none
Columbia University - Teacher's College,.....	1,000.00	none
Conference Group of United States National Organizations on the United Nations,.....	5,800.00	none
Foreign Policy Association, Incorporated,.....	10,000.00	none
Institut des Relations Internationales,.....	1,000.00	none
National Council for the Social Studies,.....	1,750.00	1,750.00
Societa Italiana per la Organizzazioni Internationales,....	1,000.00	196.14
*Societe d'Etudes Internationales d'Athens,.....	875.00	-
United States Committee for the United Nations,.....	4,000.00	none
University of Kansas City,.....	1,825.00	491.07
University of Louisville,.....	1,825.00	828.17
	$33,882.24	

* No confirmation received to date of this report.

The per square foot rental of this space would be computed after due consideration is given to the location and rates for comparable space. The Metropolitan Educational Television Association and the Carnegie Endowment would presumably enter into a lease agreement.

Whatever the Carnegie Endowment's desire might be with respect to financial assistance, we have already pointed out that there are severe limitations on this score. On the positive side, we have agreed to apply to any installation which you might undertake the same rule which applied to the original group of tenants. This would take the form of an advance of $3.00 per square foot, repayable over a period of approximately ten years. It is conclusive at this time that there can be no direct subsidy from the Carnegie Endowment's working funds. Various other proposals for financial assistance have been discussed by us, but none appear concrete enough to merit inclusion in this letter.

It is understood that should the television studio become a reality in the Carnegie Endowment Building, the Endowment staff members who are responsible for the operation of the International Center's meeting facilities will cooperate in every reasonable way to make these facilities available when required; and to facilitate the studio's use of programs in the Center. Further, should our hopes materialize with respect to the establishment on the ground floor of a World Affairs Service Bureau, the same cooperation will extend to this facility, including the use of the audio-visual theater which is expected to be an integral part of it. Since this unit is only in the blueprint stage, we would plan to consult with you and your engineers concerning the specifics of installation in order to insure that the facilities are consistent for television.

I think not much more can be said at this stage of negotiations, but I know that the President of the Endowment, who is now in Europe, will be pleased to discuss any details with you or other members of your Board. Meanwhile, undoubtedly we shall remain in touch with Mr. Hungerford, resolving questions as they appear.

Sincerely yours,

LESLIE PAFFRATH

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

June 18, 1956

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

We are very pleased to have had made available to us the film of your Arab-Israeli program.

We also plan a showing of the African program later.

This is a thing we want to do more of here at the Carnegie Endowment International Center.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath

enc.

NOTICE OF FILM SHOWING

AT INTERNATIONAL CENTER

The Arab Israeli film on Edward R. Murrow's television series SEE IT NOW will be shown in the Lounge of the Carnegie Endowment International Center on June 25 and 26 from 5:15 to 6:45 p.m.

Tenants of the Endowment building, members of the Endowment staff and guests are cordially invited.

Roger Lyons
Coordinator of Program Events
Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

V.C.
Can't do.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

13 June 1956

Declined 6/18/56
K.O.

Dear Ed:

There are strong indications that the Ninth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, meeting in New Delhi next November, will be asked to adopt a major project on "The Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values." It is likely that this proposal, which will also be discussed by UNESCO's Executive Board in Paris next month, will be adopted in some form. It, therefore, seems highly desirable that views of Americans well qualified in this field be made available to the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, and through it, to the Department of State.

To this end, I have agreed on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to call together a group of some 25 individuals and representatives of organizations with experience and knowledge in various aspects of American-Asian relations to consider possible recommendations. The result of the meeting will be embodied in a report to be made available to the UNESCO Relations Staff of the Department of State for use in preparing for the meetings in Paris and New Delhi.

Because of your interest in, and your contribution to, the field of American-Asian relations, I hope you can attend this meeting. It will be held on 21 June in the Lounge of the Carnegie Endowment's International Center at 345 East 46th Street from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. For those who wish to stay on, there will be a luncheon from 1 to 2 o'clock. Please notify my secretary at OXford 7-3131 whether you can attend the meeting and the luncheon to follow.

I am attaching to this letter an agenda worked out in cooperation with the UNESCO Relations Staff of the Department of State. If you can come, we will send you additional background materials.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph E. Johnson
President

AGENDA FOR MEETING ON "THE MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURAL VALUES."

1. Can we identify the measures that need to be taken both by the Asian nations and the Western nations to bring about a better mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values?

2. What is the significance of these values for understanding and cooperation between Eastern and Western peoples?

3. Which of these measures can an international organization like UNESCO most successfully undertake and which must be left to bilateral action, either governmental or non-governmental?

4. Can we state the objectives of such a project in more concrete terms than those of "international understanding" and "mutual appreciation"?

5. What specific activities should be included in such a major project undertaken by UNESCO?

6. What kind of planning should precede the adoption of such a project?

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

May 23, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing a revised list of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

May I ask that you verify the addresses listed under your name? If we receive no notification of change we shall assume that your name and addresses are listed as you wish them to be.

In the near future we shall send you a printed list of the names and addresses of the Trustees, including officers and committees of the Endowment, and a calendar of meetings.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath
Secretary

enc.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
TRUSTEES' CALENDAR
1956-1957

HONORARY TRUSTEES

Arthur A. Ballantine, New York, N.Y.	
31 Nassau St., Zone 5	Rector 2 - 7000
435 East 52nd St., Zone 22	Plaza 8 - 2244
W. W. Chapin, San Francisco, Cal.	
544 Market Street, Zone 4	Sutter 1 - 1700
2108 Washington Street, Zone 9	West 1 - 7800
George A. Finch, Washington, D.C.	
229 Dupont Circle Bldg., Zone 6	Hudson 3-9355
4000 Virgilia St., Chevy Chase 15, Md.	Oliver 2-3164
Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago, Ill.	
Room 1204, 38 S. Dearborn St., Zone 3	Central 6-7920
1431 Astor Street, Zone 10	Superior 7-3498
James T. Shotwell, President Emeritus, New York, N.Y.	
345 East 46th Street, Zone 17	Oxford 7-3131
257 West 86th Street, Zone 24	Endicott 2-0858
Woodstock, New York	Woodstock 6933
Harper Sibley, Rochester, N.Y.	
100 Hiram Sibley Building, Zone 4	Baker 2828
400 East Avenue, Zone 7	Hamilton 8461
Thomas J. Watson, New York, N.Y.	
590 Madison Avenue, Zone 22	Plaza 3-1900
4 East 75th Street, Zone 21	Butterfield 8-8196

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TRUSTEES

** Dillon Anderson, (*1957) Houston, Texas	
Baker, Botts, Andrews & Shepherd	
Esperson Bldg., Zone 2	Charter 9441
3414 Delmonte Ave., Zone 19	Lynchburg 9507
Wm. Marshall Bullitt, (*1958) Louisville, Ky.	
17th Floor, Kentucky Home Life Bldg.	
Zone 2	Jackson 1144
"Oxmoor," Route 6	Taylor 2126

** On leave of absence

Harvey H. Bundy, (*1957) Boston, Mass.
30 State Street, Zone 9 — Capitol 7-5020
191 Commonwealth Avenue, Zone 16 — Commonwealth 6-3722
Manchester, Massachusetts — Manchester 2

Ben M. Cherrington, (*1957) Denver, Col.
Institute of International Education
1605 Pennsylvania St., Zone 3 — Acoma 1895
631 Vine Street, Zone 6 — Fremont 5651

Margaret Clapp, (*1959) Wellesley, Mass.
Wellesley College — Wellesley 5-0320
735 Washington Street — Wellesley 5-0320

David L. Cole, (*1958) Paterson, N.J.
45 Church Street, Zone 1 — Armory 4-1050
15 Overlook Ave., Zone 4 — Sherwood 2-0266

Lee A. DuBridge, (*1958) Pasadena, Cal.
California Institute of Technology, Zone 4 — Sycamore 6-7121
415 South Hill Ave., Zone 4 — Sycamore 2-6438

Frederick S. Dunn, (*1957) Princeton, N.J.
Center of International Studies
Princeton University — Princeton 1-2300
25 Mercer Street — Princeton 1-5051

Ernest A. Gross, (*1957) New York, N.Y.
63 Wall St., Zone 5 — Whitehall 4-2062
1 West 72nd St., Zone 23 — Schuyler 4-6667

Philip C. Jessup, (*1958) New York, N.Y.
Columbia University, 421 W. 117th St., Zone 27 — University 5-4000
108 East 82nd St., Zone 28 — Regent 7-1571

Joseph E. Johnson, (*1958) New York, N.Y.
345 East 46th St., Zone 17 — Oxford 7-3131
22 Winant Road, Princeton, N.J. — Princeton 1-5836

Milton Katz, (*1958) Cambridge, Mass.
International Legal Studies
Law School of Harvard University, Zone 38 — Kirkland 7-7600
6 Berkeley St., Zone 38 — Kirkland 7-0057

Grayson L. Kirk, (*1959) New York, N.Y.
Columbia University, Zone 27 — University 5-4000
60 Morningside Drive, Zone 27

Edward R. Murrow, (*1959) New York, N.Y.	
485 Madison Avenue, Zone 22	Plaza 1-2345
580 Park Ave., Apt. 10D, Zone 21	Templeton 8-0508
Otto L. Nelson, Jr. (*1957) New York, N.Y.	
51 Madison Avenue, Zone 10	Murray Hill 5-5000
Carter Road at Stony Brook, RFD 2, Princeton, N.J.	Princeton 1-0118-M
James M. Nicely, (*1959) New York, N.Y.	
55 Wall Street, Zone 15	Bowling Green 9-1000
30 East 71st St., Zone 21	Rhinelander 4-6687
O. Frederick Nolde (*1957) Philadelphia, Pa.	
7301 Germantown Avenue, Zone 19	Chestnut Hill 7-5337
7602 East Lane, Zone 18	Chestnut Hill 7-3328
297 4th Ave., New York 10, N.Y.	Oregon 4-5000
Ellmore C. Patterson, (*1957) New York, N.Y.	
23 Wall Street, Zone 8	Hanover 2-2323
Chestnut Ridge Rd., Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	Mt. Kisco 6-5413
David Rockefeller, (*1958) New York, N.Y.	
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Zone 20	Circle 7-3700
146 East 65th Street, Zone 21	Trafalgar 9-8757
W. J. Schieffelin, Jr. (*1958) New York, N.Y.	
16 Cooper Square, Zone 3	Spring 7-1500
1220 Park Avenue, Zone 28	Atwater 9-4541
Whitney North Seymour, (*1959) New York, N.Y.	
120 Broadway, Zone 5	Worth 4-1900
170 Sullivan St., Zone 12	Gramercy 7-2499
George N. Shuster, (*1957) New York, N.Y.	
695 Park Avenue, Zone 21	Trafalgar 9-2100
279 Stamford Ave., Stamford, Conn.	Davis 4-6209
Charles A. Sprague, (*1958) Salem, Oregon	
The Oregon Statesman 280 N. Church St.	Salem 2-2441
425 N. 14th St.	Salem 3-6605
W. W. Waymack, (*1959) Adel, Iowa	
R.F.D. No. 3	Dallas Center 4220

*Term Expires

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

May 4, 1956

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

The special project on World Affairs Education which since September of 1954 has been carried on by Mrs. Singer and Mr. Winslow is the subject of the report attached to this letter.

I think it will be helpful to your understanding of it if I note here that the report is in two parts. The first part consists of a summary of the past work of the project and the second relates to its future, about which a decision must be reached.

The second half of the report has been prepared by Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer, but discussed with the President of the Endowment, who believes it is a manageable plan which, given the complex of factors in the situation, is the most desirable way of continuing the work and thus making future capital of the body of experience which has been acquired by this team.

In view of the need to reach a decision, this second half of the report will undoubtedly be the subject of discussion at the Board meeting next Thursday.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath

enc.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE TRUSTEES

concerning

THE WORLD AFFAIRS EDUCATION PROJECT

(Prepared by Richard S. Winslow and Jeanne Singer)

PART I -- STATUS REPORT

Board of Trustees Meeting
5/10/56

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE TRUSTEES CONCERNING THE WORLD AFFAIRS EDUCATION PROJECT

(Prepared by Richard S. Winslow and Jeanne Singer)

Introductory Note

Part I of this report contains a factual statement of the status of this project with respect to its three main objectives.

Part II presents the rationale and recommendations of Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer concerning the continuation of this type of operational research and development activity, including two alternative forms of possible further participation by the Endowment in this activity.

Part I - Status Report

A. - Accomplishments

Objective 1: Development of specific projects for general community use

The first objective was to develop one or more specific operating projects, methods or ideas, capable of prompt implementation, designed to enlarge citizen information and understanding of world affairs and having substantial value for the greatest possible number of organizations and individuals.

Results:

1. Proposal for a World Affairs Service Bureau

This proposal has now been incorporated in the new and expanded program of the Foreign Policy Association. The Ford Foundation has recently made a substantial grant toward the initiation of the Service Bureau activities and active efforts are under way to round out the funds essential to full execution of the project. This prospect has evoked warm support on the part of leading officials in the State Department, the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, the United Nations and a multitude of civic organizations and agencies, etc.

2. Proposal for UN Press Fellowships

As stated in other reports, the professional journalistic society, Sigma Delta Chi, has officially undertaken, by vote of its National Convention, to sponsor and administer a series of UN press fellowships. This undertaking was a direct result of a specific proposal presented to them by Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer. The Society's officers have asked them to assist in the preparation of the full operating details of the plan suitable for presentation to interested foundations or other sources.

Objective 2: Development of Carnegie Endowment space and facilities

The second objective was to develop ideas, a specific plan or a complete operating program for making the best possible use of the Carnegie Endowment's "International Center" space and facilities on the second floor and, perhaps also, on the first floor.

Results:

1. The Service Bureau on World Affairs will use the unfinished Carnegie Endowment ground-floor space in a manner closely in keeping with Carnegie Endowment objectives, especially with those which led to the construction of the Building and simultaneously meeting a vital need noted by citizen groups, the U.S. Government, the UN and community groups throughout the country.

2. It is highly probable that the above plan will also lead to new uses of the Carnegie Endowment's International Center on the second floor--probably even more directly related to primary Endowment objectives than some of the current uses.

Objective 3: General survey analysis and evaluation of citizen education, understanding and participation in world affairs and the development of practical suggestions for improvements

Results:

Extensive interviews and consultation throughout this period in New York, Washington and across the country have provided the basis for an analysis of needs and opportunities in this field which was outlined in the Preliminary Report of February 1955 and will be summarized in the final report now in preparation.

The specific projects described above are only two out of a great variety of ideas which plainly merit further exploration and elaboration about how to develop the educational potential of the mass media, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for effective citizen education in world affairs.

The survey and analysis have led to a sharpened awareness of an urgent need for the application of imagination and energy to this greatly underdeveloped area.

An appallingly small proportion of citizen interest, leadership talent and funds is devoted to foreign policy and world affairs education and activity, when one compares the importance and urgency of this field with many other fields involving vital but relatively lesser dangers to the general health and welfare of mankind.

Comprehensive short- or long-range planning and coordination of efforts seem to be the general exception on the part of operating agencies as well as major contributors. Criteria for a first-class, many-pronged program have not been established. Economical use of the best of what exists in the way of ideas and know-how is at a very low level.

B. - Further Action Required with Respect to World Affairs Service Bureau

The World Affairs Service Bureau will not be able to start with even minimal effectiveness unless additional funds amounting to at least $60,000 a year for five years are obtained over and above the Ford Foundation grant and other pledges (including the Endowment's).

Even if the indicated minimum sum is raised, the Service Bureau would have to begin without several valuable interlocking services set forth in the initial proposal. In fact, something in the order of $150,000 a year beyond the above minimum figures would be required to come within the bold, productive plan originally recommended, which would also seem to be a more economical investment in the long run.

In view of the above conditions, as well as the Endowment's co-sponsorship responsibilities and substantial interest in having all of its facilities and resources put to the most productive and efficient use:

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE TRUSTEES:

1. Consider how they may use their individual and joint influence to assist the Foreign Policy Association in raising an additional $210,000 a year for 5 years to cover a target budget of $450,000 a year for the Service Bureau and supporting functions in the Foreign Policy Association. (This is, of course, in addition to and separate from the funds the Foreign Policy Association is committed to raise to cover the budget for their own continuing activities.)

2. Reaffirm their approval of proceeding, to complete the work on the ground-floor space for the Service Bureau, with whatever additional pressure is required to complete the space in time to permit the Service Bureau opening to be synchronized with the opening weeks of the 11th General Assembly of the UN in November 1956.

WORLD AFFAIRS EDUCATION PROJECT

PART II -- RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FUTURE OF OPERATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

Part II - Recommendations Concerning Future of Operational Research and Development Activity

A - Background

Extensive research and consultations, combined with current events on the world scene, have led Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer and many others to the conviction that the unique function and methods which have proved so productive during the past 18 months should somehow be continued and further cultivated.

Many highly-placed officials, and experienced operating personnel in governmental, intergovernmental, civic, industrial, educational and news media positions have warmly expressed their sense of the value of this activity as a supplement to their own efforts.

During the past year, Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer have worked upon the generally agreed assumption that the Endowment would not find it possible to continue primary responsibilities in this kind of operational research and development program. They have, therefore, been reviewing and exploring further the general criteria and practical essentials of desirable sponsorship, policy guidance, administrative and financial arrangements for a continuation of this activity, with an aim to preparing recommendations for possible new auspices.

As a result of this pursuit, they have concluded that suitable auspices and other arrangements should:

1. command the confidence and respect of the general community and of governmental and international sources, based upon a record of constructive and well-balanced performance.

2. be of a non-membership, non-partisan and non-profit nature.

3. provide a broader than usual diversification of financial support and advisory guidance.

In considering new types of sponsorship and other organizational arrangements, the most promising possibilities center around the concept of a semi-autonomous affiliation with: a) a non-membership, operating foundation with special interest in international affairs, e.g., Woodrow Wilson Foundation; b) a granting foundation; c) a university (especially one with a graduate school or institute in international affairs). There is reason to believe that at least two organizations in these categories would give serious consideration to sponsoring and guiding this activity. The possibility of a completely independent, non-profit corporation has also been explored.

The view that this activity might well be a semi-autonomous part of the World Affairs Service Bureau or of the regular Foreign Policy Association program has also been considered. There is strong reason to believe, however, that this would not be a sound arrangement, at least in the first year, or until the Service Bureau has been established as a going concern, able to consider additional activities.

While examining new ideas for primary sponsorship and guidance of this activity, consideration has also been given to a possible form of continuing but modified relationship to the Endowment. This point has also been raised by others consulted in the general community, the Government, the UN and the Endowment itself. Virtually all those consulted have expressed the view that the Endowment seems to be, in principle and in purpose, an ideal organization to sponsor and guide just such an impartial, constructive and sensitive public service.

Simultaneous with the course of these recent consultations, other circumstances and thoughts have developed which have now led Mr. Winslow and Mrs. Singer to believe that the interests of the general community, as well as of the Endowment, would best be served by a continuation of close Endowment association with this activity, but in substantially modified form. Two alternative proposals are therefore recommended in an effort to meet the new conditions and opinions which have evolved.

PLAN A

Recommendation for Reorganization under Endowment Sponsorship

An operational research and development project in world affairs education would be established as a semi-autonomous entity under the sponsorship of (or associated with) the Carnegie Endowment, for an initial period not exceeding 12-15 months.

Policy and Management

2-4 Trustees of the Endowment would invite 6-8 other individuals, chosen to provide the variety of talents and points of view required for the purposes of the activity, to serve with them as the Steering Committee of the new project. (Special consideration should be given to having one or more members of the present Informal Advisory Committee included to provide continuity.)

The Steering Committee would appoint a Project Director, to be responsible to this Committee for plans, program, personnel, reporting and general administration.

Participation of the Carnegie Endowment

In addition to the key role of 2-4 Endowment Trustees on the Steering Committee, Endowment participation would include:

1. liaison through an appropriate staff member such as the Coordinator of Special Events or the Secretary

2. an Endowment contribution, preferably not less than $10,000 and with a suggested ceiling of $15,000 which would serve two important purposes: a) as tangible

evidence of Endowment belief in the value of the project as an aid to attracting the necessary additional support; b) provide time to raise the additional funds to cover a minimal initial budget of $60,000.

3. The Endowment would serve as the corporate legal entity to receive and disburse funds, responsibility limited to normal accountant's reports on details of receipts and disbursement.

4. The Endowment would have no further responsibility for the effort to raise additional funds beyond the endorsement implicit in its sponsorship and financial contributions.

5. Endowment participation would include no obligation to operate, sponsor or support any proposals developed as a result of this activity.

Financing

The financing of this project should be as broadly diversified as possible seeking no less than 4 additional contributors, in order to prevent public identification with or preponderant dependence on any one source. The responsibility for raising these funds will be carried by the project staff and Steering Committee in addition to the Project's present Informal Advisory Committee.

Rationale

This plan would have the following advantages:

a) It would assure the most effective launching of the Service Bureau and give greater assurance to the Endowment of maximum return on its substantial long-term investment.

b) It would free the Endowment's President from the time and responsibility required to guide and administer this type of activity.

c) It would make available to the Endowment further specialized assistance in pursuit of new or better ways of making use of some of its physical facilities and other resources, (e.g., the second-floor International Center, the Terrace Lounge) and of such studies as:

   1. the Hoffman-Barrett Project on "The U.S. Public and the UN"
   2. the 1953-54 "Study Group on Problems of Public Information about the UN"
   3. the Howard Wilson Project on "Universities and World Affairs"

d) It would provide more time to consider and decide--in the light of further comprehensive survey work, including appraisal of the Service Bureau's first year of operations--just where this operational research and development service might best fit in the longer run.

PLAN B

Recommendation for Reorganization Under New Sponsorship

If the Endowment's Trustees believe this activity should be continued but prefer that the Endowment play some role short of that defined in Plan A, it is recommended that the Trustees:

1. formally express their satisfaction with accomplishments to date and their confidence in the continuing value of the function.

2. offer their cooperation in efforts to arrange the most desirable sponsorship and support for the continuing activity.

3. indicate their willingness to make a token contribution (in the range of $5,000-15,000)to the support of the continuing function.

4. consider the possibility of asking a member of the Board of Trustees or the staff to serve on the advisory body of any continuing unit that may be established.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

April 30, 1956

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 MadisonAvenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

With this letter I am sending you the several reports relating to subjects which will be included on the agenda of the annual meeting of Trustees to be held on May 10.

The first paper is the agenda for the meeting. The minutes of the last Executive Committee meeting (April 2) and other reports follow in the order of the agenda.

The report of the Committee on Nominations, relating to selection of officers and committee members, is not yet ready to be submitted but will be available before the May 10th meeting.

The schedule of events has been mailed out to you, beginning with the reception on Wednesday, May 9th, at 5:00 p.m. We hope to see you at that time and at the meeting the next day.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath

encls.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Annual Meeting
of the
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
May 10, 1956 - 10:00 a.m.

AGENDA

I. Roll Call

II. Reading of the notice of the meeting

III. Reading of minutes of the regular meeting - December 12, 1955

IV. Election of Officers and Committee Members
Report of Committee on Nominations

V. Report of Officers

A. The President

1. International Organization

2. Universities and World Affairs

3. World Affairs Service Bureau

4. International Center's Facilities
Progress Report

5. Publications

6. Cooperation with Other Organizations

7. James Thomson Shotwell Library

8. Operation of International Center Building

9. Administration

10. European Centre

11. The U.S. Public and the UN

12. Program Planning and Development

13. Other

B. The Treasurer

Report of the Treasurer at the close of business March 31, 1956

VI. Reports of Committees

A. The Executive Committee

B. The Finance Committee

VII. Budget for fiscal year 1956-57

VIII. Miscellaneous business

IX. Calling of next meeting

Board of Trustees Meeting
May 10, 1956

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting
5/10/56

NATIONAL STUDIES ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Editorial work proceeds on the various volumes in the national policy and attitudes series, as the project moves toward its conclusion. The first three volumes -- Denmark, Israel and Switzerland -- will be released in May. The Swedish volume should be published in July, and the Canadian shortly thereafter. The others will follow at intervals through 1956 and at least the first half of 1957. Since all estimates on publication schedules have proven optimistic thus far, it is now unrealistic to expect the project to be completed before then.

This delay, far beyond original expectations, has been a matter of great concern to the staff even though one reason for early publication has been removed with the receding likelihood of a conference on Charter review. The first drafts of a number of the manuscripts were completed as long ago as 1954 and the material is fast becoming dated. The editorial problems have been of such magnitude, however, that it has been impossible to move more rapidly, even with an increased staff. Each manuscript must be checked carefully for factual accuracy, edited for style (which is a difficult and time-consuming task when, as is so often the case, the manuscript has been translated or written by someone whose native language is not English), sent back to the authors for final approval, and then prepared for the printer. Our present hope is that the publication process will proceed at a more rapid pace when several of the problem manuscripts (Japanese, Indian, Turkish, Uruguayan, Yugoslav) are out of the way.

All but six manuscripts are now in hand.* In recent months, two expecially good studies have come in, namely, the Italian and Mexican. As our reviewer for the Italian study remarked, "The Italian volume ... offers a good example of what hard work and conscientious research can do with rather unpromising material." He commended particularly the excellent section on the Italian administration of Somaliland, "which is admirably complete and impartial and offers a wealth of material unfamiliar even to the comparatively well-informed reader."

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* Those still to be completed are the Brazilian, British, Pakistani, USSR, and the two US policy volumes.

The Mexican study has been praised by the members of the International Review Committee as one of the best in the series. Except for a rather mediocre chapter on dependent territories, its treatment of basic issues of international organization is consistently intelligent and well-phrased. It is especially distinguished by a provocative analysis of the Organization of American States as seen from a Mexican point of view. This section is in fact worthy of wider circulation than it will probably receive as part of the book, and we have therefore put the author in touch with the editors of International Organization, where it may appear as a separate article.

In previous reports to the Trustees, we have mentioned some of the contributions the project seems likely to have made, or to make, to an increased understanding of national policy and attitudes toward international organization. One further point which has impressed itself on us as we have worked with the studies deserves mention. This is the inclusion, in most of the manuscripts, of statements in parliament, in the press, and in political party papers on national policy with respect to the United Nations and other international organizations. Many of the groups have done an excellent job of culling through these materials, most of which are unavailable, or certainly not easily available, to scholars in other countries. The presentation of these data, which could be gathered only in the country concerned, constitutes in some cases the most interesting and valuable contribution of the volume. By itself, it would probably justify the original decision to have the studies carried out by the national groups.

The sales picture continues to be an encouraging one. It was reported to the Trustees in December that the Manhattan Publishing Company had received advance orders for 145 complete sets of the series and 1110 additional individual volumes, amounting to approximately $7,000. We were informed in March that these figures had risen to orders for 155 sets and 1470 individual volumes, totalling about $8,500. Our contract provides that promotion expenditures are to be deducted from gross receipts and the balance divided equally between the Company and the Endowment. While it is expected that the Endowment's income from sales will be relatively small, we can look forward to recapturing at least some part of our substantial investment in the project.

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting
5/10/56

UNIVERSITIES AND WORLD AFFAIRS PROGRAM

The project on universities and world affairs is now in its final stage so far as the Endowment's direct operation is concerned. During the project (a) nine colleges and universities cooperated in an exploratory self-survey of their resources and activities bearing on world affairs, (b) over 350 institutions of higher education participated in regional conferences on the topic, and (c) some seventy, widely-scattered colleges and universities, both public and private, completed self-surveys in cooperation with the Endowment.

Chief results of the enterprise appear in the stimulation for international studies and the widespread adjustments and developments in the field which have begun to take place on American campuses. It is fair to say that the program has started a chain of constructive reactions which have influenced and will further influence widely the development of American higher education in a critical stage of its history.

The formal climax of the program appears in a series of eight volumes, analyzing significant phases of university adjustment to world affairs. Two of these volumes were published for the Endowment by the American Council on Education in April 1956. Three others are in finished manuscript form, now being edited. It is expected that all volumes now projected will be in the hands of the printer before the end of the calendar year.

As the universities project, developed by Mr. Wilson in 1950, moves toward a close, members of the Endowment staff have developed increasingly close relations with the Commission on International Relations of the American Council on Education. It is hoped that this Commission, or another appropriate group, with aid from the Endowment and other foundations, can, in the years immediately ahead, continue the stimulation and services on universities and world affairs which the Endowment has begun.

Education for International Understanding

On the initiative of the State Department and the United States National Commission for UNESCO, a small grant was made in late 1955

to the National Council for the Social Studies for preparation of a document which would clarify the objectives in "education for international understanding" at the level of elementary and secondary schools. The document is expected to be useful in the schools and also for program planning both by the National Commission for UNESCO and by UNESCO itself. Despite delay in obtaining further clarification from the initiating agencies, it has been possible to employ a political scientist recommended by the Political Science Association to draft the document. This draft will be reviewed at a conference this spring and then distributed to schools with a request for illustrative materials. The amount of $1750 was transferred from the President's Contingency Fund.

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting
5/10/56

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTER

During the period under review the International Center has continued to pay a unique role in the Endowment's program. As in the past, it has brought non-governmental organizations, governmental organizations and other specialized groups and individuals in touch with the Endowment, its program and its staff. Of similar importance, the general public has been made aware of the Endowment, in large part, through the variety and number of programs presented in the Center.

Exhibits

That the International Center plays a vital role in forwarding the Endowment's general objectives was visually demonstrated recently through two extensive exhibitions - one, on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the other, on President Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal. These were warmly received and applauded by a total of over 75,000 persons. It has been evident from oral comments and letters received that both contributed to greater public understanding regarding their subject matter.

Similarly, other smaller exhibits held during the period under review added their contributions. These included exhibitions of Chilean and Indonesian culture and art, and an exhibition entitled "Plastics in America" which previewed in this country an exhibition to be used by the United States Information Agency's overseas program.

Conferences

The Center's conferences, discussions and seminars continue to set a vigorous pace. Almost daily persons of world prominence arrive at the Center to address or participate in a particular program. Subjects cover a broad range from a forum on higher education to a round table on disarmament and peace. To highlight the Center's international scope it should be noted that during a ninety-day period problems, questions and issues were discussed involving more than 45 foreign countries.

World Affairs Service Bureau

The recent action of the Ford Foundation supporting the World Affairs Service Bureau will be the beginning of another new chapter for the International Center. It may be assumed that the facilities of the Center will, in part, be made available to and utilized by the Service Bureau. At this time it is difficult to determine to what extent, but the Endowment's officers and the officers of the Foreign Policy Association are currently exploring the matter. The staff believes that whatever the outcome of this exploration such joint use will enhance the Center's prestige and will be of mutual benefit to the parties concerned.

Center revenue at the three-quarter mark is somewhat behind last year's receipts. This has been due in large part to the contribution of a month's income when the atomic energy exhibition occupied all of the Center's facilities.

Mr. William Gehron, who has acted as Coordinator of Events in the International Center for several years, has left the Endowment to take a position in Washington as a member of Mr. Stassen's staff. We shall miss his experience and services, and acknowledge with thanks the contribution which he has made in the Endowment's work during these first three years of operation of the International Center.

We have recently added to the staff Mr. Roger Lyons, who fills the vacancy created by Mr. Gehron's resignation. Mr. Lyons has had nineteen years of experience in network and government radio and television. He was associated with the Voice of America as Director of Religious Programing, and as Special Events Officer from 1948 to 1954. More recently he served as radio executive for the National Broadcasting Company's Public Affairs Division, and also as account executive with the Pan American Broadcasting Company. He was attached for a period in 1955 to the production and announcing staff of United Nations Radio.

In addition to the duties of Director of Public Relations and Coordinator of Events for the International Center, it is expected that Mr. Lyons will do important and necessary liaison work with the Foreign Policy Association during this period of planning for the World Affairs Service Bureau, for we recognize the importance of close cooperation between the International Center and this enterprise.

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting
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REPORT ON PUBLICATIONS

During the coming months, publications in the Endowment's two major program areas will begin to appear. It is expected that before the December Meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1956, at least six volumes in the National Policies and Attitudes and five volumes in the Universities and World Affairs series will be published, the first two volumes in the latter series appearing in April and the first three in the former series in May. In addition there will be a volume on Latin America in the United Nations Studies series, a volume on the Economic Commission for Europe, which will be the first of the European prize winning series, an essay "concerning the place and significance of international non-governmental organizations," the Annual Report for 1956-57, and a publications catalogue supplement.

The Endowment's periodical, International Conciliation, continues to afford steady contact between the Endowment and individuals all over the world. Evidence of the usefulness of this publication is constantly received from many different sources. One of the most recent was a report that the majority of contestants for the International Relations Club prize essay used International Conciliation as a major reference source. Subscriptions have been increased by almost a thousand in the past year as a result of the recently completed subscription drive.

International Conciliation

#506, January, "The Jordan River Valley," by Georgiana G. Stevens. It is well known that the Middle East lacks water for power and for the irrigation of its arid soils. In the last forty years mission after mission has gone into the area to study the available water resources and to draw up plans for regional water development. The latest and most ambitious of these efforts is described in this article which traces, against an historical background, the negotiations of Ambassador Eric Johnston which were initiated in 1953. Mrs. Stevens, who has lived and traveled extensively in the Middle East was a member of the Research and Analysis Branch of the Office of Strategic Services and later of the Office of Intelligence Research, United States Department of State.

#507, March, "The Quest for Equality," by Max Sørensen. This article deals with "one of the most powerful political ideas of our time ... the principle of equality." The author analyzes United Nations activities in this field and the limitations and potentialities of such international action. Professor Sørensen has been Chairman of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. He is also a member of the European Committee on Human Rights and the International Labour Organisation's Committee on the Application of International Labour Conventions. He is co-author of "Denmark and the United Nations," a volume in the Endowment's series of National Studies on International Organization.

#508, May, "The Andean Indian Project,"* by Agnese N. Lockwood. This pamphlet will be an analysis of one of the most ambitious and complex of United Nations technical assistance programs. In Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, five international agencies and the three national governments are collaborating in the solution of a problem common to all three countries. The objective is integration of some ten million Bolivians, Ecuadorians, and Peruvians of Indian stock, into the national lives of their countries. These people, who now live sub-normal lives, and who are isolated geographically, as well as economically and culturally, from the remainder of their countrymen, represent for the countries involved a great economic potential. The program hopes to achieve their participation in the life of the national community in order both to improve their own existence, and to increase the economic and social welfare of their respective countries and of Latin America as a whole. The Andean Indian Program is faced in magnified form with all the problems common to any technical assistance program.

#509, September, "Togoland," by James S. Coleman. Scheduled for publication soon after the plebiscite in British Togoland, the article will present a general background to the subject including the different policies and practices of Great Britain and France as Administering Authorities in the region, and a brief sketch of the African political movements affecting the Togolands. The bulk of the study will be devoted to a critical analysis of United Nations action on the Togoland question and the alternatives for

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* This study was made possible by the unique opportunity afforded Mrs. Lockwood, Assistant Editor of International Conciliation, to spend over two months in the Andes with the Deputy Director of the International Labour Organisation in charge of the project and with representatives of the participating agencies and governments. (A brief summary of this trip is attached to the present report on publications.)

its disposition. Also discussed are the major factors and forces operating in the Togolands and the Gold Coast which the author believes will determine the final outcome. Professor Coleman, at present a member of the Department of Political Science at the University of California at Los Angeles, did field research in British and French Togoland under a Fulbright award during 1951-52.

#510, November "Issues Before the Eleventh General Assembly," written by the Endowment's editorial staff. Because it is quite certain that the General Assembly will not meet until after the United States presidential election, the Endowment has scheduled its regular "General Assembly issue" for publication in November this year. It will once again survey the major issues which will be discussed during the session of the General Assembly and the action which might be taken.

National Policies and Attitudes Series. For information on this series, see report on the International Organization program. The first three volumes will be published in May.

Universities and World Affairs. Two of the series' eight volumes, edited by Howard E. Wilson, were published this April.

1. American College Life as Education in World Outlook, by Howard E. Wilson. This first book examines the many informal forces and influences of college life that condition the emotional and intellectual outlook of students toward world affairs, such as libraries, religious centers, college unions, college newspapers, international houses, clubs and student organizations.

2. Foreign Students and Higher Education in the United States, by Cora DuBois. Dr. DuBois analyzes the conscious and unconscious motives that bring foreign students to the United States, the stages of their adjustment while here, and their problems of adaptation on return. The findings are of consequence to all who deal with foreign students or who formulate policies concerning international travel. This volume is jointly sponsored by the Institute for International Education and the Carnegie Endowment.

European Prize Series. For information on this series, see report of the European Centre.

Latin America in the United Nations, by John A. Houston, Chairman of the Department of Political Science, Knox College. Eighth in the United Nations Studies series, the book is concerned with the

contributions of the Latin American states to the drafting of the United Nations Charter and with their subsequent policies and attitudes with regard to such questions as the veto, the peaceful settlement of disputes, human rights, non-self-governing territories, and international law. The author devotes his attention to those areas of particular Latin American interest and attempts to indicate the degree of consensus or divergence among the states on particular issues.

The Greater United Nations, by Bertram Pickard, formerly United Nations liaison officer with Non-Governmental Organizations at Geneva. Ninth in the United Nations Studies series, this essay is a broad survey of the relationships of organizations with the League of Nations and the United Nations. The author, who has devoted most of his life to working with organizations, sketches briefly the evolution of these bodies since 1815, the motivations which have inspired them, the nature of the services they have been called on to render the intergovernmental organizations and their efforts toward concerted action.

Annual Report, 1955-56. This volume will summarize the activities of the Endowment for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1956.

Catalogue of Publications, 1955-56. Since the catalogue, distributed in June 1955, covers a two-year period, the Endowment will issue only a supplement this spring listing changes which have occurred since the catalogue was published.

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SUMMARY OF TRIP MADE BY AGNESE N. LOCKWOOD
TO BOLIVIA, PERU AND ECUADOR

The Andean Indian Mission is a technical assistance programme in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, directed by the ILO and participated in by four other international agencies -- FAO, WHO, UNESCO, and UNTAA. The Mission began its work some three years ago when the three governments asked for help in the integration of their indigenous peoples into the economic and social life of the countries. These people, the "indigenous people" numbering almost 10,000,000 in the three countries, live, for the most part, on the alti-plano, a "high plain," which lies between the two mountain ranges of the Andes, at an altitude of 2500-4000 meters. These people, mostly direct descendants of the Incas and their captive nations, isolated geographically and culturally from the rest of the people, live totally unproductive lives in terms of their participation in the national life and economy of the countries.

At present the Mission has in operation 6 projects, (3 in Peru, 2 in Bolivia, and 1 in Ecuador), and hopes to start three more in 1956 (2 more in Bolivia, and 1 in Ecuador). These projects range from those which are purely agricultural -- the testing of seeds for grasses in the marshy northern end of Lake Titicaca, with the ultimate aim of having year-round forage which could lead to the establishment of dairy herds, and meat production, to several centers set up in isolated Indian communities for the purpose of giving vocational and basic agricultural training to some of the young people as well as instilling in the whole community, through social workers and sanitary engineers, rudimentary concepts of sanitation, community life, child care, and home economics. Perhaps the most complicated of the projects is that in Cotoca, Bolivia, which involves a comprehensive program of work in agriculture and community development, as well as the more arduous and demanding job of resettling in the rich land east of the Andes, selected migrants from the alti-plano, both miners and poor herdsmen and farmers.

The Deputy-Director of the ILO, Jef Rens, consented in the fall of 1955 to my accompanying him and the representatives of the participating specialized agencies, on a two-month survey trip of the Andean Indian Mission projects. I left New York on 19 December for Lima, and there worked until the 28th in the files of the regional office of the ILO, where all the records on the Mission are housed. Once the ILO had decided I should go, nothing was withheld from me, and I had free access to all the files.

On 28 December we went to Cuzco which is at an altitude of 11,000 feet, to become acclimated and ready for the high altitudes and strenuous days ahead. On 2 January we moved on to the west side of Lake Titicaca, to Puno, where we met with Rens, several other Mission people, the experts of the projects in Peru, and the representatives of the specialized agencies and the Peruvian Government who were to travel with us. More than a week was spent in Puno, in discussions, and on field trips to the 3 project sites, north and south of Puno, along the Lake.

On the 12th of January we took the overnight steamer across Lake Titicaca to Guaqui, Peru, and then traveled by truck some 20 kilometers to the Mission project at Pillapi, a place that prior to the Agrarian Reform of 1952 was one of the largest haciendas in Bolivia. After 2 days at Pillapi, it became evident that the Mission was faced with particularly difficult problems in Bolivia, because of the country being still in an unsettled state with its uncompleted agrarian reform. Many meetings were held at Pillapi, and immediately thereafter at La Paz, meetings at which the experts of the project spoke frankly of the difficulties involved in operating such a program.

On January 16th we moved southeast from La Paz to Oruro, traveling in a near-defunct auto carril provided us by the Bolivian Government. At this time we were 17, not including the driver and his helper, having acquired two additional FAO representatives, and several of the experts from the Bolivian projects. The object of the trip to Oruro, and later in the week, to Potosi, was to examine several places being thought of as possible project sites, for an expansion of the programme desired by the Bolivian Government. A week later we returned to La Paz, on the 24th of January, just to touch home base, and were off the following day, on a DC 3, formerly the President's, piloted by a Bolivian army aviator, to Santa Cruz, 3 hours' flight east of La Paz into the rich under-populated lowlands region east of the Andes, where the Mission has its migration project at Cotoca. On January 30th we were back in La Paz, and a week of meetings took place -- actually all of which were part of a program-planning session for the entire program in Bolivia. Concurrently with these meetings of the representatives of the specialized agencies, the Resident Representative of TAB, in Bolivia, visiting TAB people from New York, and the experts from the various Bolivian projects, the ILO directing heads of the Mission and chosen specialized agency people were having short conferences with the government ministries on the same subject. It seemed to me that most of the questions which were in dispute, at least among the various participating agencies, were threshed out over the inevitable common dinner table, both before and during their discussions in the meetings.

From La Paz, I went back to Lima, where I again consulted the Lima ILO files, and talked with the regional heads of all the various participating agencies, as well as other organizations such as UNICEF, and Point IV, that have programs in both Bolivia and Peru. All this time, although I was not in such direct contact with the agency representatives as I had been traveling with them, I still saw a great deal of all of them, and found out each day about the governmental conferences that were being held at that time concerning the Peruvian program. On February 11th I flew alone to Quito, Ecuador, and stayed there a week, seeing a great deal of the ILO representative and the Resident Representative of TAB in Ecuador, both of whom were good enough to take me around the country in their respective cars, showing me the sites, both actual and potential, of specialized agency projects and those of the Andean Mission. The Mission has in Quito, a year-old project, the object of which has been the production, under the guidance of a qualified fabric expert, of hand woven rugs, wall hangings and other fabrics using pre-Colombian designs. The question of where the market for these items lies, the number of Ecuadorians who can be incorporated into this work, the potential help the labor of these people will give to the economic situation of the country, are all questions that have no answers at the moment. The Mission hopes to start, in 1956, a community development program south of Quito, the potential site of which I visited with the ILO representative.

Throughout the entire trip I received the most cordial and kind treatment at the hands of all the specialized agency representatives, once they understood that I was not there to spread bad publicity about their failures, but was interested solely in the development, operation and thinking that lie behind the programme. I think that one of the functions the Endowment can serve, if we publish a piece on this programme, is that of intermediary between the agencies. The agency people have great trouble talking to each other frankly, even when on mission, because of the representatives' instructions, and because of basic agency philosophy, and practice. If our publication can point out the agency differences in approach and can suggest possible means for the partial conciliation of these views, a programme, which of necessity involves the cooperation of technically qualified people right across the board, the Andean Indian Mission might draw some benefit, and some guide lines might be given the specialized agencies from a source other than those immediately involved.

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COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Since the last report to the Trustees in December, Endowment staff members have been engaged - to an even greater extent than usual - in a variety of activities involving both national and international non-governmental organizations.

Conference Group

The vitality of this connecting link between the several United States national organizations concerned with the United Nations is being felt increasingly. The regular membership is growing, bringing the total to 66 as of 1 April 1956. Of even more significance, a new class of "Associate Membership" was voted in February, carrying with it financial obligations and all privileges except the vote and the right to hold office. Associate Membership will be open to industrial and other organizations which are not qualified for regular membership. This indication, however slight in itself, of the growing interest of industry in the United Nations may be significant.

The December meeting was addressed by The Hon. Harold Stassen on "Disarmament: the Post-Geneva Outlook." The Jauuary meeting was addressed by the Secretary of State with ninety minutes of frank off-the-record exposition of his views on current problems in United States foreign policy. The February meeting was given over to a panel discussion on the "Impact on the United Nations of the Sixteen New Members." At the annual meeting in April, Mr. O. Frederick Nolde, a representative on the Conference Group of the International Commission of the World Council of Churches, gave an address, "The New Umbrella," which was characterized by Dr. Shotwell as "brilliant." At this meeting, William G. Avirett completed a two-year term as Chairman and was elected a member-at-large of the Executive Committee. His successor as Chairman is Mrs. Oscar Ruebhausen of the League of Women Voters of the U.S.A.

U. S. Committee for the UN

The project for a World Affairs Service Bureau included a proposal which would set up a permanent staff for the U.S. Committee in

the Bureau, if the Committee agreed. This arrangement was expected to lighten the burden of fund raising for the Committee, and to resolve, at least to that extent, an area of existing confusion and conflict which hampers educational efforts toward a better understanding of the United Nations. Unfortunately the Ford grant to the Foreign Policy Association did not make adequate provision for such a "special events" program within the Bureau, and the relationship of the U.S. Committee to the Service Bureau is, therefore, still to be worked out.

International NGO's

Since the conclusion of the Sixth General Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations in Geneva last summer, the most interesting development has been the initiation of special briefing sessions by the UN Secretariat for representatives of consultative NGO's. This development grew out of the concern of the Conference over the fact that new representatives - and even experienced representatives - often lost time and effectiveness through ignorance of the best channels and methods for useful consultation. It is hoped that periodic briefing sessions will provide an opportunity for discussion with the Secretariat of practical measures of implementation and of problems which hamper relations between NGO's and the UN. Anne Winslow is serving as Second Vice-President of the Conference.

International Relations Clubs

As the months go by, the absorption of the IRC's into the expanding activities of the Foreign Policy Association becomes more and more an accomplished fact. The 1956 Convention of AIRC was held in Philadelphia in April with a post-Convention session at the Endowment's International Center. The three-year commitment to the Foreign Policy Association of $10,000 a year, of which an average of slightly more than $5,000 a year was made possible by the gift of Mr. David Rockefeller, will end in June 1957.

Other Activities

In addition to the above organizations, members of the staff have also participated in the activities of many others including the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the Council on Foreign Relations, the International Commission of the American Council on Education, the Columbia University Seminar on Peace, the World Peace Foundation, the Institute of International Education, and the American Library Association. Contact with educational institutions

has been maintained through service on boards of trustees and as consultants, as well as through Howard E. Wilson's activities in the National Education Association. Staff members have been asked to address a variety of audiences on international affairs, to serve on committees and to make informal suggestions to groups and individuals. The location and impact of the new building has led to increasing demands on the staff and the increased contact has led in turn to a wider experience which can be brought to staff decisions.

Of particular significance has been the continuing activity of the President of the Endowment in the unofficial international discussions which were initiated by H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands. Another significant event, a successful Franco-American Conference which had to be postponed last fall because of the exigencies of French politics, was held at Arden House in March, sponsored by the World Peace Foundation with the collaboration of the Carnegie Endowment.

Early in March, the Endowment sponsored a conference at Arden House in connection with the citizenship program of Teachers College, Columbia University, which has been financed by the Carnegie Corporation. The object was to devise "student participation" projects in the hitherto neglected international field to supplement the successful "laboratory suggestions" which the program had previously devised for the domestic field. The new projects will be included in a revised manual for teachers to be distributed in the late spring.

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JAMES THOMSON SHOTWELL LIBRARY

Reference and Information Service

Since last summer when authorization was given to offer reference service and to circulate books to other organizations in the building, attendance in the Library has increased fourfold, and now the daily use takes more than the full time of staff. The principal users are still Endowment staff members, with the Foreign Policy Association, International Labour Organisation, American Association for the United Nations, and International Social Service among the most regular users.

Book Acquisition is still on a selective basis. Only essential reference books and books useful to program interests are purchased or acquired free as review copies for the Select List of Recent Acquisitions.

Periodicals are among the most frequently called for items and routine staff routing schedules are maintained for a large number of them. Besides the Endowment staff, the personnel of the International Labour Organisation office makes great use of periodicals, especially of foreign language series.

Cataloging procedures have been refined, and there is a complete author record of all books and periodicals which are received.

Vertical Files prove to be the most useful single source for current information. They are a treasury of organizational reports, pamphlets, pictures, clippings, etc., and are in constant use for reference. They are also one of the major sources of materials for the Foreign Policy Association Pamphlet Advisory Service.

Select List of Recent Acquisitions has recently been included as a budget item providing for its continuation and regular issuance three times a year. It is now supplemented by a weekly, unannotated list of certain book acquisitions. This latter list is circulated only to Endowment staff and directors of organizations in the Endowment building.

World Affairs Book Fair was held in November. Since reporting on the Fair in December, it is a pleasure to note that all of the books

displayed at the Fair were purchased by the Asia Foundation and given by the Foundation as a joint gift with the Endowment to the universities of India. They are to be publicly displayed for some six weeks this spring at the University of Delhi, after which they will be dispersed to appropriate libraries in India.

The Future Plans of the Library are being studied in the light of the development of the World Affairs Service Bureau, and its increased values seem to be assured by consideration of use of the Library's service potential in the activities of the Bureau, particularly in supplying information to the reference center program, the requests for information expected by mail, and as an advisory service for persons doing intensive research in international affairs.

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Board of Trustees Meeting
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OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL CENTER BUILDING

Since the date of the last report, the situation regarding tenant organizations determined not to be tax exempt by the Tax Commission of the City of New York has changed as follows:

International Labour Organisation (Room 1000 - 5173 sq. ft.)

The sum of $15,223.31 has been paid to the Endowment representing the estimated share of real estate taxes chargeable to the space from June 1st, 1953, to December 31st, 1955. It is believed that this tenant will pay its share of future real estate taxes as they become due. However, of greater interest is the fact that the New York State Legislature has passed a bill, now signed by the Governor, which will exempt the International Labour Organisation from real estate taxes.

Jane Addams Peace Association (Room 609 - 443 sq. ft.)

Efforts are being made by this tenant organization to have its tax status reviewed in the hope and expectation that a favorable new ruling will be procured. The Endowment has accordingly postponed the date by which the tenant must vacate, if such a new ruling is not first procured, to 1 October 1956 and, in consideration of such extension, the tenant has paid the Endowment $606.76 representing the estimated share of real estate taxes chargeable to the space for the period of one year.

Film Council of America (Room 718 - 198 sq. ft.)

This organization vacated the premises on December 15th, 1955, and the space was rented from December 16th, 1955, to the International Social Service which occupies other space on the same floor. It should be noted that there was no loss of rental in this shift, a circumstance for which the Endowment is grateful to the good work of its real estate agent.

International Film Foundation (Room 915 - 1587 sq. ft.)

This organization vacated the premises on January 24th, 1956, and the space was temporarily occupied by the Foreign Policy Association beginning January 25th, 1956. The more permanent re-renting of this space is complicated by the fact that the original lease was made jointly to the International Film Foundation and to the Educational Film Library Association, and the latter organization continues to occupy a portion of the space. Negotiations are under way with other tenant organizations to take over the portion of the space occupied by the International Film Foundation, but it will probably be necessary to extend the public corridor and make other changes in order that separate entrances to the divided space may be created. The Endowment has suffered a loss of several months' rent in this instance because of the rather sudden departure of International Film Foundation and also by reason of the fact that the space will be costly to re-design for other tenants who are considering it. It is the first instance of rent loss since the building was occupied almost three years ago, other than the ground floor which has been held for special purposes.

World Medical Association (Room 615 - 3746 sq. ft.)

It is understood that this tenant organization has leased space in a building now under construction which is expected to be ready for occupancy within a month or so. Efforts to procure full payment from the tenant in lieu of real estate taxes incurred by the Endowment because of the tenant's continued occupancy of the space have been unsuccessful, but counsel does not recommend commencement of eviction proceedings because of the probability that the court would grant reasonable extensions of time to permit the tenant to move directly into the new building. On 3 April 1956 the Endowment accepted, although reluctantly, a settlement offered by the Board of Trustees of World Medical Association in the amount of $1,170.36, in place of the sum of $3,000 in real estate taxes. In this matter we were guided by advice of counsel.

The annual audit of building operations by accountants Harris, Kerr, Forster & Company for the year ended 31 December 1955 has been completed and, as anticipated, shows an increase in operating costs over the preceding year due to an increase in the union wage

scale and also due to repair costs which are to be expected now that the builder's guarantee has expired on most items of equipment. The increase to be passed on to the tenant organizations as additional rent amounts to $6,537.17, but it is the opinion of the managing agent, Braislin, Porter & Wheelock, Inc., that collection of the amount will not present any problem (except possibly in the case of the few tenants who vacated because of the adverse tax ruling), particularly in view of the fact that for the preceding year a refund of $14,196.50 was made. The operating deficit during 1955 was $38,828.39, $3,828.39 more than budgeted. The full amount has been transferred to the Building Operating Account, which had a balance on 10 April, 1956 of $174,797.21.

Copies of the audits of building operations by Harris, Kerr, Forster & Company have been distributed by mail to the Trustees.

Now that some space is available, we face the task of allocating it to a few tenants on the large waiting list of applicants. The Endowment and representative of Braislin, Porter & Wheelock are in touch with each other concerning this matter.

A corollary to this problem is planning to accommodate the future World Affairs Service Bureau, the offices of which will probably be located on the second floor. Concerning this matter, the Endowment's officers are working closely with representatives of the Foreign Policy Association.

The firm of Braislin, Porter & Wheelock continues to serve the Endowment with skill and constant attention to the Endowment's interests, for which we are appreciative.

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ADMINISTRATION

With respect to administrative matters, the Trustees are respectfully referred to the report submitted last December which contained data relating to basic administration of the Endowment, much of which still pertains. Since that time we have been further concerned with three matters.

The first of these has been an effort to extend the employees' health benefit program to provide a greater degree of security in the face of expenses resulting from medical services. The staff is now considering the adoption of two plans: Group Health Insurance (GHI) or Health Insurance Plan (HIP). Selection of either of these plans will mean an increase in the cost of premiums for both employer and employees. We shall welcome the advice of the Board concerning the proportion which it is proper for the Endowment to assume.

The second matter about which we have been concerned, and to which we have devoted a great deal of thought and time is a comprehensive salary review, a summary of which follows.

The President and the Secretary completed last February a review of the Endowment's entire salary scale and inaugurated certain salary increases which seemed to be called for. Consideration was given to prevailing salary rates in New York City whenever our jobs were comparable with those listed in such standard wage surveys as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Office Management Association, and the National Industrial Conference Board. We strove also for internal consistency as between job and job within the Endowment. We took into account both the length of service and the performance of the individual, as well as his whole wage history since joining the staff.

On the professional level, this study resulted in immediate or retroactive increases to seven incumbents totaling $4,500; prospective increases to four people totaling $2,300; and one case referred to the Trustees for determination. Thus a total of eleven of our twenty-six professionals either have received or will receive increases totaling $6,800 per year, ignoring the one case referred to the Trustees. This payroll rise of $6,800 amounts to 3.5% of our previous professional payroll of $191,780.

Eight of our nineteen clerical staff members received increases

totaling $2,400 per year. This amounts, purely by coincidence, to exactly the same percentage increase in payroll as for the professional staff, namely, 3.5%. The total previous clerical payroll was $67,750.

Professional and clerical increases combined amounted to $9,200 per year or, again, 3.5% of the total previous annual payroll of $259,530.

We are now engaged in working out a new plan for the periodic review of all Endowment salaries. This will probably include, inter alia, the establishment of rate ranges for all, or almost all, jobs and the fixing of rates of progression from the minimum to the maximum.

As an important corollary to this review, we have had under serious consideration the adoption of a cost-of-living formula designed to offset changes, either up or down, in the retail price level as measured by the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

We should like the guidance of the Trustees in this matter, and should they agree with the suggestion in principle we shall ask for their authorization to work out the details. We might point out now, however, that it is a simple matter to choose a formula which, while reasonably sensitive, will not result in frequent and trifling changes in salary figures.

Thirdly, the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse & Co. has reviewed the Endowment's accounting methods at our request. While finding our procedures generally satisfactory, they made a number of recommendations for improved or simplified procedure. Some of these have been carried out; others are under consideration.

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EUROPEAN CENTRE

The last report to the Trustees indicated that the European Centre had found its bearings and had consolidated its position in Geneva. It sought to assess the advantages and drawbacks of the new location. Now, these questions appear to be merely of historical interest; this report will be frankly oriented towards the future.

Interstate Conflicts Project. (See also Report on Program Planning.)

The last few months have been largely devoted to program planning and development. In December, work started on the study of the Saar Conflict. Professor Jacques Freymond, with the assistance of Mme Steinert, has already made considerable headway and has elaborated a method which could be applied to future cases. This pilot study was actually far enough advanced to enable Jacques Freymond to make a detailed description of his proposed methodology at a meeting of the staff in New York, early in March. His presence was invaluable in discussions concerning proposals for a general Endowment program on interstate conflicts.

John Goormaghtigh was in New York during these meetings and in the course of which an outline of this project was prepared and submitted to the Program Committee, on March 15th. The first stage of this proposed study would be focused on Europe and the European office would serve as a centralizing agency.

At the end of March, the Consultative Committee on the Saar study met in Geneva. This group composed of experts on the question from France and Germany, as well as from other neighbouring countries, discussed the provisional conclusions and the techniques applied so far. The Director of the study gathered from this meeting not only much valuable information, but also the satisfaction of knowing that his work met with the approval of this group of experts.

Woodrow Wilson Centennial.

Towards the end of June the European Centre, in collaboration with the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, is organizing a two days' ceremony to commemorate the Woodrow Wilson

Centennial. Professor Jean-Baptiste Duroselle has agreed to lecture on Woodrow Wilson's concept of international affairs, and it is hoped that Sir Harold Nicolson will talk on Woodrow Wilson and the evolution of diplomatic method.

Conference on the Teaching of International Law.

In August a meeting of international lawyers will be held in Geneva to discuss recent developments in the teaching of international law in the United States and in Europe. The Endowment is sponsoring and financing this meeting. Professor Charles de Visscher will be in the chair, and Philip Jessup will be attending from the United States.

Prizes in International Organization.

As last year, the European Centre will give a prize to an outstanding book and a manuscript in the field of international organization. Announcements have been widely distributed throughout Europe. A very satisfactory arrangement has been reached with Stevens and Sons in London, concerning the publication of winning entries. Last year's first prize in the manuscript section: "Economic Cooperation in Europe," by David Wightman, will be off the press during the fall.

Geneva Round Table on International Affairs.

As reported in December, the Round Table organized with moderate means, has been widely appreciated in Geneva. It has continued its general sessions, as well as special discussions on the Policy Making Role of International Secretariats. Since January, speakers have been: Dr. van Heuven Goedhart, High Commissioner for Refugees; Duncan Wood, head of the Quaker Center in Geneva; Mrs. Dorothy Pickles, from London; and Dr. E. de Vries, of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

National Policies and Attitudes Project.

This program is drawing to a close, at least as far as the Europeam Centre is concerned. Most of the national studies have been submitted or are in the process of completion. Close contacts are maintained with Professor Bourquin, who is preparing one of the summary volumes.

Relations with the Institutes of International Affairs.

The European Centre has continued to maintain close touch with the Institutes of International Affairs. A mimeographed document has been prepared bringing up to date the book: "Institutes of International Affairs," published by the Endowment in 1953.

Other Activities.

The Director took an active part in organizing the Franco-American conference, which was held at Arden House from March 2 to 6, and which he attended as an observer. He spent the two following weeks in New York, when he was able to confer with the staff on future program, as well as on administrative matters pertaining to the European Centre. On his way over, he spent a couple of days in Toronto, where he visited the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the University. In January, he went to Brussels, London and Paris, on Endowment business.

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting
5/10/56

THE U.S. PUBLIC AND THE U.N.

In June of 1955, Dr. Saul K. Padover took over the direction, and the Carnegie Endowment the administration, of the project, "The U.S. Public and the U.N." The project inherited a plan of action developed by the Hoffman-Barrett Steering Committee in a preliminary survey, which had met periodically for the previous year. The Steering Committee had recommended that a series of research and action programs be carried out for the purpose of discovering the extent of knowledge and comprehension of the U.N. in the United States, and ways of increasing that knowledge and comprehension. The first months of the project were spent sifting these recommendations to select the ones which promised to be most fruitful in terms of leading to practical conclusions and recommendations to groups interested in this field, and those proposals which had intrinsic research value.

A general outline of those plans, and their current status, follows:

Study of Leaders.

The Steering Committee, the Project Director, staff and consultants, reviewed the existing research in the field and came to the conclusion that studies of cross-sections of the general public on attitudes and opinions about world affairs and the U.N. provided enough information so that there was no need to duplicate them. For example, the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, in its compilation and interpretation of such studies for the Endowment's national policy and attitudes study project, had reported that the extent of knowledge of the U.N. on the part of the general public was confined to those urgent questions of peace and war which periodically fill the newspapers, but that other U.N. activities and functions did not actively engage the interest of the public. In addition, while support for the U.N. had remained consistently high during the 10 years of its existence, this support was not characterized by a great deal of activity on behalf of the U.N. -- it was more an apathetic, token support. However, many recent studies, by Lazarsfeld and others, had revealed the crucial role of the community leader, who, seeking out information from the mass and other specialized media, carries the message to the groups with which he works through means of his personal and/or official influence. It was, therefore, decided that this study would concentrate upon opinion leaders, their attitudes, level of activity, knowledge of U.N., influence, and the process by which they become involved in active work on behalf of world affairs and the U.N.

Elmo Roper and Associates, and International Research Associates, contracted to do the study of leaders. The study design includes a "first-wave" interview of leaders, an information program, and a re-test, or "second-wave" interview to determine changes of attitudes or level of information, and the reasons for such change. A total of 1,000 leaders have been interviewed in six cities -- two experimental cities, one special experimental city, one city in which a shortened information program will take place, and two control cities. The two organizations have asked that the names of these cities not be circulated until their interviewing is completed, lest the results be damaged. Suffice to say that they are all middle-sized cities lying in the South, Midwest, and Northwest parts of the country.

The Information Program.

George Beebe, who is experienced in community organization, was hired to set up the information program through contacts with local organizations. In the two experimental cities, local groups have agreed to sponsor activities on world affairs and the U.N.: a U.N. workshop, a prominent U.N. speaker, distribution of literature, and other methods through which to focus attention on the U.N. A local reporter-observer has been hired in the cities to record every activity which relates to the U.N. during the period of the special program. This information will be used in writing the questionnaire for the "second-wave" of interviewing, in order to determine in which events the leaders have participated and in which way they have been influenced.

Reportage, or The Case Study Method.

In addition to the survey research technique, it was decided that a good reporter, using the method of the informal interview, could provide valuable information on the climate of opinion toward world affairs and the U.N. in some selected cities throughout the U.S. Such reporters were hired, and they include men of such calibre as Samuel Lubell and Herbert Harris. Mr. Lubell has completed his reporter-survey of Los Angeles, and his report is expected soon. Mr. Harris has covered Raleigh and Boston, and will soon go West to report on Muncie, Indiana, and Billings, Montana. Another newspaper man, Mr. Albert Bergeron of Rochester, will report on Binghamton, N.Y.

It will be seen that in selecting the cities for study, an attempt was made to get representation of major geographical areas, small towns, industrial towns, and towns known to have unique phenomena in relation to the U.N. amd world affairs. There is a bias toward cities of middle size, since it was considered that leadership relations in great cities would be too complicated for us to trace out and digest in the amount

of time available to us. The geographic areas represented are the South, the West Coast, the Northwest, the Midwest, the East Coast, and New England.

Nation-wide Newspaper Sample.

Another problem which faces those interested in getting information about the U.N. to the general public is its treatment in the national press. Editors tend to print only news dealing with crises; only a small percentage of the material on human rights, technical assistance, refugee problems, and the many other U.N. functions, finds its way into print. In order to establish this percentage precisely, it was decided to do a content analysis of a sample of newspapers throughout the United States. The purpose will be to compare the percentage of U.N. news to that of stories on international affairs in general, and to compare also the total percentage of U.N. and of world affairs news to the total newspaper space available. The Research Division of the School of Journalism of the University of Minnesota has contracted to do this job. They are qualified by having done many studies in this field, including the International Press Institute study on the Flow of the News. A recent meeting with a representative of the Research Division established the specific research lines which this study will take. This study will fit in with the leadership studies in that samplings will be taken before, during, and after the period in which the information program is being carried on in the experimental cities.

The U.N. as a Source of Information on Itself.

The U.N. Department of Public Information has facilities which are among the best in the world for the immediate dissemination of news; it has extensive background materials, and an adequate number of staff members in the Department. It should operate as a prime source of news on international events. With the approval of the Secretary-General, and of the officials of the DPI, John Hohenberg of the Department of Journalism of Columbia University is currently holding a series of interviews with members of the press corps attached to the DPI in order to evaluate the U.N. as a source of news. His report will emphasize both the effective side of the DPI's work, and those services which might be extended or improved for the sake of better news coverage.

As a supplemental study, Mr. Beebe, when he is not engaged in his other work, is making a study of DPI operations from the administrative point of view. He is interviewing persons at all levels of DPI work, in all departments. This study also has the approval of the Secretary-General. Reports on both studies will be presented to the latter for his use.

Other Plans.

In order to complete our picture of the dissemination of information and news on the U.N., we should like to do an evaluation of the work of Non-Governmental Organizations in this field. This study is still in the planning stages, but we believe we have developed a workable though modest approach to this problem. Through a study of a few large, effective organizations, representing different sections or interests of the population, we should like to find out what the common problems and obstacles are which these organizations face. We hope that our resources enable us to do this job, for we should like to see systematic information become available to groups working in this field.

Work on all these studies is currently progressing well. Most of the organizations and individuals will have their reports in by June; the Minnesota Research Division cannot finish until July. We hope then to integrate all reports to give a complete picture from start to finish of information, attitude, interest, and activity regarding the U.N.: from the DPI as a source of news; to the newspapers who publish stories on it; to the organizations who do work for it; to the leaders who become interested supporters and/or opposers of what the U.N. stands for. We believe our work on leaders will provide new insights for the social sciences; and that our findings on action programs and news dissemination will be valuable for those groups who wish to make their work more effective.

Sometime early in the summer the Steering Committee will meet to get the full overall reports and to decide what to do with the findings. Until that time, it has been agreed to make nothing public without the express approval of the Administrator and the Steering Committee.

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting
5/10/56

PROGRAM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

This report to the Trustees, for the period since the last meeting on December 12, 1955, covers progress which has been made in developing the program of case studies on interstate conflict and includes a specific proposal, approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting on April 2, 1956, for the next steps to carry that program into the Endowment's fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1956. The report also covers progress to implement the decision of the Trustees to institute for the year 1956-57 the post of Carnegie Endowment Visiting Research Scholar. Finally, this report includes a new proposal, also approved by the Executive Committee, to cooperate in the new fiscal year in holding a Working Conference of Executives of Intergovernmental Organizations on Problems of International Administration.

Case Studies in Interstate Conflict

At its meeting on November 2, 1955, the Executive Committee decided that the Endowment should proceed with plans for a program of case studies in interstate conflict to go forward in the Endowment's fiscal year beginning July 1, 1956. At that time, the Executive Committee authorized the initiation in Europe of a pilot study of the Saar conflict and the preparation of memoranda by selected individuals as a guide to the alternative possibilities available. These plans were reported to the Trustees at the meeting on December 12, 1955.

Memoranda by the following have been prepared and are in hand: Professor Quincy Wright, Professor Karl W. Deutsch, Professor A.J.P. Taylor, Professor Edgar Furniss, Jr. and Dr. Ithiel de Sola Pool. Copies are available for members of the Executive Committee, and the Trustees.

The pilot project on the Saar was launched toward the end of 1955. Progress has been rapid and promising. With the assistance of a very competent research assistant, Professor Freymond, Director of the Institut de Hautes Etudes Internationales in Geneva, has been able to sketch the main outlines of the conflict since 1945 and is on the way to identifying for further study the key turning points in the evolution of the conflict. He has brought to the study a great intellectual vigor and research acumen. Operating under rigid self-established timetables, Professor Freymond has been able to cover ground at a remarkable pace. As he proceeds, he will have the assistance of an advisory committee comprising the following carefully selected European scholars with special interest in the Saar: Dr. J. Barents, University of Amsterdam; Dr. Stephane Bernard, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Brussels; Professor Jean-Baptiste Duroselle, University of the Saar; Professor Alfred Grosser, Sorbonne; Professor Dr. Fritz Hellwig, Frankfurt-am-Main; Professor Dr. Eberhard Menzel, University of Kiel; Mrs. Dorothy Pickles, well-known authority on France, whose works have been published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Middlesex; and Professor Mario Toscano, Rome.

Professor Freymond came to New York early in March and gave an exhilarating progress report to the staff. The progress he was able to report, particularly concerning the methods which he had worked out in studying the Saar conflict, has renewed the staff's confidence that a series of case studies of interstate conflicts will be both feasible and rewarding. This judgment is confirmed by the wide consultations which have been held both here and in Europe. It is now proposed that the first stage of the full program of case studies should be launched in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1956.

This proposal was considered by the members of the Program Committee who attended the meeting on March 15, 1956. They approved its submission for consideration and action by the Executive Committee.

Much time and careful study, since the meeting of the Trustees in December 1955, have been given to the problem of organizing such a series of case studies. Essentially, it appeared that two broad alternative approaches were possible, namely, to attempt initially to formulate a framework of criteria for accumulating data or of hypotheses to be tested in the case studies, or a more pragmatic effort molded by the individual character of the cases selected and leading only later to the formulation of hypotheses based on the cases. It is now proposed, after much deliberation, to proceed by the second approach, that is to carry on research which is essentially pragmatic, responding to the individual nature of the cases, with the object of accumulating the greatest possible insight into the evolution of the individual cases and the influences and factors which determine their development. The study of individual cases in this way will constitute a first stage of a long-range program.

At the end of the first stage, when all of the case studies have been completed, there would be in hand a body of accumulated insights into the nature of conflict situations which should be useful to government and international officials who deal with conflicts, and which should also stimulate much thought and research among scholars in the field and provide useful materials for teachers of international relations. The raw materials gathered in the case studies will be invaluable in the training of future diplomats and statesmen. Even in the case of the Saar, about which there is an abundancy of written material, there exists no compilation of data focused on the actual conflict.

The results of the first stage should also make possible the formulation of key questions about the nature of international conflicts in general which would serve as the focus for research in the second stage of the program. These key questions should not be identified until the first stage has been completed. It is proposed, however, that the program should go on to a second stage devoted to the careful study of the key questions revealed as a result of the first.

Although the research in the first stage will be essentially pragmatic and tailored to the individual nature of the cases to be studied, every effort will be made to ensure the maximum possible comparability by having a common sequence of steps to be followed (as explained below) in carrying forward the research.

In selecting the initial cases to be studied, the staff was guided by the following considerations:

(a) All the cases to be studied, at least initially, should fall in the period 1945 to the present, although some may have earlier roots. For one thing, contemporary cases are obviously immediately related to problems of war and peace today and tomorrow. Secondly, a common time period for all the cases introduces an element of relative homogeneity in the environment in which the cases developed. If one studies pre-1939 cases together with post-1945 cases, one has to deal with two essentially different world settings. It may be desirable at some point to introduce earlier cases to illuminate the changes which take place in time, but it is believed that it is wiser to begin with cases of roughly the same vintage. Thirdly, the study of contemporary cases permits the more effective introduction of newer techniques of social science investigation and allows greater intimacy with the emotional and intellectual atmosphere which so largely conditions the evolution of cases.

(b) Important cases should be studied where possible. We recognize that an organization with the Endowment's purposes should focus as well as it can on the main issues affecting war and peace.

(c) The cases chosen should lend themselves to study. This means varying things in different circumstances and no absolutely satisfactory standards are possible. Nevertheless, it is possible to select cases for which documents and other materials are available in areas which are accessible.

(d) For practical reasons, the study of cases has to go forward in phases determined by the availability of resources. An attempt therefore should be made to cluster cases so that the effort

can be physically concentrated in each phase and so that some, at least, of the important variables can be relatively homogeneous. This approach has the added advantage that it will enable experience to be accumulated so that subsequent stages may involve cases more difficult to study and also to permit convenient transition points for appraisal of the results and the methods.

With these considerations in mind, it is proposed that the first cases to be studied should involve Western European powers, solely or in conjuction with others. The first group should be confined to cases in the general area of Europe, the Mediterranean and the Near East to which European nations are parties. This has the advantage of supplying a bridge from the study of European cases to the study of those involving other continents in the next phase of the program. Subsequently it would be important to study cases involving the world behind the Iron Curtain. It is the strong belief of the staff, however, that such cases can best be studied after considerable experience has been accumulated.

Therefore, it is proposed that the Endowment launch case studies as soon as possible after July 1, 1956 of the following cases:

The Franco-German conflict over the Saar (already underway);

The Italo-Yugoslav dispute over Trieste;

The conflicts between France and Morocco and Tunisia;

The Anglo-Egyptian conflicts over Suez and the Sudan;

The Anglo-Greek-Turkish conflict over Cyprus.

This selection of cases offers the following advantages: There are two pairs of cases involving the same power, the United Kingdom in one pair, France in the other. This should permit considerable economy of operation and transfer of experience, and might result in important contrasts in the behavior of a country in different conflict situations. Secondly, all the areas concerned are accessible. The Cyprus and Saar cases in particular and the Moroccan-Tunisian cases provide opportunities to observe on-going situations.

Alternative choices are in mind since the actual carrying out of the case studies will depend upon the availability of appropriate personnel.

The method to be used in studying these cases is being worked out in the pilot project on the Saar. In brief, it involves the following elements:

(a) While a common framework of steps to be taken will be applied to all the cases, the kinds of information sought and the methods to be used in seeking them will be determined by the cases themselves;

(b) The plan in each case should involve rigid time-tables for the successive steps to be followed, beginning with a rapid survey (taking three months in the Saar pilot project) of the historical evolution of the case. The time-tables and rapid initial survey will not only allow the studies to be completed in a reasonable period but will also stimulate the identification of essentials and concentration on them;

(c) The first step in each case should be the description, relying heavily on graphic methods as used in the Saar pilot study, of the main contours of the case for the period being studied, the identification of the main actions and statements of the parties and of the influences on them of internal and external events and pressures;

(d) As a result of the preliminary survey, the important turning points in the evolution of the conflict can be identified;

(e) The turning points should then be intensively studied by all necessary and available means, including new social science techniques.

Each study should be under the direction of a study director, who need not be, and probably should not be, especially experienced with respect to the particular dispute. He should obviously be an individual, like Professor Freymond, with general experience in the field of international affairs, some general knowledge of the area concerned, considerable energy and perception concerning research problems. He should devote up to half his time to the project during the first steps, and perhaps more of his time at the final stage of writing. He should have two full time research assistants with highly developed language and other knowledge of the two conflicting parties. (In the case of the Saar study, one research assistant was possible because of the particular nature of the case and the availability of a competent Saaroise. It does not seem probable that a similar person will be available for other cases.) In addition, the director of each study should be able to employ experts for short periods to carry out needed research of various kinds, and to undertake larger scale studies involving the intensive application of

social science methods, such as opinion surveys and analyses, content analysis, intensive interviewing, and so forth.

Professor Freymond should be employed as a general consultant to share with other study directors the experience he has acquired in the Saar pilot project and to help ensure that the framework which he has established is followed consistently. The director of each study would have an advisory group of competent experts to criticize and assess the work as it proceeds. Another important element should be to provide adequate opportunity for the directors themselves periodically to exchange insights and experience.

On the basis of the experience in carrying out the Saar pilot project, it is estimated that the proposed cases can be carried on at a cost of $25,000 to $30,000 each over a two-year period. That means an average annual budget of around $75,000 for five cases, plus provision for travel and consultation with the consultant and among the various study directors and for a sizeable contingency fund to be used flexibly to supplement the individual case study budgets. A budget for the first year's operation is attached. The total amount requested is $75,000.*

The present program envisages a minimum time span, under optimum circumstances, of from four to five years. This would allow studies of approximately fifteen cases and would set aside only one year for the second stage of appraising the case studies, carrying out further research and formulating conclusions. The range of studies envisaged or the time span could, of course, be substantially modified if the first results were sufficiently promising to attract financial or other cooperation from outside sources.

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* It is expected that about $6000 to $8000 of this sum will comprise an unexpended balance from the 1955-56 budget for the Saar pilot project.

Carnegie Visiting Research Scholarship

In pursuance of the Trustees decision at the Board's meeting on December 12, 1955, Professor Quincy Wright was asked whether he could assume the post of Carnegie Endowment Visiting Research Scholar in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1956. He accepted the invitation and is expected to assume residence at the Endowment for a 12-month period beginning in September 1956.

A budget for this project is attached. The amount requested is $16,~~133.34~~ 200.00.

Arrangements have been undertaken and virtually concluded for Professor Wright to give a seminar on "The Study of International Conflict," which will be open to participation by registered graduate students at Columbia University, Fordham University, the New School for Social Research, and New York University. The seminar will be held in the Carnegie Endowment Center. The twelve carefully chosen student participants will receive scholastic credit in their respective institutions. This is the first time, in the staff's knowledge, that such a cooperative relationship involving universities in the metropolitan area has been possible. The Endowment's initiative was warmly welcomed by the participating institutions who seem to believe that Professor Wright's presence in New York provides a specially valuable opportunity for their students to be exposed to his guidance.

Working Conference of Executives of Intergovernmental Organizations on Problems of International Administration

For several years, the staff has been exploring the possibility of having for the officials of intergovernmental organizations a residential seminar which would permit them to consider the special problems of their institutions in an atmosphere which would be conducive to reflection and mutual stimulation. Although the staff does not feel that a long term commitment to such a project is feasible at this time, a welcome opportunity to test the validity of the concept has arisen in the form of a proposal that the Endowment cooperate with the World Federation for Mental Health in holding an experimental Working Conference of Executives of Intergovernmental Organizations on Problems of International Administration to take place in Europe in February 1957.

This proposal was considered by the members of the Program Committee who were present at the meeting on March 15. They approved the submission of this proposal to the Executive Committee for consideration and action.

This proposal reflects a coincidence between the Endowment's interest in such a seminar and the concern which the World Federation for Mental Health has also shown in this problem for some time. In 1951, the World Federation for Mental Health held a highly successful one-day meeting of intergovernmental officials to explore the field in a preliminary fashion. Dr. John Rees, Director of the Federation, who would be prepared to serve as Chairman of the conference, could contribute to it from broad experience with related problems. This includes war time

duties as consulting psychiatrist to the British army on matters pertaining to selection of officers and other personnel, morale, and inter-Allied relations.

The participants would be a dozen to fifteen responsible officers of international organizations together with four or five specially qualified scientists as consultants. The international organizations invited to participate would include the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and European regional organizations. The headquarters of the ILO, WHO, UNESCO, and of the Economic Commission for Europe have tentatively indicated a willingness to send staff members at the level of division head or bureau chief to participate in such a conference in duty status at the expense of their organization. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has expressed a favorable interest and it is hoped that a United Nations staff member will be sent from Headquarters on the same terms. Only if such support is forthcoming from the intergovernmental organizations would the conference be held.

The conference would be expected to explore such questions as the selection and conduct of supervisors; relations between headquarters and the field; relations with delegates; conflicts between international and national loyalties; the function and potentialities of inter-service training; barriers of race, religion, language and tradition; and problems of tenure, promotions and salaries. Such an exchange of views would help to identify the problems more sharply and permit a preliminary examination of them. It might also contribute, in some small measure, to strengthening the bonds of common concern among international organizations and thus to increase inter-agency understanding.

Whether or not the proposed conference will germinate serious interest in further exchanges of views it is impossible, at this stage, to predict. What it will do is to provide an opportunity for participants to discuss among themselves the value of such meetings and to explore what further steps, if any, they might usefully take.

The budget for this project is attached. The amount requested is $6000.

BUDGET

CASE STUDIES IN INTERSTATE CONFLICT

Saar Case Study (to completion) (detailed budget attached)	$ 17,300.00
Four case studies, first year at $12,500 (estimated)	45,000.00
Reserve for research	8,000.00
Conferences and travel	4,200.00
Contingencies	500.00
Total	$ 75,000.00

BUDGET

Case Study on the Saar

Director of Studies	$ 3,250.	
Research Assistant (Mme Steinert)	4,000.	
Secretarial Assistance (For the Director of Studies)	750.	
Travel Expenses: Director of Studies and Assistant	2,000.	
Expenses of Advisory Group: Travel and other	800.	
Further research	3,500.	
Mimeographing, reproduction of documents, postage	500.	
Reserve	2,500.	
Total		$17,300.

BUDGET

CARNEGIE VISITING RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP*

Salary for Professor Wright		$ 11,700.00
Secretary		3,500.00
Travel and contingencies		1,000.00
	Total	$ 16,200.00

* This budget covers the ten months from September 1956 - June 1957. The budget for the fiscal year 1957-58 will have to make provision for the final two months of a twelve-month commitment.

BUDGET

WORKING CONFERENCE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

A residential conference running from Monday through the following Sunday (7 days) would, it is estimated, involve the costs listed below in the tentative draft budget, in addition to the services contributed by the Endowment's European office and the Federation's headquarters:

Four consultants		
Travel, average $150.	$ 600.00	
Honoraria @ $50. per day	1400.00	
Living costs @ $15. per day	420.00	
Conference secretary for management of conference before and during meeting; secretarial assistance; general administrative and management expenses:	2500.00	
Entertainment of officials above their official travel and living allowances	250.00	
Miscellaneous, cables, telephone, etc.:	430.00	
Contingencies:	400.00	
Total		$6000.00

It may be assumed that the average cost to an international agency of sending a bureau chief for a week of duty plus per diem allowance and travel cost will be $450 to $500 per person.

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* It is assumed that the consultants will be selected either from individuals resident or visiting in Europe at the time of the conference.

Confidential

Board of Trustees Meeting
5/10/56

IMPLICATIONS OF ENLARGED UN MEMBERSHIP

When the General Assembly at its last session decided to admit 16 new members to the organization, it was apparent that the implications of this act would be widespread and considerable. The extent of its repercussions and the modifications or adaptations which might be required in the procedure and structure of the UN were not so easily foreseen in the light of existing knowledge. From many sources, evidence accumulated that the Endowment could usefully contribute to the process of absorbing these new nations without undue friction, delay and confusion by undertaking the analysis of the basic issues and of possible implications of the various courses of action. It was very clear that an independent agency such as the Endowment could study these problems with greater objectivity and greater freedom than the Secretariat itself or any single delegation.

Since such a study was so clearly consistent with the Endowment's interests and could be accomplished by using resources which had already been appropriated by the Trustees for the same general purposes, the President, after consultation with several of the Trustees, decided that the project could be launched without formal approval of the Board. A project outline was prepared and criticized by many informed people. The Endowment's decision to undertake such a study

has been widely welcomed and considerable cooperation has been forthcoming from the UN Secretariat and from various delegations.

The study is now underway and has been divided into two parts for purposes of convenience. A memorandum on the implications of new members for the functioning and structure of the General Assembly and the Councils is being prepared by Professor Eric Stein of the University of Michigan, who was until recently in the Office of United Nations Political Affairs in the Department of State. The second part on the Secretariat and the budget is being prepared by Professor Walter Sharp of Yale University. Both memoranda will be completed this spring so that they may have the greatest usefulness. The intention is to circulate them in mimeographed form to delegations, Secretariat officials, and a few specially interested scholars. The question of further distribution in another form will not be decided until the memoranda are in hand and their wider usefulness can be ascertained.

Confidential

Ninety-ninth Meeting Volume 45

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
(Incorporated, New York, 1929-30)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF MEETING

April 2, 1956.

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The Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace met on Monday, April 2, 1956, at 3:30 p.m., in the terrace-lounge of the Carnegie Endowment International Center, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, New York, pursuant to due notice.

The following members, constituting a quorum, were present:

Harvey H. Bundy, Chairman
Ernest A. Gross
O. Frederick Nolde
Joseph E. Johnson, ex officio

Grayson L. Kirk and David Rockefeller had informed the Secretary that they regretted being unable to attend because of other business.

Also present were George R. Thomson, Assistant Treasurer, and the following staff members of the Carnegie Endowment: William G. Avirett, George P. Bryan, Lawrence S. Finkelstein; Charles J. Mann, Saul K. Padover, Leslie Paffrath, E. B. Sayre and Anne Winslow.

Mr. Bundy presided. The minutes of the meeting were kept by Mr. Paffrath, Secretary of the Endowment.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The President stated that staff progress reports on the

several aspects of the Endowment's program would be distributed in advance of the annual meeting of the Board.

He referred to the publication recently of Dr. Shotwell's latest work, "The United States in History," a copy of which is being sent by Dr. Shotwell to each Trustee.

International Organization

Reference was made to a new project to study the significance of the recent admission of new members to the United Nations. The two principal segments of this project, administrative and political, are being undertaken respectively by Walter Sharp of Yale University and Eric Stein of the University of Michigan Law School.

The President reported that the first three volumes of the project dealing with national policies and attitudes on the United Nations would appear in May and a fourth by June. In response to a question from a member of the Committee, the President confirmed that a number of the volumes would be distributed in time to be helpful to discussions in the United Nations General Assembly in the late fall.

On the recommendation of the President, on motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to assign to the Egyptian Society of International Law unexpended balances from the grant made to them for the national study on international organization, for whatever purpose may, in his judgment, be appropriate.

Universities and World Affairs

The President reported that the Endowment hopes to see publica-

tion of the first three volumes of this series during April, with the other volumes to follow in 1956 and 1957.

International Center

The President referred to continued activity in the International Center during the past months. He spoke of the recent resignation of William J. Gehron and of the appointment of his successor, Roger Lyons. An announcement of this change in staff is being circulated rather widely among Endowment contacts.

Operation of the Building

At the request of the President, the Committee approved the transfer of $3,823.39 from the President's Contingency Fund to the Building Operating Account, with an explanation that this was necessary to meet the additional deficit during the year 1955 resulting from an increase in the cost of building operation.

Brief reference was made to the several tenant organizations which had left the building following an adverse ruling from the City Tax Commission affecting their tax-exempt status. Reference was made in particular to World Medical Association, which had remained in the building notwithstanding formal notice to leave. Its continued occupancy had made the Endowment liable for new taxes in the amount of $3,000. The Endowment's real estate advisers were notified that the Board of Trustees of World Medical Association had declined to recognize as valid the decision of the City Tax Commission and would therefore not agree to compensate the Endowment for taxes in the amount of $3,000. In

lieu of these taxes they had approved offering a "settlement" of a month's rent, or $1,170.36. On advice of counsel the Endowment had chosen not to enter into litigation with the World Medical Association and had accepted the "settlement." The Executive Committee expressed its regret that one of the tenant organizations had not respected the terms of its lease with the Endowment, but approved the action of the Endowment's officers in settling the matter.

The President presented to the meeting figures showing the amount of cash now on hand and estimates of cash in the Building Operating Account of the Endowment. He stated that such accumulation of cash had resulted from a tax refund from the City of New York in the amount of $88,000 for the tax year 1954-55 and also as a result of non-cash charges, such as depreciation. The President pointed out that cash in the Building Operating Account was considerably in excess of the Endowment's cash requirements for the operation of the Endowment's building. The President stated that it was desirable to authorize the President and the Treasurer in their discretion to invest from time to time excess cash in the Building Operating Account of the Endowment in government securities.

After discussion, on motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the President and Treasurer be, and they hereby are, authorized to invest, by and with the advice of the Finance Committee, such amounts of cash in the Building Operating Account of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as from time to time they may deem advisable in obligations of the United States Government, and to hold such securities in the Building Operating Account.

The President also stated that consideration had been given to the financing of finishing the unfinished portion of the first floor, including additional bank loans or mortgages. He stated that after consultation with the Treasurer and with counsel the best way of financing the work appeared to be to use, in addition to balances in the Building Fund Account, such excess cash as might be available in the Building Operating Account. He pointed out that to some extent such excess cash resulted from depreciation charges which now exceeded the amortization requirements under the mortgage with The Equitable Life Assurance Society. He said that detailed figures would be prepared to show to what extent the excess depreciation now being accumulated would have to be used in the future to take care of amortization payments when the depreciation charges became insufficient to cover such payments and that, when the detailed figures were available, recommendations would be submitted to appropriate means of allocating funds to meet future amortization payments. He proposed that the Executive Committee recommend to the Board of Trustees that the funds required for the finishing of the first floor, estimated to be approximately $175,000, be drawn from the Endowment's Building Fund and Building Operating Accounts.

After discussion, upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereby recommends to the Board of Trustees that the funds necessary for the finishing of the first floor of the building of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at 46th Street and United Nations Plaza, New York City, now estimated at between $150,000 and $175,000,

be raised through the use of (a) such excess cash or investments as may remain in the Building Fund Account after the payment of outstanding obligations and (b) excess cash or investments as may from time to time exist in the Endowment's Building Operating Account.

Reference was made to counsel's report of a tentative offer from the City Tax Commission to settle the matter of back taxes, including the tax years commencing July 1, 1950 and ending June 30, 1953, with a payment to the Endowment of approximately $25,000. The Executive Committee authorized the Endowment's officers to act upon counsel's recommendation that this offer be accepted.

Following an oral report on the publication of International Conciliation, there was discussion concerning this periodical. In addition to questions relating to cost and circulation, it was recommended that the editorial staff explore adding a sub-title which would give the publication a broader connotation. Among the suggestions offered were International Conciliation - The Carnegie Endowment Journal and International Conciliation - Carnegie Endowment Journal of World Affairs. The President agreed that the subject would be pursued seriously and a report made.

Cooperation with Other Organizations

On the President's recommendation, upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to make a grant of $2,000 from unexpended income balances, for the general program purposes of the United States Committee for the United Nations.

It was understood that this grant is being made at this time but is in fulfillment of the Endowment's pledge for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1956.

The President reported a grant of $2,600 from the President's Contingency Fund, to be made to the Conference Group of U.S. National Organizations on the U.N., to enable it to continue its Service Bureau until July 1, 1956.

The U.S. Public and the U.N.

The President stated that since the last meetings of the Executive Committee and the Trustees careful attention had been given to the points about which concern had been expressed by members of the Board. With respect to progress, the first wave of surveys has been completed, with the second to be concluded at the end of May. Two individuals are currently in the field on reporting assignments. A study of press groups attached to the United Nations is proceeding satisfactorily. A progress report will be submitted prior to the May meeting of the Board.

World Affairs Service Bureau

The President reported that the Ford Foundation Trustees had considered the Foreign Policy Association's proposal at its March meeting. A total of $400,000 a year for five years had been approved for the Foreign Policy Association's over-all program, including field activities; this as a continuation of an earlier grant made by the Fund for Adult Education. In addition, up to $750,000 was voted for operation of the World Affairs Service Bureau for a five-year period, but

with the understanding that the Foreign Policy Association will obtain matching funds in the same amount.

The President explained that the Endowment's officers felt they could now proceed to convert the ground floor space for use by the World Affairs Service Bureau. A member of the Committee stressed the need in the building for an auditorium larger than the one now included as part of the second floor facilities. He and the other members of the Committee were assured that this is a primary consideration in drawing up the plans. Following discussion, the Executive Committee approved the decision to complete this space, at an estimated cost of $150,000 to $175,000, and particularly to make the entire area of approximately 11,000 square feet usable in the expectation that the activities of the Service Bureau would expand during the next few years.

Program Planning and Development

The President referred to a written report on Case Studies in Interstate Conflicts which had been approved by the Program Committee. There was general discussion concerning the selection of situations which might be the object of future study. It was stated that if the Endowment embarked on this program it should be prepared to support it for a period of approximately five years. There was general agreement that the project should continue to be developed.

Administration

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

Resolved, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to make such transfers of uncommitted

balances within the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 as in his judgment will bring about more effective accomplishment of the Endowment's program, so long as such transfers are for projects already approved by the Board of Trustees.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

Resolved, That the officers of the Endowment be, and hereby are, authorized to open with the Chase Manhattan Bank, United Nations Plaza Branch, an additional savings account to serve as a depository for accrued funds intended to defray the cost of depreciation and maintenance in the Carnegie Endowment's European Centre, in Geneva, and that there shall be transferred to that account funds which in future are allocated from general income for this purpose.

Reference was made to the comprehensive salary review, as a result of which a number of staff salary increases had been made. The Chairman stated that this is a matter on which the Executive Committee relies on the administrative judgment of the President with respect to what may be necessary to meet competitive conditions and compensate staff members equitably.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

In the absence of Mr. Rockefeller, the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Thomson, reported expenditures to be well within established budget limits.

He presented two reports of the auditors on the finances of the building, copies of which will be circulated to all Trustees. He also presented a report of the auditors following examination of the European Centre in Geneva by the firm of Price Waterhouse & Company. This report, which is available to all Trustees desiring to see it,

had made a number of recommendations bearing on changes in accounting and administrative procedure, all of which are being acted upon.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That an additional account be opened with the Chase Manhattan Bank, United Nations Plaza Branch, as a depository of General Income funds for the Endowment; that such account be designated Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Payroll Account, and that funds deposited therein shall be subject to withdrawal or charge by checks signed singly by the President, or by the Secretary, or by the Assistant Treasurer;
>
> Resolved further, That such sums as the Treasurer may determine be withdrawn from the General Income funds on deposit with the Chase Manhattan Bank, by regular check requiring two signatures, and deposited in the Imprest Payroll Account, and that further, a replacement check be drawn at semi-monthly intervals on the General Income Account for the net amount of each payroll to restore the Payroll Account to its imprest balance.

Upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, it was

> Resolved, That the resolution of the Board of Trustees of May 5, 1949, concerning the receiving and disbursing of funds be amended to read, "with the exception that checks up to and including $50.00 shall require only one of the designated signatures. All checks over the amount of $50.00 will continue to require two authorized signers."

Proposed Budget for 1956-57

Copies of the proposed budget had been submitted to members of the Committee prior to the meeting. Following brief discussion, it was the unanimous sense of the meeting that the document be

recommended to the Board of Trustees for favorable action at the annual meeting on May 10.

The Chairman then asked the Committee to meet in executive session.

Respectfully submitted,

Leslie Paffrath, Secretary

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

New York, N. Y.

-:-:-

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

at
the Close of Business March 31, 1956

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BALANCE SHEET

March 31, 1956

ASSETS

GENERAL FUND			
Cash in bank and on hand		$ 284,203	
Accounts Receivable		28,382	
Travel Advances		3,003	
Advances and Deposits for Publications		11,157	
Accrued Interest Receivable		151	
		$ 326,896	
Furniture and Equipment (at cost)	$ 108,206		
Less: Reserve for repairs and replacement	12,494	95,712	
Fund for Repairs and Replacement of Furniture and Equipment:			
Cash in savings accounts		12,494(a)	
			$ 435,102
BUILDING FUND			
Construction:			
Cash in Bank		73,606	
International Center Building, New York (at cost):			
Land	$ 768,760		
Building	3,905,206		
Tenants' Alterations	304,627		
Furniture and Equipment	23,857		
		5,002,450	
		$5,076,056	
Operations:			
Cash in Bank		174,797	
			5,250,853
ENDOWMENT FUND			
Cash in bank and transit		$ 12,273	
United States Government Bonds	$ 710,299		
Corporate Bonds	4,924,181		
Preferred Stocks	1,416,104		
Common Stocks	4,551,067		
		11,601,651	
			$11,613,924
			$17,299,879

(a) While expenditures for Furniture and Equipment are carried on the books at cost, a reserve in the form of a sinking fund has been established to cover the repair and replacement of such items.

BALANCE SHEET

March 31, 1956

LIABILITIES

GENERAL FUND			
Accounts Payable		$ 5,017	
Income Expended for Furniture and Equipment		108,206	
Unexpended Income Balances:			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910	$268,083		
The Ford Foundation Grants	53,796		
		321,879	
			$ 435,102
BUILDING FUND			
Construction:			
Bank Loan Payable		$ 125,000	
Mortgage Payable		3,000,000	
Income Expended for International Center Building		1,877,450	
		$ 5,002,450	
Unexpended Income Balance		73,606	
		$ 5,076,056	
Operations:			
Unexpended Income Balance		174,797	
			5,250,853
ENDOWMENT FUND			
Original Principal		$10,000,000	
Special Trust Fund		45,939(a)	
Realized Net Gain on Investments		1,567,985	
			11,613,924
			$17,299,879

(a) Funds received upon dissolution of the American Association for International Conciliation and added to Endowment Fund under resolution of Board of Trustees, December 11, 1944.

GENERAL FUND
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES
For the period July 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

INCOME			
Interest and Dividends from investments	$433,070		
Less: Amortization of bond premiums	1,953	$431,117	
Rental Income - International Center facilities		10,020	
Sales of International Conciliation		3,932	
Sales of other Endowment publications		319	
Miscellaneous receipts		347	
		$445,735	
Grants			
The Ford Foundation:			
de Bilderberg Successor Conferences	$ 7,454		
"Public Opinion and the UN"	50,000	57,454	
Donations			
From Mr. David Rockefeller:			
World Affairs Education and Related Activities	$ 24,762		
From Others:			
de Bilderberg Successor Conferences	11,500	36,262	
TOTAL INCOME			$539,451
EXPENDITURES			
Program		$344,730	
President's Office		22,242	
Rent and Maintenance of Offices		50,276	
Annuity, Insurance and Retirement Payments		28,094	
Administration		53,058	
International Center Building - Development of Ground Floor		195	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			$498,595
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES			$ 40,856
UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCES, July 1, 1955			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910		$196,708	
The Ford Foundation Grants		83,523	
		$280,231	
Refunds on payments made in prior years		792	
			281,023
UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCES, March 31, 1956			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910		$268,083	
The Ford Foundation Grants		53,796	
			$321,879

BUILDING FUND

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES, AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

For the Period July 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

INCOME		
Stock dividend allocations	$51,585	
Loss from sale of investments	(318)	
Dividends from investments	260	
Reimbursement of mortgage expenses and leasing commissions advanced to Building Operating Account	71,851	
TOTAL INCOME		$123,378
EXPENDITURES		
Architect's and engineer's fees	$45,000	
Electrical equipment	890	
Installment on loan	62,500	
		$108,390
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES		$ 14,988
UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCE, July 1, 1955		58,618
UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCE, March 31, 1956		$ 73,606

BUILDING FUND
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

From July 14, 1949 to March 31, 1956

RECEIPTS				
Sale of Washington property (net)			$ 504,957	
Sale of Washington Library			75,000	
Stock dividend allocations			642,917	
Interest and gain from Building Fund investments			35,950	
From General Fund			704,595 (a)	
TOTAL RECEIPTS				$1,963,419
EXPENDITURES (Capitalized)				
Purchase of land		$ 692,512		
Taxes, legal fees, and other costs re: acquisition of land		76,248	$ 768,760	
Building construction and tenant alterations		$4,024,128		
Architect's and engineer's fees		214,526		
Legal fees		12,665		
Real estate consultant		28,341		
Insurance		7,982		
Interest during construction		63,331		
Miscellaneous		20,732		
		$4,371,705		
Less: Tenants' payments		161,872		
		$4,209,833		
Furniture and equipment		23,857 (b)		
			4,233,690	
			$5,002,450	
Less: Advances under Building Loan Agreement		$3,000,000		
Bank Loan	$500,000			
Repayments	375,000	125,000	3,125,000	
			$1,877,450	
OTHER EXPENDITURES				
Kitchen equipment, Int'l Center		$ 11,800		
Miscellaneous		563	12,363	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				1,889,813
BALANCE, March 31, 1956				$ 73,606

(a) Includes the expenditure from General Fund for purchase of land before the Building Fund was established on the Endowment's books.

(b) Represents furniture in Building lobby, and public space, also additional elevator equipment.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

	Fiscal Year Budget as Approved May 5, 1955	Increase (Decrease) to Mar. 31, 1956	Expenditures to Mar. 31, 1956	Unexpended Balance Mar. 31, 1956
PROGRAM (54.8% expended)				
International Center				
Staff direction and assistance	$ 9,580		$ 7,427	$ 2,153
Rent and Maintenance:				
Rent.....	25,000		20,216	4,784
Electricity.....	3,250		2,543	707
Salaries and special services	11,210		6,153	5,057
Cleaning, supplies, repairs...	2,500		1,334	1,166
Painting.....	1,245		35	1,210
Depreciation, Replacement of Furniture and Equipment...	4,000		283	3,717
New Equipment.....	1,000		247	753
Sundries.....	1,000		68	932
Special Program Events, Exhibits, Etc.	4,000	4,500(b)	6,100	2,400
Promotion of International Center Use.....	1,000		342	658
International Organization				
Staff direction and assistance	16,250		13,088	3,162
Research and Editorial:				
Special editor, assistant, and other services.....	17,090		13,104	3,986
Study on United States Policy	3,000		3,179	(179)
Criticism and commentaries..	5,500(a)	(550)	750	4,200
Concluding volumes.....	10,600(a)	(387)	7,519	2,694
Publications and Reports:				
Mimeographing.....	9,500		4,896	4,604
Printing and distribution...	47,950	8,035(b)	---	55,985
Public Opinion about the UN.	3,000	(670)	1,205	1,125
Payments to Other Organizations:				
Subsidies to cooperating groups	3,000		2,240	760
Extension of Program.....	5,450(a)		1,875	3,575
Conferences, Meetings, Travel.	2,500		654	1,846
Experimentation in Opinion Surveys	5,000(a)		---	5,000
Experimentation in public discussion and Education.....	5,000(a)		---	5,000
Contingencies.....	2,500		1,042	1,458
Education in World Affairs				
Staff direction and assistance	10,800		4,363	6,437
Research and Editorial:				
Authors' Honoraria.....	3,833		1,000	2,833
Research assistance and expense	4,035	(477)	949	2,609
Editorial Expense.....	3,500		281	3,219
Publications and Reports:				
Printing Topical Volumes....	24,000		724	23,276
Promotion and Distribution..	1,000		---	1,000
Format and Design Consultant	500		---	500
Education for Intl. Understanding	---	1,750(c)	1,750	---
Conferences, Meetings, Travel:				
Consultant's Travel.....	1,000		244	756
Staff Travel.....	1,000		34	966

(a) Applicable to the Ford Foundation grant.
(b) Authorized by Executive Committee, Nov. 2, 1955
(c) Transferred from President's Contingency Fund.

	Fiscal Year Budget as Approved May 5,1955	Increase (Decrease) to Mar. 31, 1956	Expenditures to Mar.31,1956	Unexpended Balance Mar.31,1956
Communication				
Staff direction and assistance	$15,630		$11,904	$ 3,726
Cooperation with other Organizations:				
Association Int'l.Relations Clubs.....	10,000(a)		10,000	---
Conference Group of N. G. O's	2,000	$ 3,800(b)	3,200	2,600
International N.G.O.'s.....	250		---	250
U.S.Committee for the U.N...	2,000	2,000(g)	2,000	2,000
Representation.....	3,000	250(b)	2,520	730
Publications:				
Editorial and Promotion Staff	25,430		20,649	4,781
International Conciliation..	13,950	2,000(c)	12,539	3,411
Annual Report.....	3,000		1,919	1,081
Other Publications:				
French Edition, General Assembly Issue.....	2,500		1,775	725
Publications List.....	1,300		1,333	(33)
U.N.Action and Studies....	3,000	2,135(c)	616	4,519
European Centre Publications	2,500		---	2,500
Promotion and Distribution....	7,200		5,443	1,757
Reference and Information Service				
Staff Salaries and Assistance	10,250		8,424	1,826
Accessions, Bindings and Supplies	3,700		1,853	1,847
Books, Periodicals-European Centre	300		237	63
Other Projects				
Prizes on International Organization - European Centre....	6,500		4,832	1,668
International Law:				
Assistance to The Hague Academy	1,000		---	1,000
Special Projects.....	1,000		---	1,000
Nuclear Energy and Int'l.Peace	5,000		---	5,000
Program Planning and Development	25,000	200(b)	5,025	20,175
Non-Government Activities related to the United Nations.	---	31,238(d)	25,966	5,272
de Bilderberg Successor Conferences	---	22,674(e)	18,628	4,046
U.S. Public and the U. N.....	---	99,190(f)	65,862	33,328
Endowment Summer Interne.....	---	375(b)	375	---
General Program				
Staff Salaries.....	33,980		17,558	16,422
Conference,Meetings, Travel:				
New York Office.....	2,700		613	2,087
European Centre, Geneva.....	3,500		3,916	(416)

(a) $5,000 applicable to donation of Mr. David Rockefeller.
(b) Transferred from President's Contingency Fund.
(c) Authorized by Executive Committee, Nov. 2, 1955.
(d) $22,238 applicable to donation of Mr. David Rockefeller, $9,000 authorized by Executive Committee Nov. 2, 1955, from Current General Income.
(e) $11,174 applicable to grants of the Ford Foundation in fiscal years 1955 and 1956, $11,500 applicable to various other donors.
(f) Applicable to special grant from The Ford Foundation.
(g) Transferred from Unappropriated Income - Authorized by Exec.Committee.

	Fiscal Year Budget as Approved May 5,1955	Increase (Decrease) to Mar.31,1956	Expenditures to Mar.31,1956	Unexpended Balance Mar.31,1956
General Program (Continued)				
Stationery and Supplies:				
New York Office.....	$ 4,000	$ ---	$ 3,675	$ 325
European Centre, Geneva.....	1,000		369	631
Telephone,Telegraph - New York	6,000		5,783	217
Telephone, Telegraph, Postage - European Centre.....	2,000		826	1,174
Postage,Messenger and Delivery Service.....	4,300		2,852	1,448
Sundries:				
New York Office.....	1,000		347	653
European Centre, Geneva.....	500		46	454
	$453,283	$176,063	$344,730	$284,616
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE (76.0% expended)				
Salaries.....	$ 25,650		$ 19,500	$ 6,150
Travel and Expense.....	2,500	1,000(a)	2,742	758
	$28,150	$ 1,000	$22,242	$ 6,908
RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES (67.8% expended)				
New York				
Rent.....	$ 44,000	$ ---	$ 31,586	$ 12,414
Electricity.....	1,600		1,086	514
Cleaning,Supplies,Repairs...	2,000		1,297	703
Painting.....	2,400	(141)	---	2,259
Maintenance of Office Equipment	1,100		723	377
Depreciation,replacement of Furniture and Equipment...	3,500		260	3,240
New Equipment.....	1,500	3,510(b)	3,831	1,179
Office Alterations and Equipment	---	5,563(a)	6,594	(1,031)
Sundries.....	500		393	107
European Centre, Geneva				
Rent.....	3,200		1,335	1,865
Insurance.....	300		100	200
Cleaning.....	700		413	287
Fuel and Utilities.....	1,500		494	1,006
Supplies and Sundries.....	300		228	72
New Equipment.....	---	1,550(b)	1,002	548
Repairs.....	---	1,170(b)	934	236
	$62,600	$11,652	$50,276	$23,976
ANNUITY, INSURANCE, RETIREMENT PAYMENTS (70.3% expended)				
Contribution to Employees' Retirement Plan.....	$ 16,700	$ 181(a)	$10,894	$ 5,987
Social Security Tax.....	3,000		2,643	357
Special Retirement Payments...	18,098		13,667	4,431
Compensation and Social Insurance - European Centre, Geneva.....	2,000		890	1,110
	$39,798	$ 181	$28,094	$11,885

(a) Authorized by Executive Committee Nov. 2, 1955.
(b) Authorized by Board of Trustees, Dec. 12, 1955.

	Fiscal Year Budget as Approved May 5, 1955	Increase (Decrease) to March 31, 1956	Expenditures to March 31, 1956	Unexpended Balance March 31, 1956
ADMINISTRATION (72.5% expended)				
Staff salaries.....	$52,300		$39,810	$12,490
Expenses of Trustees' Meetings.	6,000		2,842	3,158
Investment service and custody fee	7,500		3,750	3,750
Legal fees.....	3,000	500(a)	3,160	340
Auditing and Reports.....	1,000		1,560	(560)
Workmen's Compensation insurance	500		246	254
Travel and general expense.....	1,000		692	308
Sundries.....	500	1,000(a)	998	502
TOTAL	$71,800	$1,500	$53,058	$20,242
TOTAL	$655,631	$190,396	$498,400	$347,627
PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND				
For allotment at the discretion of the President:				
Unallotted Balance	$ 9,797	(See allocation below)		$ 9,797
TOTAL ORDINARY BUDGET	$665,428	$190,396	$498,400	$357,424
SPECIAL ITEMS				
International Center Building:				
Reserve for transfer to Building Fund.....	$ 40,000			40,000
Reserve for transfer to Building Operation re: Ground Floor	35,000	3,828(b)		38,828
Development of Ground Fl.Space			195	(195)
	$ 75,000	$ 3,828	$ 195	$ 78,633
GRAND TOTALS	$740,428	$194,224	$498,595	$436,057

PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND (51% allotted)		Allotted	Balance
For allotment at the discretion of the President.....	$ 20,000		
ALLOTMENTS			
Education for Int'l.Understanding		$ 1,750	
Conference Group of N.G.O.'s....		3,800	
Program Planning and Development.		200	
Endowment Summer Interne.....		375	
Representation - Cooperation with other Organizations.....		250	
Building Operation.....		3,828	
	$20,000	$10,203	$9,797

(a) Authorized by Executive Committee, Nov. 2, 1955.
(b) Transferred from President's Contingency Fund - Authorized Exec.Committee.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES

For the Period July 1, 1955, to March 31, 1956

	Budget Appropriations	Actual Expenditures	Unexpended Balances	% of total Expenditures
PROGRAM.....	$629,346	$344,730	$284,616	74.4%
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE	29,150	22,242	6,908	3.4%
RENT & MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES	74,252	50,276	23,976	8.8%
ANNUITY, INSURANCE & RETIREMENT PAYMENTS.....	39,979	28,094	11,885	4.7%
ADMINISTRATION.....	73,300	53,058	20,242	8.7%
TOTALS	$846,027*	$498,400	$347,627	100.0%
Unallotted balance of PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND	9,797		9,797	
	$855,824	$498,400	$357,424	100.0%

*This total is $4,046 less than the total in the revised budget of March 30, 1956, due to the refund of a similar amount to the Ford Foundation as their share of the unused portion of the de Bilderberg Conferences as of December 31, 1955.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

March 31, 1956

	PAR VALUE	BOOK VALUE*	MARKET VALUE Mar. 29, 1956
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS			
Treasury:			
2½'s - June 1967/62 Reg..	$ 200,000	$ 197,299	$ 191,125
3¼'s - June 15, 1983/78..	13,000	13,000	13,495
Savings (Registered):			
2½'s - War Series G, July 1956	100,000	100,000	99,200
2½'s - War Series G, Jan. 1957	100,000	100,000	98,600
2½'s - War Series G, Jan. 1958	100,000	100,000	97,900
2½'s - Series G, Jan. 1962	100,000	100,000	95,500
2½'s - Series G, Oct. 1962	100,000	100,000	94,900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT BONDS	$ 713,000	$ 710,299	$ 690,720
CORPORATE BONDS			
Financial:			
Commercial Credit Company 3¼'s Notes, 1961.....	$ 150,000	$ 148,687	$ 150,000
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 4's - 1958.....	70,000	70,000	70,437
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 3 7/8's - 1961....	50,000	49,750	50,687
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 3½'s - 1972.....	160,000	161,059	160,800
General Motors Acceptance Corp. Deb. 3 5/8's - 1975....	100,000	98,250	100,250
Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development, 3's - 1972	300,000	304,824	288,750
Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development, 3¼'s - 1981	100,000	100,000	99,250
Public Utility:			
Consolidated Edison Co., N. Y. 1st & Ref. Mtge. 3¼'s - 1981	100,000	102,603	100,500
Consolidated Natural Gas Co. Deb. 2 3/4's - 1968.....	100,000	100,140	96,250
Consumers Power Company 1st Mtge. 3 1/8's - 1981	100,000	100,305	99,250
Georgia Power Company 1st Mtge. 3½'s - 1981...	150,000	151,434	154,500
Ohio Power Company 1st Mtge. 3¼'s - 1968...	54,000	54,810	54,000
Ohio Power Company 1st Mtge. 3 3/8's - 1981	100,000	102,401	102,500
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. Deb. 3½'s - 1981.....	100,000	101,559	103,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. Deb. 3 5/8's - 1991.....	100,000	103,625	105,000
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. Deb. 3¼'s - 1971 Reg....	134,000	132,660	134,000

*Original cost less amortization of premiums, where applicable.

	PAR VALUE	BOOK VALUE*	MARKET VALUE
Philadelphia Electric Power Co.			
1st Mtge. 2 5/8's - 1975 Grd.	$ 70,000	$ 71,263	$ 65,800
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co.			
1st Mtge. pipeline 3½'s-1975	200,000	202,664	198,500
Texas Electric Service Co.			
1st Mtge. 3 3/8's - 1981	150,000	151,243	153,750
United Gas Corporation			
S/F Deb. 4 3/8's - 1972	92,000	94,435	96,830
Railroads:			
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.			
Income Deb. 4½'s - 1995.....	100,000	101,401	101,500
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.			
1st & Ref. Mtge. 5's - 1977	105,000	94,500	99,618
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.			
1st & Ref. Mtge. 5's - 1981	195,000	175,500	185,493
N.Y., Chicago & St. Louis R.R. Co.			
Income Deb. 4½'s - 1989	200,000	200,000	203,000
Industrial:			
Allied Chemical and Dye Corp.			
Deb. 3½'s - 1978.....	200,000	198,000	205,000
Aluminum Co. of America			
S/F Deb. 3 1/8's - 1964....	135,000	135,000	135,000
Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd.			
S/F Deb. 3 7/8's - 1970 Gtd.	84,000	85,003	86,940
American Tobacco Company			
S/F Deb. 3's - 1969	100,000	100,510	98,125
Atlantic Refining Company			
Deb. 2 5/8's - 1966	50,000	50,237	48,250
Celanese Corp. of America			
Deb. 3's - 1965.....	63,000	63,597	59,535
Food Machinery Corp.			
S/F Deb. 2½'s - 1962.....	70,000	68,481	65,100
General Motors Corp.			
Deb. 3¼'s - 1979.....	150,000	150,673	150,562
Inland Steel Company			
1st Mtge. Ser. I, 3.20% - 1982	88,000	88,000	88,880
National Dairy Products Corp.			
Deb. 2 3/4's - 1970.....	200,000	203,462	192,000
Phillips Petroleum Co.			
S/F Deb. 2 3/4's - 1964....	190,000	193,139	185,962
Shamrock Oil & Gas. Corp.			
S/F Deb. 3½'s - 1967.....	95,000	96,138	95,000
Shell Union Oil Corp.			
Deb. 2½'s - 1971.....	140,000	141,237	130,200
Socony Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.			
Deb. 2½'s - 1976.....	200,000	199,250	181,500
Standard Oil Company of Indiana			
Conv. Deb. 3 1/8's - 1982	75,000	78,072	106,125
Westinghouse Electric Corporation			
Deb. 2 5/8's - 1971.....	100,000	100,369	92,125
TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS	$ 4,920,000	$ 4,924,181	$ 4,893,969
TOTAL BONDS	$ 5,633,000	$ 5,634,480	$ 5,584,689

*Original cost less amortization of premiums, where applicable.

	SHARES	BOOK VALUE	MARKET VALUE
PREFERRED STOCKS			
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. non-cum., 5%.....	2,000	$ 106,714	$ 120,500
Caterpillar Tractor Co.,Cum.4.20%	500	51,213	51,750
Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y. Cum., $5.00.....	1,000	105,000	108,625
Consumers Power Co., Cum. $4.50	500	53,271	54,000
El Paso Natural Gas Co., Cum.4.10%	500	56,000	48,500
El Paso Natural Gas Co., Cum. 5½%	500	51,091	52,000
General Motors Corp., Cum. $5.00	1,000	121,365	122,000
Illinois Power Co., Cum. 4.70%	2,000	102,000	105,000
International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd., Cum. 7%.....	1,000	120,000	130,125
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., Cum. 5%	6,000	152,937	180,000
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Cum. 6%	200	26,576	29,400
Radio Corp. of America, Cum. $3.50	800	61,219	66,600
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Cum. 5.10%.....	1,000	102,181	100,000
Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Cum. 4.90%.....	1,000	100,000	99,250
United States Rubber Co., 8% non-cum., 1st.....	400	64,600	66,500
United States Steel Corp., Cum.7%	1,000	141,937	161,000
TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS	19,400	$ 1,416,104	$ 1,495,250
COMMON STOCKS			
Aluminum Co. of America....	2,000	$ 159,321	$ 225,000
Aluminum Ltd.....	660	32,154	79,200
American Can Company.....	2,000	63,067	96,750
American Natural Gas Co....	3,600	130,381	220,950
American Telephone & Tel. Co.	1,800	255,870	330,300
Commonwealth Edison Co.....	1,700	44,761	72,462
Consolidated Natural Gas Co.	1,500	42,436	54,000
Consumers Power Company....	1,575	57,973	78,750
Continental Oil Co. of Del.	1,800	68,143	221,400
Creole Petroleum Co.....	1,773	42,649	162,229
Dow Chemical Company.....	1,500	85,773	102,375
duPont (E.I.) de Nemours & Co.	2,500	109,672	575,000
Eastern Air Lines, Inc.....	1,500	38,604	78,000
Eastman Kodak Company.....	3,097	121,116	272,536
Ford Motor Company.....	200	12,900	11,900
General Electric Company...	8,000	188,334	498,000
General Motors Corporation.	9,450	85,644	439,425
General Public Utilities Corp.	3,900	75,784	147,712
Gulf Oil Corporation.....	1,170	41,387	118,023
Gustin Bacon Mfg. Co.....	2,700	167,702	197,100
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	800	98,322	132,800
Hercules Powder Company....	500	27,157	75,125
Humble Oil & Refining Co...	1,800	26,637	225,450
Illinois Power Company.....	1,000	40,212	54,750
Insurance Co. of North America	2,000	109,738	236,000
Intl. Business Machines Corp.	5,027.63	389,695	2,488,676
Kennecott Copper Corporation	2,000	186,404	276,500
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. B	500	45,378	34,312
McGraw Electric Company....	2,200	114,023	141,900
Monsanto Chemical Company	6,120	77,316	293,760

	SHARES	BOOK VALUE	MARKET VALUE
COMMON STOCKS (continued)			
National Lead Company.....	1,000	$ 32,335	$ 94,125
New York State Electric & Gas Corporation.....	3,000	85,245	117,750
Northern Natural Gas Co.....	3,400	117,690	149,600
Ohio Edison Company.....	2,000	72,261	106,500
Penney (J.C.) Company.....	2,500	72,730	242,500
Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Co..	440	55,695	69,740
Pfizer (Chas.) & Company.....	1,000	29,622	40,000
Phillips Petroleum Company....	3,000	87,728	289,500
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.....	2,625	79,452	242,812
Procter & Gamble Company.....	900	32,182	97,200
Sears, Roebuck & Company.....	8,181	62,938	275,085
Sherwin-Williams Company.....	1,500	77,189	168,750
Sinclair Oil Corporation.....	2,272	105,802	147,112
Southern Company.....	2,600	39,700	58,825
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana...	5,000	97,727	309,375
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).	10,080	123,810	604,800
Texas Company.....	2,300	66,884	308,200
Travelers Insurance Company...	1,200	103,723	99,000
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp...	2,000	58,058	242,500
Union Tank Car Company.....	2,000	50,205	63,000
United Fruit Company.....	2,000	96,252	105,750
Westinghouse Electric Corp....	2,500	65,286	147,812
TOTAL COMMON STOCKS	135,871	$ 4,551,067	$11,920,321
GRAND TOTAL.....		$11,601,651	$19,000,260

(Rev. II) April 10, 1956

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
New York, N.Y.

Summary Statement of Estimated Income and Proposed Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1957 Showing Comparable Figures for the Fiscal Year 1956

	1957 Fiscal Year Estimated Income and Proposed Expenditures	1956 Fiscal Year Revised Estimate of Income and Expenditures (a)
Unexpended Income Balances		
Beginning of fiscal year		
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910:		
Unappropriated income.....	$ 41,696 *	$ 94,250
Unexpended balances not reappropriated.....	110,000 *	91,110
Grants from others:		
Ford Foundation		
National Policies.....	20,275	33,522
U.S. Public & the U.N. ...	10,000b	50,000
deBilderberg Successor Conferences.....	----	11,500
An Endowment Trustee.....	6,300	29,762
deBilderberg Successor Conferences.....	4,000b	11,500
Income (Estimated)		
Interest and dividends from investments.....	585,000	585,000
Publication receipts.....	10,000	6,000
Rental Income-International Center	18,000	17,500
Miscellaneous.....	500	250
Grants:		
U.S. Public and the U.N.	48,000b	50,000
TOTAL INCOME AND BALANCES.....	$853,771	$980,394
Expenditures		
Program.....	$587,174	$633,392
President's Office.....	30,800	29,150
Rent and Maintenance of Offices...	68,000	74,252
Annuity, Insurance, Retirement Payments.....	40,850	39,979
Administration.....	89,110	73,300
Total.....	$815,934	$850,073
President's Contingency Fund.....	15,000	9,797c
Total Ordinary Budget Requirements	$830,934	$859,870
Special Items:		
Reserve for transfer to Building Operation for ground floor vacancy 1/1/56-6/30/56.....	18,000	38,828
Reserve for transfer to Building Fund.....	----	40,000
Grand Total of Budget Requirements	$848,934	$938,698
Unappropriated Income Balances, end of year.....	4,837	41,696
TOTAL EXPENDITURES.....	$853,771	$980,394

Footnotes to Preceding Page

* In the past it has been the practice to reappropriate certain funds in the Program Areas. This has caused complications as it is impossible to know exactly, at budget time, what the unexpended balances might be at the end of the fiscal year. Accordingly, beginning with the next fiscal year, all appropriated but unexpended amounts will revert to Unexpended General Income. New requests for appropriations will thus include any anticipated carry-over amounts.

a Revised as of March 30, 1956.

b The special research project on The U.S. Public and the UN, and the deBilderberg Conference Group, may both receive further grants during the fiscal years 1956 or 1957, and the expenditures under each may go up proportionately. But these are items of a special character, in that they are projects that originated outside the Endowment, and in that neither falls under the normal Endowment budgetary provisions.

c Unallotted balance of $20,000 budgeted, April 10, 1956.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1957
SHOWING COMPARABLE AMOUNTS BUDGETED FOR 1956

PROGRAM			1957	1956
International Center				
Staff direction and assistance.....		$11,550		$ 9,580
Rent and Maintenance.....		50,059		---
Rent.....	$25,000			25,000
Electricity.....	3,250			3,250
Salaries and special services.....	11,659			11,210
Cleaning, supplies, repairs.....	2,500			2,500
Painting.....	1,950a			1,245
Reserve for depreciation and replacement Furniture & Equipment..	4,000			4,000
New equipment.....	1,000			1,000
Sundries.....	700			1,000
Special program events, exhibits, etc.		4,000		8,500
Promotion of International Center use		800		1,000
			$ 66,409	$ 68,285
International Organization				
Staff direction and assistance.....		$18,150		$ 16,250
National Policies Studies.....		86,755		---
Research and editorial.....	$27,230			17,090
Criticism and commentaries.....	4,000b			4,950
Subsidies to cooperating groups....	750			3,000
Extension of Program.....	3,575b			5,450
Study of U.S. Policy.....	500			3,000
Concluding volumes.....	2,700b			10,213
Experimentation in Opinion Surveys.	5,000b			5,000
Experimentation in Public Discussion and Education.....	5,000b			5,000
Conferences, Meetings, Travel.....	2,000			2,500
Printing and distribution.....	34,000			55,985
Contingencies.....	2,000			2,500
Prizes on International Organization -- European Centre.....		6,500		6,500
Seminar on Problems of International Administration -- European Centre..		6,000		---
Other.....		---		11,830
			$117,405	$149,268

a $1,210 carried forward from two previous years to cover contingency.

b Applicable to the Ford Foundation grant and refundable if unused.

			1957	1956
Education in World Affairs				
Staff direction and assistance.....		$ 5,000		$10,800
Consultant's honoraria and travel...		2,500		2,500
Research and editorial.....		6,000		10,891
Printing and distribution.....		22,000		24,000
Other.....		---		2,750
			$35,500	$50,941
Communication				
Staff direction and assistance.....		$11,000		$15,630
Cooperation with other organizations:		12,500		---
Assn. of International Relations Clubs.....	$10,000a			10,000a
Conference Group of N.G.O.'s.....	2,000			5,800b
International N.G.O.'s.....	500			250
U.S. Committee for the U.N.....	---			4,000
Publications		63,270		
Editorial and Promotion Staff.....	27,720			25,430
International Conciliation.....	19,400			18,450
Annual Report.....	3,000			3,000
Other Publications:				
Publications list.....	1,550			1,300
U.N. Action and Studies.....	3,000			5,135
European Centre publications....	1,400			2,500
Promotion and distribution.....	7,200			7,200
Other.....		---		3,250
			$86,770	$101,945
Program Planning			---	$ 10,450c
Case Studies in Interstate Conflict				
Case Studies on the Saar-European Centre.....		$17,300		$ 14,750c
Launching four new case studies.....		44,000		---
Reserve for Research.....		8,000		---
Conferences, Meetings, Travel.....		4,200		---
Contingencies.....		1,500		---
			$75,000	$ 14,750
Carnegie Visiting Research Scholarship				
Salary of Scholar.....		$11,700		
Secretarial assistance.....		3,500		
Travel and contingencies.....		1,000		
			$16,200	---

a $5,000 applicable to grant of Mr. David Rockefeller for 1956 and approximately $6,300 for 1957.

b Includes additional grant of $2,600 made in April of current fiscal year.

c Of $25,200 budgeted in 1956 for Program Planning and Development, $14,750 was authorized for expenditure by the Executive Committee to initiate the Case Study on the Saar.

			1957	1956
Reference and Information Service				
Staff salaries and assistance.....		$15,390		$ 10,250
Accessions, bindings, supplies.....		3,700		3,700
Select list of recent acquisitions...		1,000		---
Books and periodicals - European Centre.....		300		300
			$ 20,390	$ 14,250
Other Projects				
International Law.....		$ 2,100		
Hague Academy lectureship.....	$ 1,000			1,000
Conference on teaching International Law - European Centre.....	1,100			1,000
Nuclear Energy and International Peace.....		---		5,000
World Affairs Service Bureau - grant to Foreign Policy Assn.....		40,000		---
Non-Governmental Activities relating to the U.N.....		---		31,238c
deBilderberg Successor Conference....		4,000a		26,720
The U.S. Public and the U.N.....		58,000b		99,190
Geneva Round Table.....		500		---
Other.....		---		375
			$104,600	$164,523
General Program				
Staff salaries.....		$35,200		$ 33,980
New York.....	$10,000			---
European Centre.....	25,200			---
Conferences, Meetings, Representation, Travel.....		10,000		
New York.....	$ 5,250			$ 2,700
European Centre.....	4,750			3,500
Stationery and Supplies.....		5,250		
New York office.....	$ 4,500			4,000
European Centre.....	750			1,000
Telephone and Telegraph.....		8,400		
New York.....	$ 7,200			6,000
European Centre.....	1,200			1,500
Postage, Messenger & Delivery Service		4,800		
New York.....	$ 4,500			4,300
European Centre.....	300			500
Sundries.....		1,250		
New York.....	$ 1,000			1,000
European Centre.....	250			500
			$ 64,900	$ 58,980
TOTAL PROGRAM.....			$587,174	$633,392

a Applicable to grants received
b Applicable to grant of the Ford Foundation
c $24,762 applicable to grant of David Rockefeller

			1957	1956
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE				
Salaries.....		$28,300		$25,650
Travel and expense.....		2,500		3,500
TOTAL PRESIDENT'S OFFICE			$30,800	$29,150
RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES				
New York				
Rent.....		$45,500		$44,000
Electricity.....		1,600		1,600
Cleaning, supplies, repairs.....		2,000		2,000
Painting.....		4,000		2,259
Maintenance of office equipment...		1,100		1,100
Reserve for Depreciation, Replacement Furniture & Equipment.....		3,500		3,500
New Equipment.....		1,500		5,010
Office alterations.....		1,500		5,563
Sundries.....		600		500
European Centre				
Rent (after reimbursement by Director).....		3,200		3,200
Insurance.....		300		300
Cleaning, supplies, repairs.....		1,200		700
Fuel and Utilities (after reimbursement by Director).....		1,000		1,500
Reserves for Depreciation, Replacement, Repair.....		1,000		
Office Furniture & Equipment..	$600			1,550
Minor repairs to building.....	100			
Painting of building.....	200			
Upkeep roadway and grounds....	100			1,470
TOTAL RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES			$68,000	$74,252
ANNUITY, INSURANCE, RETIREMENT PAYMENTS				
Contributions to Employees' Retirement Plan:				
New York and European Centre				
Annuities.....		$15,500		(
Collective Insurance.....		350		:$16,881
Hospitalization.....		2,000		(
Social Security Tax.....		3,500		3,000
Special Retirement Payments.....		18,000		18,098
Special Retirement Allowance - European Centre.....		500		
Compensation and Social Insurance - European Centre.....		1,000		2,000
TOTAL ANNUITY, INSURANCE, RETIREMENT PAYMENTS			$40,850	$39,979

		1957	1956
ADMINISTRATION			
Staff Salaries.....	$60,860		$52,300
General Salary Reserve.....	6,000		---
Expenses of Trustees' Meetings	6,000		6,000
Investment Service and Custody Fee..	7,500		7,500
Legal Fees.....	4,500		3,500
Auditing and Reports.....	1,000		1,000
Workmen's Compensation Insurance....	750		500
Travel and General Expense.....	1,000		1,000
Sundries.....	1,500		1,500
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION		$ 89,110	$ 73,300
TOTAL.....		$815,934	$850,073
PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND			
For allotment at the discretion of the President.....		$ 15,000	$ 9,797a
TOTAL ORDINARY BUDGET REQUIREMENTS FOR FISCAL YEARS		$830,934	$859,870
SPECIAL ITEMS			
International Center Building:			
Reserve for transfer to Building Operation re: Ground Floor vacancy - 1/1 - 6/30/56.....		$ 18,000	$ 38,828
Reserve for transfer to Building Fund		---	40,000
GRAND TOTAL OF BUDGET REQUIREMENTS		$848,934	$938,698

a Unallotted balance March 31, 1956.

(Rev.) April 10, 1956

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
New York, N.Y.

BUILDING FUND

Summary Statement of Estimated Income and Expenditures
during Calendar Year ending December 31, 1956.

Cash Balance, April 1, 1956.....		$ 73,600
Income (Estimated):		
Transfer from General Income, 4/6/56 (actual)...	$ 40,000	
Allocation of stock dividends re: Matter of Osborne.....	85,000	
TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME.....		125,000
Estimated Income Available for Calendar Year 1956.		$198,600(a)
Expenditures (Estimated):		
Payment of final installments on bank loan, June and December $62,500 each.....	$125,000	
Finishing Ground Floor Space, estimated cost....	175,000(b)	
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.....		$300,000
Estimated Balance needed - deficit.....		$101,400
Estimate for transfer from Building Operating Account		$101,400(b)

---

a $110,000 has been invested in short-term treasury Bills due June 28 and July 12, 1956, as of April 10, 1956.

b On April 2, 1956, the Executive Committee voted to recommend to the Board of Trustees a resolution that excess cash funds of the Endowment's Building Operating Account might be used to meet expenditures in connection with finishing of ground floor Building space.

(Rev.) April 10, 1956

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
New York, N.Y.

BUILDING OPERATING ACCOUNT

Summary Statement of Estimated Income and Expenditures during Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1956.

Cash Balance, April 1, 1956.....		$176,478
Income (Estimated):		
Transfer from General Income (Actual, 4/6/56)..	$ 38,828	
Net Rental Receipts (March-June).....	80,000	
TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME		118,828
Estimated Income available for fiscal year 1956..		$295,306(a)
Expenditures (Estimated):		
Real Estate Tax (Actual, March).....	$ 22,754	
Meter and Sewer Rent (Actual, April).....	660	
Monthly Loan Interest (March-June).....	1,200	
Legal Fees.....	2,750	
Interest on Equitable loan (due May).....	30,000	
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.....		$ 57,364
Estimated June 30, 1956, Cash Position		$237,942(a)

a $150,000 has been invested in short-term treasury Bills, one-half due July 12, 1956, and the balance February 15, 1957, as of April 10, 1956.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
New York, New York

Commentary on President's Proposed Budget
for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1957.

This document is submitted in explanation of the proposed budget for the period July 1, 1956 - June 30, 1957.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The estimate of income and the proposed expenditures for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1956 are summarized on the covering sheet where anticipated revenue and proposed expenditures for 1957 are placed side by side with similar items in the revised estimate for 1956.

PROGRAM

International Center

Staff Direction and Assistance $11,550

This includes salary for the Coordinator and a secretary. This is not the total for personnel costs involved in operating the International Center, these additional costs being specified under "Salaries and Special Services."

Rent and Maintenance

Rent $25,000

This shows anticipated rental cost to the Endowment for International Center space and is estimated on last year's rental.

Electricity $ 3,250

Estimated cost based on 1956 operation.

Salaries and Special Services $11,659

This covers basic salary for assistant to the Coordinator and a porter, plus an allowance for overtime; in addition, $835 is included for insurance and social security for both. This figure also includes $1,600 for air-conditioning and heating when meetings are scheduled after hours.

Cleaning, Supplies, Repairs $ 2,500

This item is the same as last year.

Painting $ 1,950

This shows an increase of $740, in addition to the net amount of $1,210 carried forward to cover the contingency.

Reserve for Depreciation and Replacement of Furniture and Equipment $ 4,000

No change for 1957.

New Equipment $ 1,000

Although full advantage was not taken of the $1,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1956, there are still items which should be purchased for the Center which justify a similar allowance for 1957.

Sundries $ 700

Since the Center's operation has stabilized to a large degree, it is recommended that this figure be reduced by $300 for fiscal year 1957. It is still necessary for unusual charges which cannot be made to other specific items in the Center's budget.

Special Program Events, Exhibits, etc. $ 4,000

This shows a decrease of $1,000 over last year's basic sum made available for Endowment-sponsored (or co-sponsored) events in the Center. If exceptional opportunities for use of the Center arise they will be brought to the attention of the Executive Committee for consideration of financing which may be in excess of this basic sum. This was the case with the "Atoms for Peace" exhibit last fall, as a result of which a sum was approved to cover the Endowment's cost as a co-sponsor.

Promotion of International Center $ 800

This amount will be used to cover costs of International Center Bulletin, occasional promotional pamphlets and other items, and is $200 less than 1956.

International Organization

Staff Direction and Assistance $18,150

This figure represents the salaries of the Project Director, the Project Administrative Assistant, and a secretary.

National Studies

It was expected a year ago that the project on national policies and attitudes toward international organization would be brought virtually to an end in the fiscal year 1956. As the general report of the President indicates, however, the editing of the 25 national studies and two concluding volumes is taking considerably longer than anticipated. Therefore, many

of the expenditures budgeted for in the 1956 budget have not yet been made but must be included in the budget for fiscal 1957.* In this sense, the present budget is largely a request for reappropriation, though the technical device of reappropriation has not been used, except for funds charged to the Ford Foundation grant.

Research and Editorial $27,230

This amount is requested for research and editing expenses in connection with the publication of the remaining volumes in the series. It comprises the following items:

Editorial staff $19,080

The editorial staff includes the Special Editor, two editorial assistants, and a typist.

Other editorial services - $ 6,900

This covers such items as editing of the French-language volumes, proofreading, and indexing.

Reproduction $ 1,250

Photostating or mimeographing is required in some cases to assure a sufficient number of copies for editorial purposes.

Criticism and Commentaries $ 4,000

This sum is applicable to the Ford Foundation grant. It covers honoraria for commentaries by country specialists who will be asked to read munuscripts still to come in, and final payments to the members of the International Review Committee.

Subsidies to Cooperating Groups $ 750

Only one payment remains under this item, namely, the final payment to the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, to be made upon submission of the completed manuscript.

Extension of Program $ 3,575

This amount is chargeable to the Ford Foundation grant and represents final payments to groups invited to cooperate in the project as a result of the grant. Final payments will be made in fiscal 1957 to the Brazilian Institute of International Relations and to the Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University (USSR study).

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* It is expected that the unexpended balance for this project at the end of fiscal 1956 will be approximately $50,000.

Study of U.S. Policy $ 500

It is hoped that the only remaining expenses in connection with the U.S. volumes will be honoraria for reviewers and one dinner meeting to discuss the volume on political and security aspects of U.S. policy.

Concluding Volumes $ 2,700

This sum is also applicable to the Ford Foundation grant. It comprises final payments in connection with the volumes of summary and analysis being prepared by Professors Bourquin and MacIver.

Experimentation in Opinion Surveys $ 5,000

As the report of the President notes, the Endowment has not yet formulated plans for the expenditure of this sum, earmarked for this purpose in the Ford Foundation grant.

Experimentation in Public Discussion and Education - $ 5,000

This sum has also been earmarked for this purpose in the Ford Foundation grant, though no specific proposals are being made at the present time for expenditure.

Conferences, Meetings, Travel $ 2,000

On the basis of the experience of this year, the amount budgeted for fiscal year 1957 is reduced $500.

Printing and Distribution $34,000

It is expected that 16 national volumes and one of the concluding volumes will be printed during fiscal 1957. On the basis of the estimates we have from the printer, the sum of $34,000 should cover this expense.

Contingencies $ 2,000

A budget item to take care of the unanticipated expenses which inevitably occur in a program of this magnitude was included in the 1956 budget and, in view of the success of the system, is requested also for the 1957 budget.

Prizes on International Organization
European Center $ 6,500

This sum is requested to cover cash awards, printing of the prize-winning manuscript, honoraria to judges, and promotion. It is the same as the amount allocated for these purposes in the 1956 budget.

Seminar on Problems of International Administration
European Center $ 6,000

For breakdown of this amount see budget tentatively headed "Working Conference of Intergovernmental Organizations" in report on Program Planning.

Education in World Affairs

Staff Direction and Assistance $ 5,000

The work formerly handled by Vincent Baker has been carried on, since Mr. Baker's departure, by the Special Assistant to the President, Mr. Avirett. The sum of $5,000 represents that part of his salary and that of his secretary which correspond to the time required for staff direction on the above program.

Consultant's Honoraria and Travel $ 2,500

This amount covers the expenses of Howard E. Wilson who continues as Consultant to the Endowment on this program.

Research and Editorial $ 6,000

This amount is for authors' honoraria and expenses and for research and editorial expense on the remaining volumes in the series.

Printing and Distribution $22,000

Of this amount, $20,000 represents the cost of printing the remaining volumes and $2,000 is for promotion and distribution of the entire series.

Communication

Staff Direction and Assistance $11,000

This amount provides for the salaries of the Special Assistant to the President and his secretary, after deduction of $5,000 assigned to staff direction on the program for Education in World Affairs.

Cooperation with Other Organizations $12,500

Association of International Relations Clubs $10,000

This amount represents the commitment to the Foreign Policy Association, of which more than $5,000 is available from the gift of Mr. David Rockefeller.

Conference Group of NGO's $ 2,000

This is a contribution to the Conference Group which serves as a connecting link between its sixty-six United States member organizations concerned with the United Nations. It is the same amount as was originally budgeted last year. Additional grants were made to maintain the Bureau of Information; it is hoped that no additional grants for this purpose will be needed after 1 July.

International NGO's $ 500

This covers the Endowment's membership dues in the Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations and also cooperation in the activities of the Conference.

U.S. Committee for the UN ----

No provision is made in 1957 since two grants of $2,000 each were made during the current calendar year, covering the fiscal years 1956 and 1957.

Publications

Editorial and Promotion Staff $27,720

The editorial staff consists of the Editor-in-Chief, Assistant Editor, part-time Technical Editor, and a secretary. The promotion staff comprises a Promotion Assistant and Subscription Clerk. The amount is for their salaries.

International Conciliation $19,400

This covers the "General Assembly" issue and four other regular issues of the publication, as well as provision for bound volumes and table of contents.

Annual Report $ 3,000

No change for 1957.

Other Publications $ 5,950

Of this amount $1,550 provides for a publication list and supplement, $3,000 for a commitment in the UN Action and Studies series, and $1,400 for European Center publications.

Promotion and Distribution $ 7,200

This amount includes $4,700 for distribution of International Conciliation and also covers special promotion on the Houston volume, the annual subscription drive for International Conciliation, exhibits and materials and free distribution of surplus former publications.

Case Studies in Interstate Conflicts $75,000

For breakdown see budget in report on Program Planning and Development.

Carnegie Visiting Research Scholarship $16,200

For breakdown see budget in report on Program Planning and Development.

James Thomson Shotwell Library

Reference and Information Service $20,390

The only material change over last year is the assignment to the Library on a full-time basis of a secretary-assistant, who has been serving the Library on a half-time basis. An additional $200 is being requested for binding costs and file equipment. The sum of $1,000 to meet expenses involved in publishing the "Select List of Recent Acquisitions" remains the same as last year.

Other Projects

International Law $ 2,100

Of this sum $1,000 is to meet expenses of the Carnegie Endowment Lecturer at the Hague Academy during the summer of 1957. The remaining sum of $1,100 is to be devoted to meeting the expenses of the Conference on the Teaching of International Law, to be held at the European Center in Geneva.

World Affairs Service Bureau $40,000

This grant to the World Affairs Service Bureau is in fulfillment of the Board of Trustees' commitment to provide an annual grant of this amount over the next five years. It should be noted that the rental deficit of $35,000 to $38,000 which the Endowment has had for the ground floor space for several years will not be budgeted for this year since it is expected that the World Affairs Service Bureau will occupy this space on a rental basis as of July 1st.

DeBilderberg Successor Conference $ 4,000
The U.S. Public and the UN $58,000

The cost of these two projects will be met completely from funds made available for them from sources other than the Endowment's general income.

Geneva Round Table $ 500

The Director of the European Center has requested this amount in order to continue conducting the Geneva Round Table sessions which are attended by representatives of international agencies from Geneva and elsewhere in Europe, by government officials and persons with academic affiliations.

General Program

Staff Salaries (New York) $10,000

This item includes the salaries of Dr. Shotwell's secretary, our documents and mimeograph clerk, temporary typists, and temporary switchboard relief.

European Center $25,200

This includes the salary of the Director, the Secretary-General, a secretary, a provisional amount for an assistant to the Director, and a provisional amount for a part-time bookkeeper. It also includes regular cost-of-living amounts for the Director and Secretary-General, as well as a reserve fund.

Conferences, Meetings, Representation,
Travel (New York) $ 5,250

This amount includes items which were previously listed under other headings.

European Center $ 4,750

This amount covers two trips to the United States, $1,500 for travel in Europe, $750 for representation, and an allowance of $500 for the Director for entertainment.

Stationery and Supplies (New York) $ 4,500

Because of the increase in cost of supplies, $4,000 has been inadequate and there will be more than a $500 deficit at the end of the fiscal year. Since current expenditures include approximately $700 for a two-year supply of stationery, we are not asking for more than $4,500, but we shall be buying two year supplies of items next year also.

European Center $ 750

Telephone, Telegraph (New York) $ 7,200

Our telephone bills have been running approximately $600 per month due to rise in costs, and partly due to our projects.

European Center $ 1,200

Postage, Messenger & Delivery Service
(New York) $ 4,500

Charges for messenger and delivery service have been raised this year, therefore the $200 extra budget.

European Center $ 300

Sundries (New York) $ 1,000

European Center $ 250

(Amounts provided for the European Center have been included in the master budget under major captions, but <u>always</u> clearly designated as relating to the European Center.)

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Salaries $28,300

This sum includes the salary of the President and his secretary-assistant.

Travel and Expenses $ 2,500

RENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OFFICES

New York -
Rent $45,500

This is a fixed expense, based on the rent formula applied uniformly to all tenant organizations.

Electricity $ 1,600

No change from last year.

Cleaning, supplies, repairs $ 2,000

No change from last year (11th floor and Terrace-lounge).

Painting $ 4,000

Based on the painting contractor's estimate in 1953, after the original painting we were accumulating a reserve fund of $1,200 per year to cover the cost of painting which is due this July. Because the estimate of $3,600 was made in 1953, the rising costs since that date make it safer to add $400 to the original amount.

Maintenance of office equipment $ 1,100

This includes maintenance contracts for IBM electric typewriters, manual typewriters, adding machine, bookkeeping machine, dictaphones, water-coolers, postage machine and mimeograph machine.

Reserve for depreciation, replacement
of furniture and equipment $ 3,500

This amount is again requested in order to build a reserve fund, so that when new furniture and equipment in the offices are required the impact of a large expenditure will be lessened.

New equipment $ 1,500

The budget of May 5, 1955 appropriated $1,500 for new equipment. An additional budget appropriation was made by the Board of Trustees, December 12, 1955 for typewriters and typewriter tables. In addition, it has been necessary to purchase new files, bookshelves, etc. Two desks,

chairs, writing room bookshelves, a radio, ten typewriter tables, and possibly one more IBM typewriter will be ordered before the end of this fiscal year, but because of delivery dates the bills will probably be presented after this fiscal year closes. Because of this fact it will be necessary also to reappropriate the unexpended balance of January 31, 1956 ($2,015.17). It appears that the appropriation of $1,500 will be satisfactory to cover the next fiscal year, provided the reappropriation is carried through.

Office Alterations	$ 1,500

This item is the cost of partitioning the Bursar's office.

Sundries	$ 600

This item covers Christmas gratuities to building staff, burglary insurance and miscellaneous expenses.

European Center

Rent		$ 3,200
Maintenance Expenses		$ 2,500
Insurance	$ 300	
Cleaning, supplies, repairs	1,200	
Fuel, utilities	1,000	
Reserves for depreciation		$ 1,000

Following the example of the New York office, the European Center will set aside an annual reserve for replacement of furnishings and equipment.

ANNUITY, INSURANCE, RETIREMENT PAYMENTS

Contributions to Employees' Retirement Plan - (New York and European Center)	$40,850

The only addition over last year's amount for these purposes is a small one in anticipation of staff adoption of a medical plan which will provide greater insurance against the cost of medical services and hospitalization.

ADMINISTRATION

Staff Salaries	$60,860
General Salary Reserve	6,000

This includes base staff salaries for eleven persons, including the

Secretary, Assistant to the Secretary, Bursar, bookkeeper-accountant, Secretary's secretary, Assistant's secretary, file supervisor, file assistant, telephone operator, receptionist, and mail clerk. Also included is a sum for scheduled salary increases and the salary of an additional receptionist. The $6,000 is anticipated as a needed reserve for increases to executive staff and others. It should be noted that while this is listed as an administrative cost, it is misleading to a degree to conclude that it is wholly an administrative expense, for a rather large share of this reserve will probably go into salary increases for staff members engaged in program operation.

Expenses of Trustees Meetings	$ 6,000

No change from last year.

Investment Service & Custody Fee	$ 7,500

No change from last year; fixed expense.

Legal Fees	$ 4,500
Auditing and Reports	$ 1,000

This covers only the New York office.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance	$ 750

Due to an increase in staff and payroll there will be an increase in the cost of insurance required by New York State law.

Travel and General Expense	$ 1,000

No change from last year.

Sundries	$ 1,500

PRESIDENT'S CONTINGENCY FUND

$15,000

SPECIAL ITEMS

Reserve for Transfer to the Building Operating Account	$18,000

This amount covers an estimated deficit due to ground floor vacancy for the period January 1, 1956 to June 30, 1956, since the Building Operating Account is on a calendar year basis.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

April 9, 1956

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

You will recall that at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees several members expressed an interest in the finances of the Carnegie Endowment International Center as a building operation. The auditors have recently completed their examination of these accounts, and I am pleased to enclose their two reports for your interest.

A principal factor in this picture, for the year which ended last December 31, is an increase in the cost of operating the building, as compared with 1954. The advance estimate for the cost of operation for 1955 was based on the actual cost of operation for 1954, and tenant organizations were billed on this basis during the year. Because of the increase in the cost of maintenance we must now request from tenants their proportionate share of the difference. This is not a substantial amount, less than ten cents per square foot.

While we regretted the necessity for this additional charge, we were able to point out to the tenant organizations that a refund made to them last year was considerably larger than the amount which they are required to make up this year.

Referring for a moment to another factor relating to the operation of the building, you will find among the documents sent to you for the annual meeting of the Board, scheduled for May 10, a further report, including a summary of tenant changes which have taken place as a result of the City Tax Commission's ruling on the tax status of several of them.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath

encls.

HARRIS, KERR, FORSTER & COMPANY
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
CONSULTANTS
18 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK 17
PLAZA 5-7870

ATLANTA 3, GA.
134 PEACHTREE STREET
BOSTON 8, MASS.
1 COURT STREET
CHICAGO 4, ILL.
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS
708 MAIN STREET

LOS ANGELES 14, CALIF.
608 SOUTH HILL STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
235 MONTGOMERY STREET
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
740-15TH STREET, N. W.

March 5, 1956.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Carnegie Endowment International Center Building,
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street,
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We have made an examination of the accounts and records of the

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER BUILDING
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York, N. Y.

for the year ended December 31, 1955 and present herewith our report thereon, together with the following statements:

Exhibit A - Statement of Assets and Liabilities - December 31, 1955

Exhibit B - Statement of Income and Expenses for the Year Ended December 31, 1955.

Our comments relative to the statements presented herewith are as follows:

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

CASH IN BANK, $175,820.72:

The cash in bank, as reflected by the books at December 31, 1955, was reconciled with a certificate of balance received by us directly from the depositary.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, $11,142.28:

Of the amount of $8,583.76 due from tenants at December 31, 1955, $ 6,302.67 represents additional rentals due, based on the calculation of the rent chargeable for the year 1955 and $2,281.09 represents unpaid rentals for the month of December, 1955.

A summary of the amounts due for December, 1955 rentals is as follows:

United Community Defense Service, Inc.	$ 375.42
Jane Addams Peace Association, Inc.	151.84
World Medical Association	1,170.36
The International Film Foundation, Inc. and Education Film Library Association, Inc.	550.57
Film Council of America	32.90
Total	$ 2,281.09

Of the amount of $2,558.52 due from Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, $1,485.77 represents the additional rent due based on the calculations of the rent chargeable for 1955 and $1,072.75 represents December, 1955 wages of its employees paid from the building account, which had not been reimbursed at December 31, 1955.

FIXED ASSETS, LESS RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION, $4,720,182.92:

The fixed assets at December 31, 1955 are shown on Exhibit A, the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Addition to the building account during the year of $45,000.00 represented a final payment to Harrison and Abramovitz, Architects, for professional services in connection with the construction of the International Center Building.

Provision for depreciation of the building has been calculated at the rate of 2% per annum from June 1, 1953. Depreciation on the current year's addition has been computed on the basis of the remaining life of the building. Total depreciation on the building amounted to $199,703.26 at December 31, 1955, of which $77,519.45 was reserved in the year 1955.

Depreciation of tenant alterations has been calculated on the basis of an estimated useful life of 10 years from the date of occupancy. Total depreciation thereon to December 31, 1955 amounted to $77,954.57, of which $30,462.68 was applicable to the year 1955.

Additions to furniture, fixtures and equipment during the year amounted to $890.00, representing the cost of electrical distribution equipment.

Depreciation of the furniture, fixtures and equipment is based on an estimated useful life of 10 years, and the provision on the current year's additions is based on one-half of the annual rate. Total depreciation at December 31, 1955 amounted to $4,609.85 of which $2,341.18 is applicable to the current year.

DEFERRED MORTGAGE EXPENSE, $26,689.95:

This account represents the costs of obtaining the mortgage on the property, which expense is being written off from June 1, 1953, the date the building

DEFERRED MORTGAGE EXPENSE, (CONT'D):

commenced operations, to August 1, 1980, the maturity date of the mortgage. The amount of $26,689.95 represents the unamortized balance at December 31, 1955.

DEFERRED LEASING EXPENSE, $26,636.91:

This account represents that portion of the fee paid to Braislin, Porter & Wheelock, Inc., considered as leasing commissions in connection with renting the second to the tenth floors, which is being amortized over the terms of the individual leases. The amount of $26,636.91 represents the unamortized balance at December 31, 1955.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, $22,203.30.

We checked the amounts due to creditors, as indicated on Exhibit A, by reference to statements, invoices and other available data, but we did not confirm the accounts directly with the creditors.

FIXED LIABILITIES, $3,125,000.00:

The details pertaining to the fixed liabilities at December 31, 1955 are shown on Exhibit A.

Payments totalling $125,000.00 were made during the year 1955 in reduction of the note payable to The Chase Manhattan Bank in accordance with the terms of the obligation thereby reducing the unpaid balance to $125,000.00 at December 31, 1955.

Interest payments required under the terms of the mortgage payable to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States were made as they became due.

EQUITY ACCOUNT:

A summary of the transactions in this account during the years under review, is as follows:

BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1954		$1,664,403.77
ADDITIONS:		
Reimbursement of Deficit for the Year Ended December 31, 1954 considered Applicable to First Floor Area	$ 35,000.00	
Advances for Capital Additions	32,585.00	
Advances for Installments on Note	125,000.00	
Refund of Prior Year Real Estate Taxes (See Note)	51,992.29	244,577.29
		$1,908,981.06
DEDUCTIONS:		
Reimbursement of Mortgage and Leasing Expenses		71,851.29
Net Balance		$1,837,129.77
DEFICIENCY FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1955		38,828.39
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1955		$1,798,301.38

Note: The refund of prior year's real estate taxes represents the reduction for the tax year 1954/55 based on portions of the property being declared tax exempt. The tax bill rendered for the tax year 1955/56 was submitted on the basis of the reduced assessed valuation.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

We present as Exhibit B, a Statement of Income and Expenses for the year ended December 31, 1955.

Rental income for the year ended December 31, 1955 amounted to $406,411.73 and is composed of the following:

The Chase Manhattan Bank	$ 39,000.00
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Owner)	67,703.33
Other Tenants	299,708.40
Total Rental Income	$406,411.73

Operating expenses for the year totalled $163,311.20, resulting in income from operations of $243,944.53 before deductions for other expenses and depreciation.

Other expenses for the year totalled $172,449.61, resulting in a profit before depreciation of $71,494.92. After deducting depreciation of $110,323.31, there was a deficiency of income of $38,828.39 to cover expenses for the operating year.

We shall be pleased to discuss these accounts with you if you should so desire.

Very truly yours,

Harris Kerr Forster

CERTIFICATE OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

We have examined the Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Carnegie Endowment International Center Building at December 31, 1955 and the related Statement of Income and Expenses for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statement of Income and Expenses present fairly the financial position of Carnegie Endowment International Center Building at December 31, 1955, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding year.

Harris Kerr Forster & Co.
Accountants and Auditors.

New York, N. Y.
February 5, 1956.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT INT
New

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND L

ASSETS

CASH IN THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK				$ 175,820.7
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:				
Tenants (Includes Additional Rental of $6,302.67 - Other than Owner)			$ 8,583.76	
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace			2,558.52	11,142.28
PREPAID INSURANCE				8,371.63
	BOOK VALUE	RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION	NET BOOK VALUE	
FIXED ASSETS:				
Land	$ 768,760.46	$ -	$ 768,760.46	
Building	3,905,206.50	199,703.26	3,705,503.24	
Tenants' Alterations	304,626.89	77,954.57	226,672.32	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	23,856.75	4,609.85	19,246.90	
Total	$5,002,450.60	$282,267.68	$4,720,182.92	4,720,182.92
DEFERRED CHARGES:				
Morgage Expense			$ 26,689.95	
Leasing Expense			26,636.91	53,326.86
TOTAL				$4,968,844.41

[]Indicate red figures.

EXHIBIT A

INTERNATIONAL CENTER BUILDING
ew York, N. Y.

D LIABILITIES - DECEMBER 31, 1955

LIABILITIES

	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:		
.72	Harrison and Abramovitz	$ 14,805.00	
	Trade Creditors	7,398.30	$ 22,203.30
	TAXES PAYABLE AND ACCRUED		609.95
	ACCRUED EXPENSES:		
.28	Interest on Mortgage	$ 20,000.00	
	Interest on Note Payable	473.96	
	Wages, Steam, Electricity and Water	2,255.82	22,729.78
.63	**FIXED LIABILITIES:**		
	Note Payable: The Chase Manhattan Bank, Interest at the Rate of 3% per Annum, Payable on the Last Day of Each Month Until December 31, 1956, and thereafter at the Rate of 6% per Annum. Payments on Principal in Semi-Annual Installments of $62,500.00 are Payable on June 30, 1956 and December 31, 1956	$ 125,000.00	
.92	Mortgage Loan Payable: Held by The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Due August 1, 1980. Interest at the Rate of 4% per Annum, Payable Quarterly on the First Day of February, May, August and November. Beginning November 1, 1957, Constant Quarterly Payments of $50,040.00 are Due, Applicable First to Interest at the Rate of 4% Per Annum and the Balance in Reduction of Principal	3,000,000.00	3,125,000.00
	Total Liabilities		$3,170,543.03
	EQUITY ACCOUNTS - CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:		
.86	Balance, December 31, 1954	$1,664,403.77	
	Add: Net Advances for the Year Ended of December 31, 1955	172,726.00	
		$1,837,129.77	
	Less: [Deficiency] of Income to Cover Expenses for the Year Ended December 31, 1955	[38,828.39]	1,798,301.38
41	TOTAL		$4,968,844.41

EXHIBIT B

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER BUILDING
New York, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1955

INCOME:		
Rental Income	$406,411.73	
Other Income	844.00	$407,255.73
LESS:		
Operating Expenses:		
Payroll	$ 78,439.80	
Payroll Taxes	3,963.23	
Steam	11,595.52	
Electricity	15,498.03	
Water and Sewer Rent	1,336.00	
Repairs	2,477.09	
Supplies	6,540.65	
Service Contracts	16,502.39	
Insurance	8,267.56	
Leasing Commission	6,241.11	
Hospitalization	2,276.42	
Uniforms	173.40	
Management Fee	10,000.00	
Miscellaneous	-	163,311.20
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE DEDUCTION FOR OTHER EXPENSES AND DEPRECIATION		$243,944.53
Real Estate Taxes	$ 37,209.98	
Interest	126,651.05	
Mortgage Expense	1,085.64	
Legal	5,470.44	
Auditing	2,032.50	172,449.61
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES BEFORE DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION		$ 71,494.92
DEPRECIATION:		
Building	$ 77,519.45	
Tenants' Alterations	30,462.68	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	2,341.18	110,323.31
[DEFICIENCY] OF INCOME TO COVER EXPENSES		$[38,828.39]

[ ] Indicate red figures.

HARRIS, KERR, FORSTER & COMPANY
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
CONSULTANTS
18 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK 17
PLAZA 5-7870

ATLANTA 3, GA.
134 PEACHTREE STREET
BOSTON 8, MASS.
1 COURT STREET
CHICAGO 4, ILL.
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS
708 MAIN STREET

LOS ANGELES 14, CALIF.
608 SOUTH HILL STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
235 MONTGOMERY STREET
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
740-15TH STREET, N. W.

February 21, 1956.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
Carnegie Endowment International Center Building,
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street,
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

In conjunction with our examination of the accounts and records of the

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER BUILDING
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York, N. Y.

we have prepared the following statements:

Exhibit A - Statement of Allocation to Upper Floor Tenants of Carrying Charges, Depreciation Charges and Maintenance Charges for the Year Ended December 31, 1955.

Exhibit B - Statement of Allocation to Basement Tenant of Carrying Charges, Depreciation Charges and Maintenance Charges for the Year Ended December 31, 1955.

Exhibit C - Distribution of Carrying Charges, Depreciation Charges and Maintenance Charges for the Year Ended December 31, 1955.

Exhibit D - Statement of Income and Expenses for the Year Ended December 31, 1955.

We have prepared Exhibits A and B in accordance with the terms of leases with those tenants qualified for partial tax exemptions under Section 4, Paragraph 6, of the New York Tax law.

In Exhibit D we present a Statement of Income and Expenses for the year ended December 31, 1955 pertaining to the operation of the Carnegie Endowment International Center Building. The expenses, to the extent applicable, have been used in the calculation of charges to tenants as shown in Exhibits A and B.

We shall be pleased to discuss the statements with you if you so desire.

Yours very truly,

Harris Kerr Forster & Co.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMEN
N

STATEMENT OF ALLOCATION TO UPPER FLOO
AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES

TENANT	FI
United Defense Fund, Inc.	2 F
United Community Defense Service, Inc.	2 F
National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc.	3
Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc.	3
Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc.	4
Foreign Policy Association, Inc.	5
The Royal Institute of International Affairs	5
Council of Social Work Education, Inc.	5
Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.	5
World Veterans Fund, Inc.	5
American Association for the United Nations, Inc.	6
Jane Addams Peace Association, Inc.	6
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.	6
World Medical Association	6
Association for the Aid of Crippled Children	7
Lucius N. Littauer Foundation, Inc.	7
International Social Service, Inc. (American Branch)	7
International Conference of Social Work and National Conference of Social Work	7
Film Council of America, Inc.	7
International Social Service, Inc. (American Branch)	7
Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church	8
The American Heritage Foundation, Inc.	8
National Council of Women of the United States	8
Guideposts Associates, Inc.	8
Child Welfare League of America, Inc.	8
Save the Children Federation, Inc.	9
National Recreation Association, Inc.	9
Life Insurance Medical Research Fund	9
The Asia Foundation	9
The International Film Foundation, Inc.	9
The Girls Friendly Society of the U.S.A.	9
International Labor Organization	10
United Housing Foundation	10
American Korean Foundation, Inc.	10
American Korean Foundation, Inc.	10
Associated Hospital Service of New York	10
Council of Social Work Education	10
Totals	

*Not included in total.

EXHIBIT A

MENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER BUILDING
New York, N. Y.

LOOR TENANTS OF CARRYING CHARGES, DEPRECIATION CHARGES
ES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1955

SPACE FLOOR	SPACE ROOM	PERIOD OF OCCUPANCY	RATIO TO TOTAL ALLOCATION	NET ALLOCATION	AMOUNT RECEIVED AS ESTIMATED RENT	DUE FROM TENANTS
2 Front		1/ 1/55-12/31/55	5.578%	$ 16,678.56	$ 16,313.88	$ 364.68
2 Front		1/ 1/55-12/31/55	2.696	8,061.20	7,884.96	176.24
3	1-10	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	6.187	18,499.51	18,095.04	404.47
3	11-17	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	4.538	13,568.90)		
				)	44,639.52	997.78
4	Entire	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	10.725	32,068.40)		
5	1-11	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	7.170	21,438.74	20,970.00	468.74
5	12	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	.623	1,862.81	1,822.08	40.73
5	13-14	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	1.508	4,509.01	4,410.48	98.53
5	15-16	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	1.336	3,994.72	3,907.44	87.28
5	17	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	.712	2,128.92	2,082.36	46.56
6	1-8	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	5.301	15,850.31	15,503.76	346.55
6	9	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	.623	1,862.81	1,822.08	40.73
6	10	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	.623	1,862.81	1,822.08	40.73
6	11-17	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	4.802	14,358.27	14,044.32	313.95
7	1-8	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	5.446	16,283.87	15,927.84	356.03
7	9-11	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	1.923	5,749.89	5,624.16	125.73
7	12-16	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	3.562	10,650.60	10,417.80	232.80
7	17A	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	.461	1,378.42	1,348.32	30.10
7	17B	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	.270	773.68	756.81	16.87
7	17B	12/16/55-12/31/55	.270*	33.64	32.91	.73
8	1	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	.420	1,255.83	1,228.32	27.51
8	2-6	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	3.846	11,499.77	11,248.32	251.45
8	7-8	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	1.323	3,955.85	3,869.40	86.45
8	9-10	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	1.316	3,934.92	3,848.88	86.04
8	11-17	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	5.067	15,150.64	14,819.40	331.24
9	1-8	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	5.589	16,711.45	16,346.16	365.29
9	9	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	.658	1,967.46	1,924.44	43.02
9	10-11	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	1.316	3,934.92	3,848.88	86.04
9	12	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	.658	1,967.46	1,924.44	43.02
9	13-15	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	2.259	6,754.54	6,606.84	147.70
9	16-17	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	1.492	4,461.17	4,363.68	97.49
10	1-11	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	7.563	22,613.83	22,119.48	494.35
10	12	1/ 1/55- 9/30/55	.658	1,475.59	1,443.33	32.26
10	12	10/ 1/55-12/31/55	.658*	491.87	481.11	10.76
10	13-16	1/ 1/55-12/31/55	3.001	8,973.17	8,776.92	196.25
10	17	1/ 1/54- 9/30/55	.750	1,681.91	1,645.11	36.80
10	17	10/ 1/55-12-31/55	.750*	560.64	548.37	12.27
			100.00%	$299,006.09	$292,468.92	$ 6,537.17

EXHIBIT B

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER BUILDING
New York, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF ALLOCATION TO BASEMENT TENANT
OF CARRYING CHARGES, DEPRECIATION CHARGES AND
MAINTENANCE CHARGES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1955

APPLICABLE CHARGES FOR FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT FROM EXHIBIT C:		
Total Carrying Charges and Depreciation Charges		$ 31,387.51
Total Maintenance Charges		9,657.39
Total		$ 41,044.90
ALLOCATION OF RENTAL CHARGES FOR NORTHEAST CORNER PER RENTAL AGENTS RENTAL VALUE SCHEDULE:		
Total Rental Value of First Floor and Basement - $75,000.00		
Rental Value Northeast Corner of Basement - $2,200.00		
Proportion of Carrying Charges, Depreciation Charges and Maintenance Charges Allocable to Basement Northeast Corner 22/750 of Total Charges of $41,044.90	$ 1,204.06	
RENT FOR PERIOD FROM JUNE 1, 1955 TO DECEMBER 31, 1955: 7/12 of $1,204.06		$ 702.31
AMOUNT PAID BY COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS OF AMERICA, INC.		936.81
AMOUNT DUE TENANT AT DECEMBER 31, 1955		$ 234.50

EXHIBIT C

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER BUILDING
New York, N. Y.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARRYING CHARGES
DEPRECIATION CHARGES AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1955

		YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1955	ALLOCATED TO OWNER	ALLOCATED TO UPPER FLOOR TENANTS
CARRYING CHARGES:				
Interest		$126,651.05		
Mortgage Expense		1,085.64		
Total		$127,736.69		
DEPRECIATION:				
Building		$ 77,519.45		
Tenants' Alterations		30,462.68		
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment		2,341.18		
		$110,323.31		
Less: Depreciation on Alterations for Non-Paying Tenant		275.82		
Total		$110,047.49		
TOTAL CARRYING CHARGES AND DEPRECIATION CHARGES		$237,784.18		
ALLOCATION PER RENTAL AGENTS' RENTAL VALUE SCHEDULE:				
First Floor and Basement	13.2%	$ 31,387.51		
Owner's and Vacant Space	16.0	38,045.47	$ 38,045.47	
Tenants - Upper Floors	70.8	168,351.20		$168,351.20
	100.0%	$237,784.18		
MAINTENANCE CHARGES:				
Operating Expenses		$162,467.20		
Legal		5,470.44		
Auditing		2,032.50		
Total		$169,970.14		
ALLOCATION PER RENTAL AGENTS' RENTAL SCHEDULE:				
Total Maintenance Charges		$169,970.14		
Less: Distribution to First Floor and Basement - 10/176		9,657.39		
Net Maintenance Charges		$160,312.75		
Owner's and Vacant Space	18.5%	$ 29,657.86	29,657.86	
Tenants - Upper Floors	81.5	130,654.89		130,654.89
Total	100.0%	$160,312.75		
CARRYING CHARGES, DEPRECIATION CHARGES AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES:				
Allocated to Owner			$ 67,703.33	
Allocated to Upper Floor Tenants - Exhibit A				$299,006.09

EXHIBIT D

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER BUILDING
New York, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1955

INCOME:		
Rental Income	$406,411.73	
Other Income	844.00	$407,255.73
LESS:		
Operating Expenses:		
Payroll	$ 78,439.80	
Payroll Taxes	3,963.23	
Steam	11,595.52	
Electricity	15,498.03	
Water and Sewer Rent	1,336.00	
Repairs	2,477.09	
Supplies	6,540.65	
Service Contracts	16,502.39	
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Leasing Commission	6,241.11	
Hospitalization	2,276.42	
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Interest	126,651.05	
Mortgage Expense	1,085.64	
Legal	5,470.44	
Auditing	2,032.50	172,449.61
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES BEFORE DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION		$ 71,494.92
DEPRECIATION:		
Building	$ 77,519.45	
Tenants' Alterations	30,462.68	
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	2,341.18	110,323.31
[DEFICIENCY] OF INCOME TO COVER EXPENSES		$[38,828.39]

[ ] Indicate red figures.

Carnegie Endowment

February 15, 1956

Dear Ben:

From the list you enclosed with your letter of February 10th, I would be inclined to favor Whitney Seymour, Dean Acheson, and Harvie Branscomb.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ben Cherrington
Institute of International Education
1 East 67 Street
New York 21, New York

rh

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

INCORPORATED

1 EAST 67TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK • LEHIGH 5-3400

ROCKY MOUNTAIN OFFICE • 1605 PENNSYLVANIA STREET • DENVER 3, COLORADO • ACOMA 2-1895

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President, Cheesman Realty Company
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Vice-Chairman, State Board of Education
Melvin Roberts
Treasurer, Capitol Life Insurance Company
Isadore Samuels
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Judge Elliot Watrous
President, English Speaking Union
Albert Williams, Sr.
Chairman Board, U. S. National Bank
*Grady Gammage
President, Arizona State College, Tempe
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Chancellor, University of Nebraska
*Mrs. Richard A. Harvill, *University of Arizona*
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*Mrs. Theodore Jacobs
*James McCain, *President, Kansas State College*
*Carl McFarland
President, Montana State University
*Franklin Murphy, *Chancellor, University of Kansas*
*A. Ray Olpin, *President, University of Utah*
*Roland R. Renne
President, Montana State College
*George W. Rosenlof
Dean of Students, University of Nebraska
*Sherman Smith
Dean of Students, University of New Mexico
*Arthur Ellsworth Stoddard
President, Union Pacific Railroad
*Ernest D. Wilkinson
President, Brigham Young University
* *Member regional advisory committee.*

• • • • •

Kenneth Holland,
President, Institute of International Education
Ben M. Cherrington, *Regional Director*
Gerhard H. Mundinger, *Assistant Regional Director*
Elizabeth Blanc, *Associate*
Ethel L. Pruden, *Secretary*
Phyllis J. Kochinas, *Secretary*

February 10, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

In addition to yourself, the other members of the Committee on Nominations are Mr. David L. Cole, Dr. Margaret Clapp, and Cherrington. We are asked to present nominations at the annual meeting in New York on Thursday, May 10, 1956. The trustees whose terms expire in May, 1956, are: Dr. Margaret Clapp, Mr. George A. Finch, Dr. Grayson L. Kirk, yourself, Mr. Harper Sibley, Mr. Edward L. Ryerson, and Mr. W. W. Waymack. Our friend and valued trustee, Earl G. Harrison, who has passed away since our last meeting, also was a member of the class of 1956. Mr. Harper Sibley has written to me that since he has passed the seventy-year mark he will not be a candidate for re-election and I have replied that our Committee will expect him to join the distinguished group of Honorary Trustees.

Assuming that the other trustees named are willing to stand for re-election, this leaves two vacancies. Several members of the Board of Trustees have submitted to me names of individuals for the consideration of our Nominating Committee. A list of these names is enclosed.

Along with the names have come a number of suggestions, the principle ones being, first: that other things being equal, the Committee might have in mind individuals for whom the seventy-year deadline is far off. They call attention to the substantial number of greyheads currently gathering around the trustees' table.

A second suggestion is that we should attempt to find someone who eventually may approximate the attainments and stature of John Davis. We are asked to consider New York lawyers who stand out for ability, character, and public service.

At your convenience, I will be pleased to have your comments on the enclosed list and any additional names you may wish to suggest. I will keep each member of the Committee informed regarding comments received from the others. With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Ben Cherrington

Ben M. Cherrington
Regional Director

BMC:pjk
Enclosure
cc: Joseph E. Johnson
Harvey H. Bundy

All of the above refers of course, to Carnegie Endowment.

NAMES TO BE CONSIDERED BY COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS, CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT

Helen Hill Miller, Charlottesville, Virginia

Jim Patton, President of Farmers Union, Denver

Ray Murphy, American Legion, New York City

Arthur K. Watson, I.B.M.

Dr. Waldo Stevens, Oklahoma City

Bethuel Webster, lawyer, New York City

Whitney Seymoure, lawyer, New York City

Ely Whitney Debevoise, lawyer, New York City

Donald Russell, University of South Carolina

General James McCormack, M.I.T.

Mrs. Hirman Houghton, Red Oak, Iowa
(Past President, General Federation of Womens Clubs)

President Colgate W. Darden, Jr., University of Virginia

Dean Acheson

James Carmichael, Atlanta, George

Senator Walter F. George, Georgia

Harvie Branscomb, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University

President Philip Davidson, University of Louisville

Virginius Dalney, Richmond Press

John T. Caldwell, President, University of Arkansas

Hodding Carter, Delta Democrat, Greenville, Miss.

Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans

Thanked June 21, 1965

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX OXFORD 7-3131
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND CONTROLLER

7 June 1965

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

The Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace have requested me to forward to you the enclosed, a copy of the minute about Mr. Murrow adopted by the Trustees of the Endowment in a standing vote at the annual meeting on 10 May 1965.

This minute does not, indeed no minute could, convey the respect and affection in which your husband was held by the members of the Board and the staff of the Carnegie Endowment.

Sincerely yours,

Lee B. Harris

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
Pauling, New York

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX OXFORD 7-3131

EDWARD R. MURROW, 1908-1965

The Carnegie Endowment shares the sorrow of the nation and of the world as it recalls the death of its former Trustee, Edward R. Murrow.

Mr. Murrow's voice and face were as familiar to a whole generation of radio and television listeners as those of any high public official. No one who lived through World War II will ever forget his radio broadcasts from London, in which he described the air raids and, more significantly, the reactions of the British people in their hour of trial. He successfully bridged the gap from radio to television, and made significant contributions to the evolution of that medium in its early years. He not only reported the news; he set the standards by which documentaries have been judged ever since. Particularly noteworthy among his television reports were the "See It Now" series, the most famous episode of which was devoted to a report on Senator McCarthy, then at the height of his power, in 1954.

In his capacity as Director of the United States Information Agency, Mr. Murrow maintained his extraordinarily high standards of public service. He imbued the personnel of the Agency with his own sense of dedication and pride in his work, and, because of the respect his opinions engendered in the White House, gave the Agency itself a more important voice in the formulation of American foreign policy.

Mr. Murrow's association with the Carnegie Endowment can, in a sense, be said to have begun in 1932, when be became assistant director of the Institute of International Education, which, in its early years, had been a part of the Endowment. He served for two terms as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment, from 1951 to 1957, and his colleagues recall with great admiration and warmth his participation in its activities in those years.

The Trustees of the Endowment record their sense of loss at the death of their former colleague and friend, and extend their deepest sympathy to his widow and family. They can do no better than to agree with his long-time associate, Eric Sevareid, who said, in part, "He was an original and we shall not see his like again."

Lee B. Harris, Secretary

Trustees Meeting
10 May 1965

Joe Johnson

PERSONAL

February 17, 1961

Dear Joe:

Help! I discover that the vast agency which I have the honor to head (assuming that the Senate agrees) has a total annual "representation fund" of $500. There are 40 correspondents in Washington, something like 400 here in New York and as you know, a constant stream of "foreign communicators" passing through Washington. My problem sir is this. I need to find a few thousand bucks a year for entertainment. I don't think I can get it from Rooney and am not asking you for it, but think that perhaps you could suggest some foundation that might be willing to listen. Do you think John Gardner would?

I think I can perhaps handle the home entertainment with my own funds, but as you know from experience, the occasional small lunch or dinner can pay big dividends. I will be grateful for your avuncular counsel.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph E. Johnson
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York, New York

ERM:gw

Carnegie Endowment

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

15 June 1960

Dear Miss Hogg:

In case you should need it, I am returning the booklet containing Mr. Murrow's speech. Thank you so much for sending it to me, especially since it enabled me to catch some errors in the way it had been quoted in our manuscript.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth G. Korbonski

Elizabeth G. Korbonski
Production Editor

Miss Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. E. R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

enc.

Carnegie Endowment for Int Peace

June 9, 1960

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
Attention: Mrs. Korbonski
345 East 46th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Korbonski:

I have pleasure in enclosing the booklet which includes Mr. Murrow's speech at the Guildhall in London last October. I understand that there is no copyright involved as this now belongs in "the public domain".

Copies of the booklet can be obtained on application to

Granada TV
36 Golden Square
London, W.1

Please call me if there is anything else you would like to know.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Carnegie

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX
JAMES T. SHOTWELL
PRESIDENT-EMERITUS

6 February 1959

Dear Ed:

Last night I read Adlai Stevenson's article "Politics and Morality" in The Saturday Review of February 7, 1959, which is nearly along the lines of our talk. I think it extraordinarily good and tried to buy a copy to send you but it was sold out at the bookstalls, and so I asked Norman Cousins' office to send you a personal copy which they promised to do. Norman, as usual, is off on his travels.

If you feel up to it, I could send the carbon copy of my Long Road to Freedom for your bedside reading. But, in case, you were an agent of Providence in getting me in touch with Ordway Tead. I hadn't seen him since he was at Columbia over forty years ago. I'm much happier to have Harper's take my book - if they will - than MacMillan's and I do deeply appreciate your interest.

(On second thought I'll not try your eyes by sending a carbon text but wait for page proof)

I have written Tead that it's not a text book, but more like Toynbee's work - although I don't agree with Toynbee that the problems of an atomic age can be solved by a mixture of Buddhism and Christainity, pleasant as that may be for the meditative life.

Hoping to see you again before too long, I remain,

Ever yours,

Jim

James T. Shotwell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York.

Carnegie

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 January 1958

Dear Ed:

This comes with reference to our task as members of the Selecting Committee of the CBS Foundation Fellowships.

The meeting of the subcommittee, referred to in Mr. Ackerman's letter of 20 December to all the members of the Selecting Committee, took place yesterday. Mr. Colin and Mr. Ackerman, who is again serving as Secretary of the group, met with us.

It was agreed that the procedure followed last year had proven satisfactory and should be followed in all its essentials this year. To refresh your memory, I enclose a copy of the description of last year's procedure that I submitted to Mr. Colin in May. I hope you will agree that that procedure, with the one modification that I shall suggest, is satisfactory. If you do not, will you please let me know.

As you know, the selections are to be announced much earlier this year, - "about February 15." The subcommittee agreed that, following last year's procedure, we would reduce the applications, which now total about seventy, to somewhere between fifteen and twenty, and then ask all the finalists to come to New York on Saturday, 15 February, for personal interviews with all the members of the Committee, meeting in subpanels as last year. I very much hope that that date is satisfactory to you and that you will let Mr. Ackerman know that you plan to be there.

The one modification the subcommittee suggested was that it would be highly desirable if all the members of the Committee not on the subcommittee could read over the folders on the finalists sometime during the week prior to the 15th. In that way, each of us would be fully familiar, before the interviews took place, with what the applicant had to say for himself in writing and what his references had to say for him. If you can not get to Mr. Ackerman's office prior to the 15th, please let him know and he will arrange to send the necessary material to you.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph E. Johnson
Chairman, Selecting Committee
CBS Foundation Inc. News and Public Affairs
Fellowships (1958-1959)

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Summary of Procedure Followed

by the Selecting Committee for 1957-1958

CBS Foundation Inc. News and Public Affairs Fellowships

Following principles discussed and decided upon at the meeting of the full Committee on 5 March, and covered in the Minutes of that meeting, the subcommittee* proceeded in this way:

1. Mr. Ackerman, who was appointed Secretary of the Committee, was asked to apply the general criteria that had been established to each of the applications so that they could be given a preliminary and informal classification in one of three groups.

   Each Group III application (the lowest group) was then reviewed by a member of the subcommittee. If the subcommittee member concurred with the tentative classification of an application in Group III, the candidate was dropped from further consideration. If the committee member did not concur, his reclassification to Group II or Group I (the highest group) was followed.

   Under this procedure most preliminary classifications were confirmed, although a few were reclassified.

2. Applications in Group II (either as a result of Mr. Ackerman's tentative classification or as a result of reclassification) were then handled in one of the following ways:
   (a) dropped from further consideration, in view of other more promising applications to be considered; (b) held for further consideration in Group II; or (c) marked for consideration in Group I.

3. On 2 April, the subcommittee met at 485 Madison Avenue to review the 36 applications that had survived in Groups I and II. As a result of this meeting, the applications were reduced to 20, and all of the 20 applicants invited on an expense-paid basis to come to New York for interviews with the Selecting Committee on Saturday, 13 April. This procedure, which had been set at the time of the organization meeting on 5 March, was affirmed by the subcommittee as the only means of assuring full comparability of the finalists.

   At the meeting on 2 April, Mr. Ackerman reported the comments by Mr. Douglas, who had reviewed many of the Group I applications at 485 Madison Avenue earlier that morning.

4. On 13 April, nineteen of the 20 candidates appeared for interviews on the schedule attached to this letter. (The other finalist, John Gasserly of CBS News, had withdrawn by letter because he was resigning to accept another position in Rome, Italy.)

*Elected by the full Committee at the organization meeting on March 5, 1957. Its members: Dean Barzun, Mr. Mickelson and Mr. Johnson, as Chairman.

The interview schedule was planned in such a way that each finalist was interviewed by each of the five Committee members available on that day. (Mr. Douglas and Mr. Murrow were unfortunately not able to be present, and Mr. Ackerman was asked to participate in the interviews to complete the second unit of three interviewers.)

Following the interviews, the Committee met and made its final selections of the 8 Fellows as announced. The Committee also gave honorable mention to three other finalists (Mr. Cheely, Miss Weel, and Mr. Feldman), and instructed Mr. Ackerman to notify them to this effect in his letter advising them of the outcome of the selections.

Carnegie Endowment

August 24, 1957

Dear Joe:

Thanks for your understanding letter of July 16.

Believe me it wasn't an easy decision to make. I shall be back in town regularly after the first week in September.

Let us lunch whenever you are free.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph E. Johnson
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York 17, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

16 July 1957

Dear Ed:

I was distressed on my return from Europe last week to find your letter of 5 June to Leslie Paffrath reporting that you were going to be so busy this next year that you feel you should not rejoin the Endowment Board.

I fully appreciate your reasons, as I am sure the members of the Board will also. On their behalf I thank you for giving the possibility of rejoining us such serious consideration.

I for one hope very much that things may change a year from now and that you may find it possible to rejoin the Board, for I am sure that I speak for all when I say that we should certainly like to have you participate again in the Endowment's activities.

I am very glad that, since we shall not be able to work together in the Endowment, at least we shall be associated in the CBS Fellowships program next year.

If you are in town this summer, do give me a ring so that we can arrange to lunch at the Century one of these days.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph E. Johnson

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

June 11, 1957

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I know your decision will be a disappointment to all the members of the Board who have come to know you, as indeed it is to those of us on the staff of the Carnegie Endowment. But we are completely understanding of the decision, for we are all aware of the heavy load you are carrying and in doing so the important contribution you are making.

Joe is still in Europe, but I shall of course let him know of your decision. I know that I speak for him as well as myself in saying that I hope nevertheless we can consider that you are available on an occasional basis for the good counsel we know you can give in your field.

Your decision will be communicated to your colleagues on the Board of Trustees.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Paffrath

Carnegie Endowm

June 5, 1957

Dear Leslie:

I promised to write Joe Johnson regarding the possibility of my rejoining the Endowment Board.

I regret to report that my schedule for next year remains as is and I see no possibility of discharging in a manner satisfactory to the other trustees or myself, the obligation involving membership.

Believe me I am deeply distressed to say this because I have always valued my association with the Endowment and I do not feel that it would be fair for me to accept under prevailing conditions.

Naturally I am honored by even the suggestion that I should return to the Board and hope that you and Joe will feel that I remain at your service.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leslie Paffrath
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York, New York

fc

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS INTERPAX

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

25 January 1957

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter of 17 January. With respect to your query about your status, I must unhappily report that under a technicality of the Constitution and By-Laws you ceased to be a member of the Board when you did not attend the Trustees meeting last month. This is an automatic provision under which none of us wields any control.

When we became aware of this situation, Harvey Bundy as Chairman of the Board asked David Cole to take on the chairmanship of the Committee on Nominations on an acting basis.

I can't tell you how much I regret this situation. It seems to me that the best way to begin recovering is to have a session with you, and I hope that you will let me know when we might have lunch together to talk over the Endowment's work, present and future.

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph E. Johnson

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Carnegie Endowment

January 17, 1957

Dear Joe:

The attached from Ben Cherrington is self-explanatory. If I am still a member of the Board, in spite of my miserable attendance record, I presume a meeting or at least correspondence with the Nominating Committee is in order.

As ever yours,

Mr. Joseph Johnson
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46 Street
New York, New York

rh

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Ackerman

from: Mr. Murrow

January 22, 1959

I shall look forward to the dinner on February 4, and shall come up to the 19th Floor as soon as I get off the air.

E.R.M.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Ackerman

Ed'

January 20, 1959

We are planning a dinner meeting with the CBS Foundation Fellows for Wednesday, February 4, at 6:45 p.m. in the 19th Floor Dining Room. A discussion of news-in-depth is planned.

We would be most pleased to have you attend after 8, if your schedule permits, and to hold dinner on a back burner for you.

Bill

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW cc: Mr. Ackerman

from: Mr. Paley

December 4, 1956

I am transmitting your letter about a contribution to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Inc., fund to Bill Ackerman, Executive Director of the CBS Foundation, with the request that he bring it to the attention of the Chairman, Ralph Colin, with a message from me that I hope it gets serious and sympathetic consideration. I have no doubt that you will be hearing from Ralph or Bill after the next meeting of the CBS Foundation.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

October 29, 1956

I attach Minutes of the meeting of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc. on October 10, 1956.

WA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Minutes of a Regular Meeting
of the Board of Directors

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of CBS Foundation Inc. was held at the office of the Corporation, 485 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, October 10, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

The following Directors, constituting a majority of the Board and a quorum, were present in person, to wit:

Ralph F. Colin
Leon Levy
Millicent C. McIntosh

The Directors absent were Edward R. Murrow and Frank Stanton. There was also present by invitation William C. Ackerman, Executive Director.

Mr. Colin, the President, acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Ackerman acted as Secretary thereof.

Copies of the Minutes of the previous meeting, held on September 12, 1956 having been circulated, the same were unanimously approved.

The Board considered a list of applications for grants which had been prepared by Mr. Ackerman and circulated to members of the Board before the meeting. The Board unanimously agreed that the requests of the following should be refused because their activities do not fall within the areas prescribed in the Foundation's existing statement of policy or do not meet other standards required by the Board:

BILLY GRAHAM NEW YORK CRUSADE, INC.
CITIZENS BUDGET COMMISSION, INC. (New York City)
NEW YORK INFIRMARY

The Board also declined for the same reason two additional requests which had been forwarded by other offices, and returned the requests to these offices for their own handling:

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
(Returned to Radio Station KMOX-St. Louis)

SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATIONS, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
(Returned to Mr. Louis Cowan, Vice President of CBS, Inc., for discussion with CBS News and Public Affairs Department)

The Board affirmed the general principles covering grants to community chests and united funds, as outlined by Mr. Ackerman in a memorandum circulated to the Board, and approved for payment the pending requests for 1956 contributions, to wit:

Chicago Community Fund	$ 2,000
Community Chest (Terre Haute)	300*
Greater Lowell United Fund (Massachusetts)	1,800*
Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services, Inc.	250*
United Community Fund of Salem (Massachusetts)	10,000
United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston	1,200
United Bay Area Crusade (San Francisco)	2,000
United Foundation Torch Drive (Detroit)	1,650*
United Fund of Kalamazoo (Michigan)	1,000

The Board also approved for payment renewal grants, as follows:

Junior Achievement, Inc. (Chicago)	$ 250
Junior Achievement, Inc. (New York)	500
National Fund for Medical Education	5,000

On the plan for news and public affairs fellowships, the Board approved taking sufficient advertising space in trade and scholarly journals to make adequate announcement of the plan. Mr. Colin was authorized to determine the type and number of such publications to be used.

The Board was informed that the Selecting Committee is now complete with the acceptance by Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and by Byron Price, former Associated Press, federal government and United Nations official, as public representatives.

Inasmuch as the tax application is still pending, and the date for publication of the Council for Financial Aid to Education's booklet on company aid-to-education plans is rapidly approaching, Mr. Ackerman was authorized to provide substitute language to cover the fellowships (without indicating the specific fields) in the summary of the CBS Foundation program.

A request by the New York State Citizens Committee for the Public Schools was discussed, but no final action taken. Mrs. McIntosh was asked to make a recommendation at the next meeting.

*represents increase

Mr. Ackerman was authorized to decline two requests for detailed information on the Foundation's grants and policies inasmuch as one related to 1955, when the Foundation's program was being reviewed and policies formulated, and the other was a form request by another company. The Board took the position that many requests such as the latter cannot be answered without the expenditure of an excessive amount of time.

The Board gave final approval to the plan of grants on behalf of women employes, as shown in detail in a summary prepared by Mr. Ackerman for the Board, and aggregating $8,500 for the first year. The plan is designed to recognize the length of service of women employes who are graduates of independent colleges and universities and who have 15 or more years of service with CBS, Inc. or its divisions as of November 1, 1956.

A review of the aid-to-education efforts so far undertaken by the Foundation was suggested by Dr. Levy, and will be discussed further at the next meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Secretary

Approved:

Chairman

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE

575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22

SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
GODFREY GOLDMARK
RALPH F. COLIN
SYDNEY M. KAYE
WALTER J. PETSCHEK
MAX FREUND
AMBROSE DOSKOW
SEYMOUR D. LEWIS
LAWRENCE R. ENO
MURRAY COHEN

MURRAY HILL 8-7800

BY HAND

October 16, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Re: CBS Foundation Inc.

Dear Ed:

In order to keep our records straight, would you be good enough to sign and return to me the enclosed letter of resignation from the Board of the Foundation.

As I told you over the telephone, while I feel your action in resigning from the Board of CBS was sound, I will miss you on the Foundation Board. I hope that you will let me confer with you on Foundation matters on which I feel I could use your advice.

Sincerely,

RFC:FFF
Enc.

Returned 10/19/56 saying:
Inasmuch as I am today resigning as a Director of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. for reasons stated in my letter of resignation to Bill Paley, and inasmuch as the Board of Directors of CBS Foundation Inc. is composed entirely of members of the Board of CBS, I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Foundation Board.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ed Murrow

October 10, 1956

Dear Byron:

I am writing as a Director of CBS Foundation Inc. (the agency for making educational and charitable grants on behalf of CBS, Inc. and its divisions) and with a very pleasant function to perform. This function is to extend an invitation to you in connection with a plan of news and public affairs fellowships which the Foundation is establishing.

Let me outline the plan briefly, before coming to the invitation itself.

Beginning in the fall of 1957 CBS Foundation will support eight fellowships at Columbia University for persons now working in the radio and television news and public affairs field. The purpose of the fellowships is to make it possible for promising people to have a year of detachment from routine work so they can pursue studies of their own choosing in the wide curriculum of Columbia University, and so that they can also have the benefits of both formal and informal discussion of some of the problems and possibilities of radio and television news and public affairs programming.

In its broad outline the plan, as you will recognise, has a good deal of resemblance to the Nieman Fellowships at Harvard.

Our fellowship program holds the promise, I think, of also making a useful contribution to the field. If the plan develops as we want it to it should broaden and deepen the backgrounds of an annual group of key people in various parts of the profession, and their influence could be great indeed.

The studies to be followed might include political science and nuclear science; modern languages and the ancient languages of the Far East; labor relations and Russian history, etc.

We want to select the best possible candidates from CBS-owned and affiliated stations; from non-commercial radio and TV stations licensed to colleges and universities; and from teachers of radio-TV news and public affairs techniques in colleges and universities. There should be a potential of at least five hundred candidates from these categories.

To find the best candidates we of course need a Selecting Committee. For it we want three public representatives, with Columbia University and CBS having minority positions of two representatives each. Columbia University will be represented by Dr. John A. Krout, Vice President and Provost of the University, and by Dr. Jacques Barzun, Dean of the Graduate Faculties; CBS will be represented by Sig Mickelson, CBS Vice President in Charge of News and Public Affairs, and myself. One of the public representatives will be Lewis W. Douglas.

On behalf of the Board of the Foundation, I have the pleasure of inviting you to join the Selecting Committee as a public representative.

The time requirements cannot be very great; two or three meetings should be enough. Our schedule is to announce the awards later this month; ask for applications by January 15; and announce the recipients about April 15.

We expect the fellowships (including transportation, living and other necessary expenses) to average about $8,000.00 each.

We are making the usual arrangements for the payment of members' expenses and small honoraria.

I wonder if you would give me a collect call at your convenience in the next few days as I would like to supplement this with a chance to talk a bit about it.

We feel that your experience and judgment would be of great help on this program and we hope very much you can serve, at least for the first year as we go about getting the fellowships off to a good start.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Byron Price
Rural Delivery
Chestertown
Maryland

rh

October 10, 1956

Dear Joe:

I am writing as a Director of CBS Foundation Inc. (the agency for making educational and charitable grants on behalf of CBS, Inc. and its divisions) and with a very pleasant function to perform. This function is to extend an invitation to you in connection with a plan of news and public affairs fellowships which the Foundation is establishing.

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We feel that your experience and judgment would be of great help on this program and we hope very much you can serve, at least for the first year as we go about getting the fellowships off to a good start.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph E. Johnson
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
United Nations Plaza at 46th Street
New York, New York

rh

To: Ed Murrow

Here (on a home typewriter) is a suggested rough draft of a letter to Mr. Price.

If it should seem desirable to suggest a lunch next time Mr. Price is in town (within a couple of weeks, say), I'm sure Mr. Colin would be delighted with the idea.

Many thanks for the big assist on this one; I'll get back to you shortly on approaching another possible public representative.

Bill

10.1.56

William C. Ackerman

DRAFT

Mr. Byron Price
Rural Delivery
Chestertown
Maryland

Dear :

I am writing as a Director of CBS Foundation Inc. (the agency for making educational and charitable grants on behalf of CBS, Inc. and its divisions), and with a very pleasant function to perform. This function is to extend an invitation to you in connection with a plan of news and public affairs fellowships which the Foundation is establishing.

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We feel that your experience and judgment would be of great help on this program and we hope very much you can serve, at least for the first year as we go about getting the fellowships off to a good start.

With, e[illegible] Personal Regards

ve.

s

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

October 5, 1956

I attach resumes and summaries as follows for your consideration in advance of the meeting of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc. at 12 noon on Wednesday, October 10:

1. 1956 Allocations for Community Chests
2. Plan of Fellowships in News and Public Affairs
3. Plan of Grants on Behalf of Women Employes
4. Pending Requests
5. Other Pending Questions
6. Financial Summary to October 10, 1956.

WA

1. 1956 Allocations for Community Chests and United Funds

The schedule of such contributions followed in past years has represented a number of different standards. At locations where there are large numbers of employes, several hundred or more, a per-employe relationship has been used. Unless there are exceptional circumstances, a maximum of $3.50 per employe has been set as a standard. Because of different conditions in different communities and resulting differences in past practices, however, the per-employe averages range from a minimum of about $3 to a maximum of about $6.

Policies applicable to all locations so far adopted by the Board are as follows:

1. No previous grants are to be reduced.
2. No grant of less than $200 is to be made.

Without any explicit statement of policy, the Board has, by previous authorizations, approved the principle that the schedule should be brought up at any points where it does not seem to meet the expected standard, and that special standards must be applied at certain locations where there are only a few employes, viz., Detroit and Atlanta. Implicit, too, has been a desire to follow the recommendation of the local manager or other representative, so far as this is possible within the framework of the general program.

It is believed that the general approach being followed is a workable and satisfactory one.

In 1954 the total of such grants was $25,708; in 1955, $32,045. (Both figures are exclusive of the $15,000 annual grant to Greater New York Fund, which is not a community chest or united fund.)

The 1955 total includes a $3,000 grant to the United Fund of Kalamazoo. Inasmuch as CBS-Hytron is not now operating its Kalamazoo plant, a question will arise as to policy on a 1956 grant. Mr. Stromeyer's recommendation has been asked.

Inasmuch as recommendations for 1956 grants covering all locations have not yet been received, a proposed 1956 schedule in complete form cannot at this time be prepared. If it is not possible to complete such a schedule by Wednesday, authorization is asked to make the grants already recommended by local representatives and specifically listed hereafter and to make remaining grants under the same principles, and with Mr. Colin's approval, where the recommendations are received after Wednesday and where action is desirable before the Board's November meeting.

Authorization is asked for the following at this time:

	1955	1956	Number of Staff Employes
Chicago Community Fund	$2,000	$2,000	561
Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services, Inc.	225	250*	8
United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston	1,200	1,200	79
United Bay Area Crusade (San Francisco)	2,000	2,000	107
United Foundation Torch Drive (Detroit)	1,500	1,650*	13

*Increases (without specific recommendations) are suggested at both locations because of increased campaign goals and in view of relatively low present totals and importance of the locations. A rise of approximately 10 per cent in each case is here recommended.

2. Plan of Fellowships in News and Public Affairs

The tax application has been filed and it is hoped a decision can be had by October 15.

Mr. Murrow has extended invitations to join the Selecting Committee to Byron Price (former Executive News Editor of AP, Director of Censorship and UN executive) and to Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Both are being invited to serve as public representatives. Lewis W. Douglas has already agreed to serve as one such representative.

In the tax application the various methods to be used in announcing the fellowships are listed, but no mention is made of paid advertising space. The question is raised as to whether the Board feels that paid ads are necessary or desirable. If ads are to be taken, it is suggested that the following be used:

Broadcasting-Telecasting
Journalism Quarterly
The Quill (magazine of Sigma Delta Chi)

In the event that firm announcement plans cannot be made by Monday, October 15, it will be necessary to change the statement provided for the Council for Financial Aid to Education for its looseleaf notebook compilation of corporate aid-to-education plans. (Monday will be just about the last day a change can be made because of the Council's publication schedule.) It is suggested that the following language (which would continue to show the varied forms of CBS Foundation effort in this field, but which would at the same time avoid premature disclosure of the plan for news and public affairs fellowships) be substituted:

> CBS Foundation is arranging the establishment by the end of 1956 of a group of annual fellowships which will be related to the radio and television field. The fellowship program will represent an annual contribution of approximately $64,000. It is expected that the full announcement of details can be made during the fall.

The language previously approved by the Board is as follows:

> In October 1956 CBS Foundation announced establishment of eight annual fellowships at Columbia University to enable promising persons in the radio and television news and public affairs field to broaden and strengthen their backgrounds for meeting the opportunities and responsibilities of electronic journalism. The fellowship program will represent an annual contribution of approximately $64,000.

3. Plan of Grants on Behalf of Women Employes

Following is a tabulation of the grants that would be made in the first year of the proposed plan:

Women Employes Who Are Graduates of Independent Colleges and Universities and Who Have Fifteen or More Years of Service* with CBS, Inc. or Divisions

	Seniority Date	Number Years Service	Title	$1,000 For 15 Years	$500 For Each Additional 5 Years	Total	College or University
Law, Agnes	10.18.27	29	Librarian, CBS Reference Department	$1,000	$1,500	$2,500	Syracuse
Todesca, Edith	1932	24	Assistant to Director, Personnel Relations-Hollywood	1,000	500	1,500	Simmons
Dobbins, Esther	4. 1.35	21	Manager, Program Information Division, CBS Reference Department	1,000	500	1,500	Oberlin
Santti, Alice	8.15.38	18	Contract Manager, CBS Radio Spot Sales	1,000	-	1,000	Simmons
Tracy, Olive	5. 3.39	17	Supervisor, CBS Radio Research Department	1,000	-	1,000	Eastern Nazarene (Quincy, Mass.)
Schaumann, Emma	1. 7.40	16	Supervisor in Accounting, Columbia Records	1,000	-	1,000	Connecticut College for Women
					TOTAL	$8,500	

*As of November 1, 1956.

Dr. Stanton, who could not attend the last meeting of the Board at which this plan was discussed, has since been advised of it and has given his concurrence. I have discussed the plan with Mr. Lowman and Mr. Kalaidjian of CBS, Inc., and have brief comments to report for the Board's information.

4. Pending Requests

BILLY GRAHAM NEW YORK CRUSADE, INC.

This Crusade "for a moral and spiritual awakening in New York City" is to open May 15, 1957.

The solicitation, addressed to Dr. Stanton, is signed by Howard E. Isham, as Chairman of the Finance Committee; Alexander C. Nagle and Turner Jones are Vice-Chairmen. Some $612,000 of a $900,000 budget remains to be raised.

CITIZENS BUDGET COMMISSION, INC. (New York City)

Robert W. Dowling, as President, and Harold Riegelman, as Counsel, have addressed a solicitation in the range of $500 to $1,000 to add 3 or 4 research staff members who are "urgently needed." A total of about $20,000 is sought.

The Commission was incorporated in 1932 and is supported by voluntary contributions. Its objectives are:

"a) To study and analyse the financial resources, requirements and budget of the City of New York;

b) To devise means of reducing the cost of government;

c) To devise more equitable distribution of the burdens of the cost of government;

d) To make recommendations to municipal and state authorities;

e) To enlist the aid of the public in order to secure favorable action on recommendations;

f) To initiate legal proceedings as necessary in furtherance of these purposes."

The organization lists itself as "scrupulously non-partisan, non-political and objective..."

The research need arises because inflation has cut the staff that can be supported on current income from 19 in 1946 to 11. This reduced number is insufficient to continue effectively the work of the Commission, according to the solicitation.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

Robert Hyland, General Manager of Radio Station KMOX-St. Louis, has suggested a GFI contribution to the International Rescue Committee in appreciation of a series of exclusive taped radio reports from the borders of Red China by Dr. Thomas Dooley, who is in Asia on a mission sponsored by the Committee.

KMOX will carry the reports in a special series.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (Continued)

Dr. Dooley, a native of St. Louis, believes that "medicine is America's most potent foreign policy tool—heavily outweighing impersonal 'arms aid' programs in promoting good will."

The solicitation continues:

> "DR. DOOLEY'S WORK FOR THE AMERICAN WAY IS JUST BEGINNING...
>
> "...He has now returned to Southeast Asia...to the mountainous country of Laos, as a civilian, grassroots 'Doctor-ambassador'...with total disregard for his own personal safety. Dr. Dooley is back at the very front-door of Communist territory to try to prove to the Laotians that, in his words, 'Americans are eager to help them, not through impersonal handouts, but on a person-to-person basis.'"

He will have with him a KMOX tape recorder.

He will "tape a series of radio reports for his home city as his mission makes its way northward to the very border of Red Territory.

> "The voices of the villagers talking with Dr. Dooley, descriptions of their lives and feelings and hopes, will be broadcast exclusively over KMOX starting in October, in a public affairs series titled 'That Free Men May Live.'
>
> "The KMOX tape recordings will be carried down the mountains by jeep and on foot and flown to KMOX from Saigon and Hong Kong.
>
> "Mrs. Dooley has advised us that tapes are enroute to KMOX featuring Dr. Dooley's interviews with President Ngo Dinh Diem, President Ramon Magsaysay of the Phillipines and Russian leaders Nikita Kruschev and Nikolai Bulganin...truly a dramatic introduction to an enlightening series.
>
> "We firmly believe that Dr. Dooley's series...'That Free Men May Live'...will be a truly significant contribution to world understanding."

The KMOX presentation is addressed directly to CBS Foundation Inc. and contains these words regarding Dr. Dooley:

> "...a young American, a 29-year-old St. Louisan who is trying, as an individual, to meet the great challenge of our time: to bridge the gap between East and West that threatens to destroy civilization itself.
>
> "We at KMOX are proud to be helping Dr. Thomas Dooley in his heroic efforts. We feel his undertaking merits the attention of the CBS Foundation."

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (Continued)

The solicitation refers in some places to Dr. Dooley going to "Red China" though it appears in other places as though he will be on the borders of Red territory.

Dr. Dooley's service as a doctor following the fall of Dien Bien Phu and the partition of Indo-China in August 1954, and his plans for his present mission, have been covered in many newspapers, including the New York Times. He holds Vietnam's highest decoration; the Navy Legion of Merit; the Christopher Award for 1956; the 1956 Catholic Youth Award; the 1956 Albert Schweitzer Award.

On May 9, 1956 the GFI Board declined a request from the International Rescue Committee, which came in the form of a telegram addressed to Mr. Paley and signed by General William J. Donovan. This solicitation was especially directed to the problem of the redefection of escapees who are going back behind the Iron Curtain. The organization has used the telegram and crisis technique on other occasions and has given the impression to some of less effectiveness now than in the re-establishment of intellectuals during and immediately after Word War II.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT, INC. (Chicago)
JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT, INC. (New York)

Solicitations have been received asking renewal of annual contributions made for some years now in the amounts of $250 for the Chicago fund and $500 for the New York fund.

The GFI Board approved on March 14, 1956 a grant of $500 for Junior Achievement, Inc. (North Shore, Mass.), on behalf of CBS-Hytron, and of $500 for Junior Achievement, Inc. (Bridgeport, Conn.) on behalf of Columbia Records.

In an earlier Board action $500 was set as the maximum at any one company location.

NATIONAL FUND FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION

A solicitation for 1956 has now been received from this fund, to which CBS Foundation Inc. made a contribution of $5,000 last year.

The solicitation points out that "an increase will bring a 100% Ford Foundation bonus."

NEW YORK INFIRMARY

A solicitation has been addressed to Dr. Stanton by Robert M. Gray of Esso Standard Oil Company on behalf of this institution which was founded 102 years ago "to give free medical care and medicine to the indigent-sick, to train nurses..." etc.

The solicitation relates in large part to taking an ad in the "1956 Debutante Cotillion and Christmas Ball" program, which is of course outside the GFI program; the solicitation also covers direct gifts not related to program space.

NEW YORK STATE CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In 1954 and in 1955 the CFI Board declined requests from this organisation, whose function is to advise and assist local school boards and citizen groups in developing better schools.

The solicitation has been renewed by Carl Haverlin, President of Broadcast Music, Inc., who has undertaken the canvassing of the radio-TV industry.

Among the more detailed purposes of the Committee, which began operating in 1952, are:

"Advises local groups, but does not supervise them

Sets up a Statewide information exchange system that serves to launch, nurture and strengthen local citizens committee...

Provides staff and members to meet with local people on their problems, studies and projects

Furnishes sample constitutions and by-laws and advises on such matters as avoiding pitfalls of inadequate community representation...

Offers guidance on interpretation and presentation of local committees' findings and recommendations."

5. Other Pending Questions

1. Occasional requests are being received regarding the Foundation's general program and on actual dollar amounts of grants made. Such requests have come both from business or other organizations, and from individual companies, and the number will no doubt increase.

   Two pending requests, one from Continental Oil Company, and the other from National Industrial Conference Board, can be described briefly at the meeting so that policy direction can be given.

2. Preliminary inquiries, before the filing of a solicitation, are increasing somewhat. No problems have so far arisen in applying a general policy of referring all such requests to the Board unless a request clearly lies outside the scope of the Foundation's program as it has been specifically defined.

   Two pending preliminary inquiries are on behalf of the National Planning Association (for assistance on publication expenses) and on behalf of Fordham University (for support of work in drama).

   A policy could be followed of avoiding preliminary discussion (however general and non-committal) and of requiring a written submission before any view can be taken as to whether or not the project might come within the scope of the Foundation's program.

6. CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Financial Summary as of
October 10, 1956

American Red Cross (New York)	$6,500.00	
American Red Cross (Boston)	1,000.00	
American Red Cross (Chicago) (1955)	1,000.00	
American Red Cross (Chicago) (1956)	1,000.00	
American Red Cross (Newburyport)	500.00	
American Red Cross (Atlanta)	250.00	
American Red Cross (Milwaukee)	150.00	
American Red Cross (San Francisco)	100.00	
		$ 10,500.00
Armstrong Memorial Research Foundation, Inc.		20,000.00
Borgess Hospital Building Fund (Kalamazoo)		1,000.00
Bronson Hospital Building Fund (Kalamazoo)		2,000.00
Colleges and Universities (CBS Plan of Unrestricted Grants)		50,000.00
Columbia University Bicentennial Birthday Fund		8,333.33
Crusade for Freedom, Inc.		5,000.00
Employes Tuberculosis Relief Association (Bridgeport)		500.00
Greater New York Fund		15,000.00
Junior Achievement, Inc. (North Shore, Massachusetts)		500.00
Junior Achievement, Inc. (Bridgeport)		500.00
Kalamazoo College		833.33
Los Angeles Area Building Funds, Inc.		1,500.00
Marquette University (Milwaukee)		2,000.00
Milwaukee County Community Chest Fund		250.00
Milwaukee Pops Orchestra		1,000.00
New York Public Library		1,000.00
Park City Hospital Building Fund (Bridgeport) (Completing old pledge.)		500.00
Park City Hospital Building Fund (Bridgeport) (Beginning new pledge.)		500.00
The Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York		34,000.00
Princeton University (for special issue of Public Opinion Quarterly)		1,000.00
Roosevelt Hospital (New York)		2,000.00
Salem Hospital (Salem, Massachusetts)		5,000.00
State and regional college fund-raising associations		40,000.00
United Fund of Eastern Fairfield County (Connecticut)		6,500.00
United Givers Fund of Washington, D.C.		500.00
United Hospital Building Fund of Bridgeport, Connecticut		3,333.33
USO Fund of New York, Inc.		3,500.00
		$216,749.99

Balance, January 11, 1956	$316,696.99
Less Contributions to October 10, 1956	216,749.99
	99,947.00
Income from investment*	1,026.50
Balance, October 10, 1956	$100,973.50

*On August 23, U.S. Treasury 90-Day Bills matured with interest income of $1,026.50. Mr. Dean has reinvested $84,390.00 in such Bills, leaving a present available bank balance of $16,583.50

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

September 27, 1956

I attach Minutes of the meeting of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc. on September 12, 1956.

WA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Minutes of a Regular Meeting
of the Board of Directors

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of CBS Foundation Inc. was held at the office of the Corporation, 485 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, September 12, 1956 at luncheon at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

The following Directors, constituting a majority of the Board and a quorum, were present in person, to wit:

Ralph F. Colin
Leon Levy
Millicent C. McIntosh

The Directors absent were Edward R. Murrow and Frank Stanton. There was also present by invitation William C. Ackerman, Executive Director.

Mr. Colin, the President, acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Ackerman acted as Secretary thereof.

Copies of the Minutes of the previous meeting, held on July 10, 1956 having been circulated, the same were unanimously approved.

The Board considered a list of applications for grants which had been prepared by Mr. Ackerman and circulated to members of the Board before the meeting. The Board unanimously agreed that the requests of the following should be refused because their activities do not fall within the areas prescribed in the Foundation's existing statement of policy or do not meet other standards required by the Board:

AID REFUGEE CHINESE INTELLECTUALS, INC.
AMERICAN ENTERPRISE ASSOCIATION, INC.
AMERICA'S FUTURE, INC.
THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE (Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, New York)
COLLEGE OF ADVANCED SCIENCE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE EDUCATION, INC.
FOUNDATION FOR INDEPENDENT COLLEGES, INC. (Pennsylvania)
FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AT VALLEY FORGE

FUTURE SCIENTISTS OF AMERICA FOUNDATION
JUST ONE BREAK, INC.
MERCY HOSPITAL (Cedar Rapids, Iowa)
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR BETTER RADIO AND TELEVISION (Los Angeles)
RIVERDALE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION
SALZBURG SEMINAR IN AMERICAN STUDIES
SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE
U.S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
VETERANS CONCERTS

The Board approved for payment the following requests:

Milwaukee County Community Chest Fund	$ 250
Salem Hospital (Salem, Massachusetts)	5,000
United Fund of Eastern Fairfield County (Connecticut)	6,500
United Givers Fund of Washington, D.C.	500

The Board approved the charging of necessary expenses to Foundation funds, including expenses such as printing, travel, etc., that will arise in connection with the CBS Foundation Fellowships in News and Public Affairs at Columbia University. Mr. Ackerman indicated that expenses in the neighborhood of $1,000 are likely to be incurred in the next few months.

The Board also approved the holding of a membership in the National Information Bureau by the Foundation, and the giving of permission to the Bureau to list the Foundation as a contributing member. The membership has heretofore been held by CBS, Inc., but it was felt that the Foundation should be the member because it so frequently uses the Bureau's services.

Approval was also given to the filing with the Council for Financial Aid to Education, as requested by it, of a resume of the Foundation's aid-to-education program. The resume will be one of 50 such resumes of company plans being issued by the Council in looseleaf notebook form to assist other companies in establishing the same or similar plans. Mr. Ackerman presented a draft of the proposed resume.

On the plan for fellowships, the Board voted to offer public members of the Selecting Committee an honorarium of $100 per meeting in addition to expenses; to rotate one of the public memberships each year; and to consider as additional potential public members the following: Walter Lippmann, Henry M. Wriston, James Reston, Arthur Hays Sulzberger and John Gardner.

The Board voted to ask Mr. Murrow and Mr. Mickelson, Vice President in Charge of News and Public Affairs, to be the CBS representatives on the Selecting Committee.

Authorization was given to Mr. Colin, Mr. Murrow and Dr. Stanton to complete the composition of the public members of the Committee.

Mrs. McIntosh reported on her analysis of the possibility of basing a plan of grants to privately-supported colleges on women graduates employed at CBS. Her suggestion of a length-of-service basis was approved by the Board, and Mr. Ackerman was asked to advise Mr. Murrow and Dr. Stanton and to prepare for the next meeting a schedule based on the following formula:

After 15 years of continuous service at CBS:	$1,000
For each additional 5 years:	500

On this basis, a woman employe who has been with CBS 25 years would have her name associated with a gift of $2,000 to the college from which she was graduated.

The Board considered a memorandum which Mr. Ackerman had prepared showing the average percentage of philanthropic contributions by corporations based on net income before Federal taxes, and voted to recommend to the Finance Committee of CBS, Inc. that at this time 1 percent of net income before Federal taxes be considered as the basis for annual transfers to CBS Foundation Inc.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Secretary

Approved:

Chairman

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Ackerman

September 18, 1956

At the meeting of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc., on September 12, Mrs. McIntosh reported on conversations we had had regarding a possible plan of grants to colleges on behalf of women employes and recommended that a plan based on length of service be considered by the Board.

After discussion of the general subject from several approaches, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Colin and Dr. Levy voted to approve a plan whereby women employes (who are graduates of privately-supported colleges or universities) would at the end of 15 years' continuous service at CBS have their names associated with an unrestricted grant of $1,000 to their colleges or universities. For each succeeding five years, $500 would be added. Hence, a 25-year woman employe would be the basis for a $2,000 grant.

As the plan would work out, six employes would be in the first year's announcement and the grants would total $9,000. In 1957, there would be one; in 1958, two; in 1959, none; in 1960, two; in 1961, four.

There would of course also be some additional $500 increments over these same years.

If you and Dr. Stanton concur, I was authorized to prepare the plan in precise form for final Board approval at the October meeting.

WCA

P.S. The fellowship plan is moving along very well, and I'll be in touch with you on it shortly. We hope to announce about October 15.

WCA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

August 17, 1956

I attach Minutes of the meeting of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc. on July 10, 1956.

The next meeting will be at luncheon at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, September 12.

lcs

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Minutes of a Regular Meeting
of the Board of Directors

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of CBS Foundation Inc. was held at the office of the Corporation, 485 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, July 10, 1956, at 4:00 o'clock P.M.

The following Directors, constituting a majority of the Board and a quorum, were present in person, to wit:

Ralph F. Colin
Leon Levy
Millicent C. McIntosh
Frank Stanton

The only Director absent was Edward R. Murrow. There was also present by invitation William C. Ackerman, Executive Director.

Mr. Colin, the President, acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Ackerman acted as Secretary thereof.

Copies of the Minutes of the previous meeting, held on May 9, 1956 having been circulated, the same were unanimously approved.

The Board considered a list of applications for grants which had been prepared by Mr. Ackerman and circulated to members of the Board before the meeting. The Board unanimously agreed that the requests of the following should be refused because their activities do not fall within the areas prescribed in the Foundation's existing statement of policy or do not meet other standards required by the Board:

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
AMERICAN ECONOMIC FOUNDATION
AMERICAN LEGION CHILDREN'S CAMP
ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS
BRAILLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, INC.
CITIZENS' HOUSING AND PLANNING COUNCIL OF NEW YORK, INC.
COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY
CONNECTICUT SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DETROIT CONVENTION AND TOURIST BUREAU
DUKE UNIVERSITY (School of Medicine)
FATHER FLANAGAN'S BOYS' HOME (Boys Town, Nebraska)

FOREST NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, INC.
FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA
PROFESSOR ROBERT GESSNER (New York University)
W.C. HANDY FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.
INDIANA UNIVERSITY (School of Education)
THE INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION, INC.
MENNINGER CLINIC (Topeka, Kansas)
NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR SPEECH DISORDERS
NATIONAL SALES EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATE PROGRAM
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
NEW YORK PRO MUSICA ANTIQUA
NEW YORK STATE CITIZENS' COUNCIL, INC.
THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL (New York)
UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

The Board approved for payment the following requests:

American Red Cross (Chicago) (To bring the Foundation's contributions to this Fund to a current basis, a check in the same amount sent earlier in 1956 having been allocated to the 1955 campaign.)	$ 1,000.00
Greater New York Fund	15,000.00
Los Angeles Area Building Funds, Inc.	1,500.00
Milwaukee Pops Orchestra	1,000.00
Park City Hospital Building Fund (Bridgeport, Connecticut) (Authorization was given for $1,500 payable in equal annual instalments over a period of three years. This authorization is to assist the Park City Hospital Building Fund in its additional campaign beyond that to which the Foundation has already contributed $1,500.)	500.00
Princeton University (To help support a special issue of Public Opinion Quarterly early in 1957 to be devoted to a survey of public opinion research over the last 20 years.)	1,000.00

The Board gave final and unanimous approval to the project for establishing eight news and public affairs fellowships at Columbia University in the Fall of 1957. Announcement is to be made in September, 1956. It is the Board's hope to be able to continue the plan indefinitely if it proves to be a significant project, as it is expected to be. The approval was based on a memorandum which Mr. Ackerman had prepared and circulated to the Board in advance of the meeting.

Mr. Ackerman was authorized to proceed to make final arrangements for issuing an announcement folder substantially in the form of the draft submitted to the Board; he was also authorized to prepare an application form.

The approval given by the Board covered an indicated annual charge of approximately $64,000, based on costs developed after discussions with Dr. John A. Krout, Vice President and Provost of Columbia University.

The categories from which applications would be received are:

A. News and public affairs staff employes of

1. The CBS Radio Network and its six owned stations;

2. The 211 stations affiliated with CBS Radio, but not owned by it;

3. The CBS Television Network and its four owned stations;

4. The 155 stations having primary affiliations with CBS Television, but not owned by it.

B. Teachers of courses in radio and television techniques at colleges and universities.

The Board also decided it wished to broaden category B to include regular members of the staffs of radio and television stations licensed to colleges and universities and used by them in connection with their instructional and informational program. The Board asked that an appropriate statement to cover this group be drawn and included in the list of categories.

A Selecting Committee to be made up of seven members, with two representing Columbia University, two representing the Corporation, and three the general public, was approved. The Board agreed that invitations to serve on the Selecting Committee should be given to Byron Price, Lewis W. Douglas and Dean Rusk, and that alternate choices could include Philip L. Graham, Henry Allen Moe and Archibald MacLeish. The CBS representatives suggested for the committee were Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, and Mr. Mickelson (Vice President in Charge of News and Public Affairs).

The Board also authorized a total grant of $40,000 to be distributed among nine state associations of independent colleges. The associations are those in states in which CBS-owned radio and television stations regularly reach 25% or more of available families. The size of the grant to each association is to be based on the ratio of the total enrollment of institutions in the association to the total enrollment in all institutions in the nine associations. The nine associations are:

California Independent Colleges Foundation, Inc.
(Northern California)
Independent Colleges of Southern California, Inc.
(Southern California)
Associated Colleges of Illinois, Inc.
Associated Colleges of Indiana
Missouri College Joint Fund Committee, Inc.
New England Colleges Fund, Inc.
New Jersey College Fund Association
Empire State Foundation of Independent Liberal
Arts Colleges
Wisconsin Foundation of Independent Colleges, Inc.

Mr. Ackerman was authorized to prepare the schedule of payments on the formula adopted and, with Dr. Stanton's approval, to make the payments.

The Board held for further consideration a proposed grant to aid college libraries through the Association of College and Reference Libraries (of the American Library Association).

Mrs. McIntosh is to review statistical and other material on which a plan of grants to aid women's colleges might be based.

The Board decided not to adopt a program of grants to assist colleges and universities in the teaching of, or in the use of, radio and TV, because the volume of such requests would exceed the funds the Foundation could assign to such a program.

The Board also decided to decline a proposal for support of annual fellowships and prizes in radio and TV audience research which had been suggested by Professor Harrison B. Summers of Ohio State University.

Mr. Ackerman reported to the Board on the excellent response received from the announcement of the 1956 GBS plan of grants to privately-supported colleges and universities; and also that $148,977.50 of Foundation funds were now invested in 91-day Treasury Bills, in accordance with the Board's authorization to Mr. Dean, Treasurer.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Secretary

Approved:

Chairman

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to:

from: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

June 25, 1956

Mr. Ackerman

This is just F.Y.I. I understand you will be away on the 10th.

wcb

This will confirm a meeting of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc. on Tuesday afternoon, July 10, at 4 o'clock in the Board Room.

The suggestion has been made by Dr. Levy that he would be willing, as a regular procedure, to come to New York the day before the monthly meeting of the Board of CBS, Inc., so that the Foundation meeting can be held on a hopefully less crowded day.

wcb

CBS FOUNDATION, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

Mr. Murrow
Ed — F.Y.I. before the luncheon on Tuesday.
Bill

June 22, 1956

Dr. John A. Krout
Vice President and Provost
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Dear Dr. Krout:

Before the luncheon with Mr. Colin and Mr. Murrow on Tuesday at the Plaza, I thought it might be useful to you to have a brief statement of the present status of the plan which you and Mr. Gentzler and I discussed a number of months ago.

The plan itself is essentially the same as it was then; its present status is that the Board of the Foundation has instructed Mr. Colin, the President, Mr. Murrow and me to ascertain now Columbia's interest in having such a project located there and possible arrangements for doing so. (I recall that at our earlier luncheon you indicated Columbia's interest in the project and that we discussed various mechanics of such a plan, including approximate cost figures for each fellowship.)

The following is offered as a reminder regarding the project as presently (and tentatively) formulated:

> CBS Foundation would offer a group of some 8 one-year fellowships (to begin in the Fall of 1957) for men and women of some accomplishment and of promise in the field of radio and television news and public affairs. The fellowships would be announced in the Fall of 1956, and a careful screening operation conducted to assure the best possible selections by the Fall of '57.
>
> A candidate would not be considered without the endorsement of his employer and a guarantee that his job or its equivalent would be available after the fellowship year had been completed.

CBS FOUNDATION, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

The selections would be based in part on the showing the candidate made as to how a year of additional study in a university atmosphere would enable him better to meet his responsibilities and his ambitions in the news and public affairs field.

The project would be made up of two main elements: (a) a broadening academic experience at a great university (a fellow might study economics, or Far Eastern history, or labor relations, etc.); and (b) some exposure to radio and TV people, studios, techniques, practices and policies here in New York. (The academic emphasis would be clearly on general background and broadening studies, not on techniques and "tools of the trade".)

Some of the questions I think Mr. Colin and Mr. Murrow might have in mind would relate to:

Where Columbia would want to place the project within its general academic framework, and what administrative arrangements would be made for it.

Who might be available as principal point-of-contact on academic and personal advisory matters on behalf of Columbia.

What standards of eligibility, as far as Columbia is concerned, ought to be set.

What procedures of selection, as far as Columbia is concerned, ought to be set.

It is of course the hope that a really significant contribution to the radio/TV news and public affairs field can be made in this way.

I will be at the door of the Oak Room of the Plaza shortly before 12:30 to meet you when you arrive.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

WCA

WCA:gd

bcc: Mr. Colin
Mr. Murrow ✓

COPY

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

June 7, 1956

The Board of CBS Foundation is to meet immediately following the meeting of the Board of CBS, Inc. on Wednesday, June 13.

Discussion of projects considered at the last meeting (and described in the memorandum prepared for that meeting) is to continue. Following are the projects awaiting the Board's further consideration:

1. Plan of fellowships in news and public affairs.

2. Grants to state or regional fund-raising associations.

3. Grants to colleges and universities based on women employes who are college graduates (from privately-supported institutions) and who have been with CBS for 5 or more years.

4. Aid to the Association of Colleges and Reference Libraries (American Library Association).

5. Grants for equipment to assist college and universities in the teaching of, or in the use of, radio and television.

6. Proposal by Professor Robert Gessner of New York University for a research project on the nature of the moving image.

In addition, a few specific requests on which decision is desired will be presented to the Board.

WCA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

May 25, 1956

I attach Minutes of the meeting of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc. on May 9, 1956.

WCA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Minutes of a Regular Meeting
of the Board of Directors

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of CBS Foundation Inc. was held at the office of the Corporation, 485 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, May 9, 1956, at 4:00 o'clock P.M.

The following Directors, constituting a majority of the Board and a quorum, were present in person, to wit:

Ralph F. Colin
Leon Levy
Edward R. Murrow

The Directors absent were Millicent C. McIntosh and Frank Stanton. There was also present by invitation Mr. William C. Ackerman, Executive Director.

Mr. Colin, the President, acted as Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Ackerman acted as Secretary thereof.

Copies of the Minutes of the previous meeting, held on April 11, 1956 having been circulated, the same were unanimously approved.

The Board considered a list of applications for grants which had been prepared by Mr. Ackerman and circulated to members of the Board before the meeting. The Board unanimously agreed that the requests of the following should be refused because their activities do not fall within the areas prescribed in the Foundation's existing statement of policy or do not meet other standards required by the Board:

American Political Science Association
(For fellowship to enable a News Department employe to observe Congress in action.)
Citizens Traffic Safety Board, Inc.
Colleges and Universities
Adelphi College
Hofstra College
Northeastern University
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn
University of Bridgeport Scholarship Fund
Committee on Research in Juvenile Delinquency
International Rescue Committee
General Federation of Women's Clubs
(For Traveler's Information Program)

National Council for Community Improvement, Inc.
National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, Inc.
Queens Federation of Churches, Inc.
United Negro College Fund, Inc.
Yale Engineering Fund

The Board authorized a contribution of $2,000 to the Maintenance Fund of Roosevelt Hospital, representing $1,000 for each of the years 1955 and 1956. A contribution of the same amount was made in 1954 but not set up on an automatic annual renewal basis, and no reminder or renewal notice was received in 1955. It is the Board's intention to continue this contribution on an annual basis so long as the Hospital continues to be the institution available for emergency service to CBS personnel in mid-town Manhattan.

The Board also authorized Mr. Dean, the Treasurer, to invest a substantial portion of presently unneeded funds in 90-day Treasury bills, which can be converted to cash on short notice as the Foundation's contribution schedule requires.

The Board gave preliminary consideration to a proposal by Professor Robert Gessner of New York University for support of a research project on the nature of the moving image and its place in television, and decided that Dr. Stanton's recommendation should be obtained before considering the subject further.

A request by Mr. Stromeyer for a budget to meet charitable requests arising in Newburyport, Massachusetts, which has no community or united fund, was declined in view of the established Foundation practice of reviewing all requests individually. The Board referred back to Mr. Stromeyer, for his decision as a business expense, a request for a contribution of $400 for the Young Men's Christian Association of Newburyport.

The Board also considered a number of possible projects which Mr. Ackerman had summarized in a memorandum circulated to the members of the Board before the meeting. These projects, and the actions taken, follow:

1. Fellowships in news and public affairs. The Board favors inauguration in the Fall of 1957 at Columbia University of a group of fellowships which would be offered to news and public affairs employes of stations in the CBS Radio and CBS Television networks, similar employes of educational stations, and possibly teachers of radio and television journalism in colleges and universities. It is the Board's intention to offer 8 such one-year fellowships at an annual stipend of approximately $8,000 each. Recipients would be free to pursue general studies in fields of their own choosing, and at the same time provided with opportunities at CBS to enlarge their knowledge and understanding of techniques and policies. Selections would be made by a screening committee.

The Board wishes to have Mr. Colin's opinion on the precise form the plan should take. With this in hand, Mr. Colin, Mr. Marrow and Mr. Ackerman were authorized to talk with Dr. Krout of Columbia University and perhaps other representatives of the University to get a definite plan worked out which can then be submitted to the Board for final approval. It is planned to announce the fellowship plan in the Fall of 1956, and accordingly it was considered desirable to begin these conversations as soon as possible.

2. Grants to state or regional fund-raising associations. The Board viewed favorably the general aim of widening the scope of the Foundation's aid-to-education effort, and marked this specific proposal for further consideration at the Board's next meeting.

3. Aid to the effort to increase the supply of trained scientific manpower. The Board reviewed the specific proposal of Teacher's College of Columbia University for support of a workshop program to begin in the Fall of 1956 and to continue for an indicated period of some three years. The Board took the view that, inasmuch as substantial support for the first year has already been obtained, it would review the need and desirability of support at the start of the project's second year.

4. Grants to colleges and universities based on women employes who are college graduates (from privately-supported institutions) and who have been with CBS for 5 or more years. The Board directed Mr. Ackerman to make an analysis of the number of employes who would qualify under such a plan and of the colleges that would be represented, and to report at the next Board meeting. The plan as discussed would provide a contribution of $500 on behalf of each such employe. The plan would involve a considerably larger total amount in the first year (an indicated $40,000-$50,000), than it would in later years when grants would be made only for those newly qualifying.

5. Aid to the Association of College and Reference Libraries. (American Library Association). The Board viewed favorably a grant for this general purpose, and marked for review at the next meeting the specific proposal of library aid through this organization. The Board's consideration was directed to a proposed grant of $15,000 to the Association.

6. Grants to assist colleges and universities in the teaching of, or in the use of, radio and television. The Board discussed grants in this area without conclusion. It was indicated that the Board might view favorably a program that limited such support to technical or other equipment used in connection with instructional work in radio or television. Mr. Ackerman was asked to prepare a list of requests involving such equipment.

7. Aid to the Advertising Council for its campaign on behalf of higher education. No formal request has yet been received and in the circumstances, it was decided that no grant should be made at this time.

8. Grants to national health and welfare organizations. After discussion the Board made no change in its present policy regarding contributions to national health and welfare organizations. The Board felt the present policy of declining such requests, in view of announcement and program support given by CBS Radio and CBS Television, was preferable to a policy of support limited to only a few organizations or to a limited annual budget for such contributions.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Secretary

Approved:

Chairman

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

May 16, 1956

I attach for your files copies of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of Members of CBS Foundation Inc. on April 11, 1956.

WA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Minutes of Annual Meeting of Members

The Annual Meeting of Members of CBS Foundation Inc. was held pursuant to written consent and waiver of notice at 485 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 11th day of April, 1956, immediately after the conclusion of the Meeting of the Board of Directors of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

The following Members, constituting a majority of the Members and a quorum, were present in person, to wit:

Ralph F. Colin
Leon Levy
Frank Stanton

The only Members absent were Millicent C. McIntosh and Edward R. Murrow.

Mr. Colin, the President, acted as Chairman of the meeting, and in the absence of Mr. Ackerman, the Executive Director, Dr. Stanton acted as Secretary.

The Secretary presented and read the Waiver of Notice of the meeting signed by all the Members of the Foundation, and the same was ordered appended to the minutes of this meeting.

The Chairman presented to the meeting the Annual Report of the Directors of the Foundation, verified by the President and Treasurer. In accordance with the provisions of

Section 46 of the Membership Corporations Law, the Annual Report of the Directors of the Foundation showed the whole amount of real and personal property owned by the Foundation, where located, and where and how invested, the amount and nature of the property acquired during the Foundation's year beginning January 1, 1955 and ending December 31, 1955, the amount applied, appropriated or expended during said year, and the purposes, objects or persons to or for which such expenditures had been made and the names and places of residence of the persons who had been admitted to membership in the Foundation during such year. Said Annual Report was considered and thereupon it was unanimously

> RESOLVED that the Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Foundation for the year 1955, verified by the President and the Treasurer, presented and considered at this meeting and a copy of which is annexed to the minutes thereof, be accepted, and all disbursements made by the Foundation during the year ended December 31, 1955, be and the same hereby is ratified and approved; and it is further
>
> RESOLVED that all of the acts of the Board of Directors and officers of the Foundation for the year ending December 31, 1955, be and the same hereby are ratified and approved.

The Chairman stated that the only remaining business was the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year. Thereupon, the following were unanimously elected:

Ralph F. Colin
Leon Levy
Millicent C. McIntosh
Edward R. Murrow
Frank Stanton

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

_____
Secretary

Approved:

_____
Chairman

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Minutes of Annual Meeting of Board of Directors

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of CBS Foundation Inc. was held pursuant to written consent and waiver of notice at 485 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 11th day of April, 1956, at 4:15 o'clock P.M.

There were present:

Ralph F. Colin
Leon Levy
Frank Stanton

constituting a majority of the members of the Board of Directors and a quorum. Millicent C. McIntosh and Edward R. Murrow were the only Directors absent. There was also present by invitation Mr. James B. Conkling, President of Columbia Records.

Mr. Colin, the President, acted as Chairman of the meeting, and in the absence of Mr. Ackerman, the Executive Director, Dr. Stanton acted as Secretary.

Mr. Colin referred to the fact that at the Annual Meeting of Members of the Foundation which had been held immediately preceding this Meeting of the Board, the Annual Report of the Directors of the Foundation, verified by the President and Treasurer, had been filed and had been approved by the Members. Included in that Report, among other things,

were the amounts applied, appropriated or expended by the Foundation during the year and the purposes, objects or persons to or for which such expenditures had been made. Although such expenditures had been authorized from time to time at meetings of the Board, the full list of such contributions was presented to the meeting, and thereupon it was unanimously

> RESOLVED that all disbursements made by the Foundation during the year ended December 31, 1955 including specifically, but without limitation, the contributions listed in Paragraph 3 of the Annual Report presented to the Annual Meeting of Members, be and the same hereby are in all respects ratified and approved.

The Chairman stated that it was in order to elect officers of the Foundation to serve for the ensuing corporate year and until their successors are elected. Thereupon the following were unanimously elected:

Ralph F. Colin	President
Frank Stanton	Vice President
S. R. Dean	Treasurer
Julius F. Brauner	Secretary
William Ackerman	Executive Director

The Chairman stated that Mr. Conkling desired to present an application for a grant to the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Conkling explained that for some months the Philadelphia Orchestra has contemplated a trip to Russia and that definite plans therefor have been waiting on the approval of our State Department. That approval has now been procured and some government funds have been made available to the

Orchestra toward its expenses. Against the expected deficit of approximately $75,000 the government's funds of $40,000 have been applied, and the Philadelphia Orchestra is attempting to raise the balance of $35,000. Some funds have already been raised locally in Philadelphia and the Orchestra has applied to Columbia Records to help it raise the balance.

In the course of discussion it developed that it was the opinion of the Board that international cultural exchange is of great importance and it is a proper area for a grant from this Foundation. Accordingly, on motion of Dr. Stanton, seconded by Dr. Levy, it was agreed that to the extent that the Philadelphia Orchestra is unable to raise sufficient funds to make up the balance of its expected deficit in connection with its trip to Russia, this Foundation will make a grant to it of up to $15,000. The officers of the Foundation were authorized to make a payment in accordance with this decision and statement of policy.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Secretary

Approved:

Chairman

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Mr. Ackerman Re: CBS FOUNDATION INC.

From: Mr. Colin Date: May 14, 1956

cc: Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh,
Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

Since our Board meeting on May 9th, I talked with Dr. Stanton about the two items which were held for his attention--(a) the application of the Advertising Council for a grant and (b) the request of Mr. Stromeyer that a round sum be allocated to him by the Foundation for disbursement to local causes in Newburyport and Salem as he sees fit. This latter request arose in connection with the specific application of the Newburyport Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Stanton knew nothing about the application of the Advertising Council and informed me that the application should be handled in a routine manner. Under the circumstances, the application should be marked "denied" as of the date of our meeting.

With respect to CBS-Hytron, Dr. Stanton agreed with us that the Foundation should make no lump sum allocation for future grants by Mr. Stromeyer. In addition, he agreed that we should continue our former decision that all applications to the various Divisions be referred, in the first instance, to the Foundation so that the Foundation can determine (a) to grant the same, (b) to deny it, or (c) to refer it back to the Division with the suggestion that a payment may be made by it as a business expense. In the case of the Newburyport Y.M.C.A., Dr. Stanton and I recommend that the application be referred back to Mr. Stromeyer with discretion in him to make a payment as a business expense if he decides to do so. I believe that this is in accordance with the views of the other Directors present at the May 9th meeting.

R.F.C.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Marrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

May 4, 1956

For your consideration in advance of the meeting of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc. (following the meeting of the Board of CBS, Inc. on Wednesday, May 9), I attach the following:

a. General Memorandum on Possible Projects Previously Discussed and on Possible New Fields of Foundation Interest (based on discussion with Messrs. Colin and Marrow).

b. Listing of Eligible Names for CBS Plan of Grants to Privately-Supported Colleges (subject to final checking prior to proposed announcement in late May).

c. Listing of Pending Requests on which Early Action is Desirable.

WCA

take to meeting

a. General Memorandum on Possible Projects Previously Discussed and on Possible New Fields of Foundation Interest

At a luncheon meeting this week, Mr. Colin, Mr. Murrow and I discussed a number of subjects under this general heading. The memorandum which follows summarizes the main points covered in the discussion and the general view taken by Messrs. Colin and Murrow on those points on which such a view was arrived at. Their consideration was based on a memorandum prepared by me.

My basic purpose in presenting the memorandum was to summarize the needs and opportunities that are open to CBS Foundation Inc.; the need, as I see it, to broaden the extent of the Foundation's activity if we are to have a more comprehensive and more fully-developed program (in the field of aid-to-education, for example); and to point out that the commitments proposed, when added to those already assumed, will require a larger transfer to the Foundation for 1957.

The general financial position of the Foundation, against which proposed projects must be considered, is as follows:

Balance, May 1, 1956	$225,197.00
Needed between now and the end of 1956 on the basis of last year's contributions (and of contingent or other commitments already made this year, such as $15,000 for the Philadelphia Orchestra)	$115,000.00
Balance for new commitments	$110,197.00

My memorandum and the discussion of it can be summarized as follows:

1. Plan of fellowships in news and public affairs.

The view was taken that the Foundation should proceed with this project by establishing fellowships at Columbia University which would be open to employes of CBS owned and affiliated radio and television stations, employes of educational TV stations and perhaps teachers of radio and television journalism in colleges and universities. Selections would be made by a screening committee. Nominations of CBS station employes would be made by the stations, with a guarantee by the station management of employment on return from the fellowship year.

The fellows would be expected to broaden their backgrounds in general studies in fields of their own choosing and would also be given access to CBS News and Public Affairs operations to expand their knowledge and understanding of network procedures, techniques and policies. There would, thus, be a mix of academic subjects and exposure to CBS operations and policies.

Plan of fellowships in news and public affairs. (Continued)

It was the view that authorization should be given to have discussions soon with Columbia University looking to announcing the plan in the Fall of 1956 and to having it start in the Fall of 1957. Final authorization would of course depend on the willingness of Columbia University to assume the project at this time, and the adequacy of the administrative and other arrangements the University would propose.

It was considered desirable to have the project developed to the announcement stage by this fall, so there would be adequate time to invite applications, screen candidates, etc.

2. Grants to state or regional fund-raising associations.

The view was taken that this proposed plan of aid to education should again be considered by the Board on the basis that it provides a means of reaching (a) a larger number of institutions than can be reached under the "CBS Plan," and (b) a good many lesser-known institutions which are included, along with well-established ones, in the state or regional associations.

A proposal made some months ago was again reviewed. This proposal would limit such grants to states in which CBS-owned radio or television stations reach 25% or more of the available families. This is admittedly an arbitrary standard, but in view of the fact that state or regional associations now cover virtually the entire country some basis of selection is necessary.

By using the formula suggested presentation of the grants could be made by the CBS-owned stations themselves, with attendant values in local identification and good-will.

As the suggested formula would work out, using an arbitrary figure of $1,000 for each station in each state where it reaches 25% or more of the available families:

New York

WCBS:	New York, New Jersey, Connecticut
WCBS-TV:	New York, New Jersey, Connecticut

Chicago

WBBM:	Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin
WBBM-TV:	Illinois, Indiana

Boston

WBZI:	Massachusetts, New Hampshire

St. Louis

KMOX:	Missouri, Illinois

Milwaukee

WXIX:	Wisconsin

Grants to state or regional fund-raising associations. (Continued)

Los Angeles

KNX: California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona
KNXT: California

San Francisco

KCBS: California

The schedule of contributions would be as follows:

California Independent Colleges Foundation, Inc. (Northern California)	1 @ $1,000	$1,000
Independent Colleges of Southern California, Inc. (Southern California)	2 @ $1,000	2,000
Associated Colleges of Illinois, Inc.	3 @ $1,000	3,000
Associated Colleges of Indiana	2 @ $1,000	2,000
Missouri College Joint Fund Committee, Inc.	1 @ $1,000	1,000
New England Colleges Fund, Inc.	4 @ $1,000	4,000
New Jersey College Fund Association	2 @ $1,000	2,000
Empire State Foundation of Independent Liberal Arts Colleges	2 @ $1,000	2,000
Wisconsin Foundation of Independent Colleges, Inc.	2 @ $1,000	2,000
	TOTAL	$19,000

The number of institutions participating in the $19,000 would be about 136.

This proposal was discussed as a means of supplementing and broadening what CBS Foundation Inc. has already done, and is already considering doing (viz., plan of fellowships in news and public affairs, etc.).

3. Aid to the effort to increase the supply of trained scientific manpower.

The view taken is that this ought to be considered by the Board, though without recommendation.

Discussion centered on a specific proposal from Teachers College of Columbia University, which is starting a workshop in the Fall of 1956 designed to improve the quality of teaching on the secondary level. (This, it is generally agreed, is the place where the principal effort must be applied.)

The workshop project will take some 15 representatives of teacher-training institutions, along with 2-3 secondary school teachers, and give them basic help in improving course content, laboratory facilities, techniques of instruction, etc. Each of the teacher-training institution representatives is committed to establish a similar workshop next year so that the effort will fan out all across the country.

Aid to the effort to increase the supply of trained scientific manpower. (Continued)

Teacher's College does not expect to have to continue its part in the effort more than 3 years. Industrial corporations already sponsoring the project include: Continental Can, General Dynamics, IBM, Procter & Gamble, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Westinghouse. In all, 25 corporations are assisting this effort.

4. Grants to colleges and universities based on women employees who are college graduates* and who have been with CBS for 5 or more years.

Both Eastman Kodak Company (as Mr. Colin advised you) and American Can Company have announced plans in which grants are made on this basis but on behalf of both men and women employees.

CBS Foundation has been looking for some time for a suitable plan to aid women's institutions, and this offers a method. (Grants would of course go to co-educational as well as women's colleges.)

For CBS, it is estimated that between 75 and 100 women employees would qualify as having (a) a degree from a privately-supported institution, and (b) five or more years of service with CBS.

A year or so ago a compilation was made which showed that the principal colleges from which CBS draws women employees (though not necessarily for periods of 5 years or more) are: Northwestern, New York University, Barnard, Smith, Marymount, Syracuse, New Rochelle, Stephens, Cornell, Wellesley, Oberlin, etc.

The investment in such a plan would be heaviest the first year (viz., 75 @ $500 = $37,500). In succeeding years grants would be made only for those who had moved into the five-year category during the preceding year.

**5. Aid to the Association of College and Reference Libraries (American Library Association).

U.S. Steel is giving leadership to an effort to draw attention to library needs as among the most pressing and most important in colleges and universities today. Through the Association of College and Reference Libraries a grant can be made for distribution to selected institutions and for application to a specific field of study.

For example, CBS Foundation could make a grant of $15,000 to the Association for books in electronics; the Association would select, from applications to it for assistance, some 60 institutions which would receive $250 apiece. Or, the Association might think it desirable to allocate the sum somewhat differently. CBS Foundation could specify the states to be represented in the grants, but could not undertake to specify the institutions themselves or the amounts which should go to each. The basic idea is to bring expert professional judgment to the evaluation of library needs.

*from privately-supported institutions.
**Not reached for discussion by Messrs. Colin and Murrow.

*6. Grants to assist colleges and universities in the teaching of, or in the use of, radio and television.

The Board is aware that many opportunities exist in this field, and that two specific proposals were left pending at the last meeting of the Board (involving Mount Holyoke College and the State College of Washington).

*7. Aid to the Advertising Council for its campaign on behalf of higher education.

The Advertising Council is soon to launch an all-media campaign on behalf of rank-and-file citizen giving to aid educational institutions. The support of industry is being sought to help cover expenses of the campaign and the indications I have are that principal companies supporting aid-to-education will support this effort.

8. Grants to national health and welfare organizations.

No easy course in dealing with such requests was seen. The choice appeared to lie between continuing the present policy of declining support on the ground that CBS Radio and CBS Television give substantial aid in special programs and air time; and operating on a fixed and limited budget basis to give financial support to a few selected needs such as mental health.

By means of the budget device, it would be possible to decline most requests by citing the limited funds provided in view of the broadcasting aid given; but it would at the same time be possible to make some grants in the health and welfare field. Many organizations would be pleased and satisfied to have a token grant in view of the broadcasting aid given.

If a budget basis were adopted, consideration could be given to the four principal killers (heart, cancer, tuberculosis and polio, in that order), and also to mental health.

In the mental health field, the Board's attention is called to a solicitation by the Menninger Clinic, and including a personal visit by Dr. William C. Menninger. As you remember, he was the spokesman for the profession on the CBS Television documentary "Out of Darkness." He is asking grants for many needs, principally for trainee programs and for basic research.

If a budget basis were adopted, a substantial proportion, perhaps half, could be allocated to mental health (if this is desired); and other requests would have to be dealt with on the basis of funds remaining in the budget.

*Not reached for discussion by Messrs. Colin and Murrow.

b. Listing of Eligible Names for CBS Plan of Grants to Privately-Supported Colleges and Universities

Note: 25 names are to be taken, in the order shown; the list is subject to final checking to be sure degrees actually received, etc.

Qualifying in 1955

	Division	Title	College or University
Adams, Clay	CTD	Manager of Film Production Operations	University of Notre Dame
Avakian, George	CRI	Director of Popular and Album Repertoire	Yale
Builter, Raymond D.	CRI	Assistant Comptroller	Dartmouth
Frank, Milo	CTD	Director of Casting and New Talent-Hollywood	University of Southern California (or UCLA?)
Gorman, Tom	CRD (WEEI)	Sales Manager	Princeton
Hadley, Norman C.	CTD	Director, Accounting Department	New York University
Hauser, John H.	CHD	Distributor Sales Manager	St. Lawrence University
Hyland, Robert	CRD (KMOX)	Manager, Radio Station KMOX	St. Louis University
Kany, Howard	CBS, Inc.	Manager of Newsfilm	Wittenberg College
Salant, Richard S.	CBS, Inc.	Vice President	Harvard
Schafer, Elwood W.	CHD	Manager, Color Planning	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Schwin, Newell	CRD	TV Sales Manager, Terrytoons, a Division of CBS Television Film Sales, Inc.	Harvard
Strunsky, Robert	CTD	Copy Chief, Advertising and Sales Promotion Department	Amherst
Wiebe, Gerhart	CBS, Inc.	Assistant to the President	Doane College (Crete, Nebraska)
Wick, Merle, S.	CCD	Administrative Vice President	New York University

Qualifying Prior to 1955

	Division	Title	College or University
Levy, Leon	CBS, Inc.	Director	School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania
Stone, Louis	CTD	Director of Talent Commitments	Yale
Faust, Dudley	CRD	Administrative Manager, CRD Network Sales	Dartmouth
Wood, Edward, Jr.	CBS, Inc.	General Manager, Housewives Protective League	New York University
Fitts, William C., Jr.	CBS, Inc.	Vice President	Princeton
Carraine, Harper	CRD	Director of Research	Temple University
Edwards, Wilbur	CTD	General Sales Manager, CBS Television Film Sales, Inc.	Davidson College
Marsh, Allyn	CRD	Network Sales Department	Princeton
Coleman, Merritt	CTD	Director of Business Affairs	Fordham
Aubrey, James	CTD	General Manager, Station KNXT-Los Angeles	Princeton
Neaman, Milton	CBS, Inc.	Senior Attorney, CBS, Inc.	Harvard
Bristol, George	CTD	Director of Presentations, CBS Television	Amherst

e. Listing of Pending Requests on Which Early Action is Desirable

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

John Day, CBS News Director, has asked if there is CBS interest in supporting a fellowship to enable a news department employe to spend nine months of work in Congress, in Congressional offices and committees. One such fellowship is supported by NBC and is awarded on a competitive basis to an NBC employe under a cooperative arrangement between NBC and the American Political Science Association.

If there is interest on the part of the Board, I could investigate further and report in more detail.

CITIZENS TRAFFIC SAFETY BOARD, INC.

This is a public support organization to improve New York City's traffic problems.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Adelphi College. Solicitation made in person by Dr. Paul Dawson Eddy, President. Contribution sought for general purposes, with special mention of work in drama, speech, radio workshop, etc.

Hofstra College. (Letter from F. Trubee Davison, Trustee, to Mr. Paley.) Contribution sought for faculty salary increases and for new buildings.

Northeastern University (Boston). General solicitation by Dr. Carl S. Ell, President.

Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. General solicitation by Harry S. Rogers, President, in letter to Dr. Stanton. (The letter points out that 9 CBS employes are currently attending Brooklyn Poly evening sessions.)

In 1954 GFI contributed $5,000 to Brooklyn Poly's Centennial Fund.

University of Bridgeport Scholarship Fund
(in honor of Mayor Jasper McLevy)

McLevy is the twelve-term mayor of Bridgeport and local industry is supporting this drive. Columbia Records does not make a recommendation for a contribution; it would be helpful to CRI, however, to have a clear basis to explain a declination (viz., no contributions that might be associated with political parties or political officials).

COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

At the instance of Senator Kefauver, who wrote to Dr. Stanton, investigation has been made of a psychological research device and technique which the Committee on Research in Juvenile Delinquency is attempting to apply to identifying potential juvenile delinquents.

Following considerable correspondence, consideration of technical papers, etc., Dr. Wiebe of CBS, Inc. and I were shown a demonstration of the device and given a description of the technique and of the hopes held for it.

Briefly, the purpose of the experiments is to find out what people think they see when they look at a stereogram representative of ambivalent or "rivalrous" views. By his response to such visual "constructs" the subject gives the experimenter an insight into his social perceptions. Since visual perceptions so commonly serve as the basis for action by most children and adolescents the effort would be to see whether these visual perceptions "differ from 'thinking,' attitudes, and values at the cognitive level."

Dr. Wiebe, a trained psychologist, summarized his reactions to the demonstration as follows:

> "I think it is a highly promising psychological diagnostic laboratory technique for the study of personality dynamics of individuals. I believe that attempts to broaden the technique to apply to sample research on the media would presently be premature because basic studies on what it is that this device measures with regard to individual personality dynamics are far from complete.
>
> "In my opinion, foundation support for this project at its present stage would be more likely to steer it 'off the track' than to promote its disciplined scientific development."

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

General William J. Donovan sent a two-page wire to Mr. Paley last month asking him to become a member of the Committee, which has as its general purpose aid to escapees and refugees. The effort includes an attempt to combat the "redefection" of escapees who are going back behind the Iron Curtain. (The recent example of the five Soviet sailors will be recalled.)

Mr. Paley declined the invitation to join the Committee. The information I gave Mr. Paley indicates that the organization has used the telegram and crisis technique on other occasions, and that its general program is not now as effective as it may have been in the re-establishment of intellectuals during and immediately after World War II. There is also some question as to whether a private organization can effectively deal with Soviet "redefection" efforts, or whether this is an area for government. (It is possible there may be some government interest in the International Rescue Committee but whether this is true and, if so, to what extent is not now known by me.)

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Request to Dr. Stanton on behalf of the General Federation's Traveler's Information Program. Purpose is to help make our citizens in international travel good-will emissaries for the U.S. through the use of booklets, documentary films, etc., before they leave.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT

This is an organization that is actively soliciting both financial support and top executive endorsement, with the solicitation here having been made largely to Mr. Paley. He has taken the time to talk with Mr. Paul C. Stark, of St. Louis, vice-president and principal organizer. To save Mr. Paley's time I have also had two conversations with Mr. Stark and another representative of the organization, and have also been involved in correspondence.

I cite this background to indicate a considerable familiarity with the organization and its purposes. By way of additional background, I might also cite the fact that I know that similar procedures have been followed in other leading companies, where contact has been made with top management and considerable time given to considering the organization's proposal.

Briefly, it is this: that local American communities should take the responsibility for their own development and improvement, and that great opportunities thereby exist for both physical and spiritual renewal of our communities. The National Council proposes to serve as a central coordinating agency for the many different national organizations already operating in one way or another on this general problem, viz., ACTION (American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods), etc. Next month in Washington the National Council is planning to hold a national conference for which official Administration participation is being sought; at the present time no definite agenda has been announced. (The conference was originally announced for March, but was postponed.)

The contribution sought is a maximum of $5,000 from any one company or foundation, and several large companies have made such grants. In addition, U.S. Steel is providing time for a brief announcement on "U.S. Steel Hour" on July 4, though I do not think this should be taken as representing full U.S. Steel support of the organization; to date, anyway, no contribution of money has been made.

Mr. Paley was asked to become a member of the General Advisory Board, and has declined.

From informal conversations with other company representatives and other informed sources it is known that the organization is not expected to have any substantial measure of success, at least under its present direction and lack of concrete policies. (The General Federation of Women's Clubs agreed to cooperate fully with the National Council some months ago, but in late March withdrew from association with it.)

The general aims and purposes of such a Council would seem to be entirely valid. The organization has been in existence long enough now (since 1948) to make some record of accomplishment. There seems to be no evidence of such accomplishment, however; and the projected June conference gives little indication at this time of positive results.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT (Continued)

There are several leading American business men associated with the organization, how actively it is hard to ascertain. Mr. J. C. Penney and Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless are among these; Mr. Naylor of Pet Milk has also assisted in the approach here.

Every effort is being made to get White House endorsement of and participation in the Conference, and it is of course possible something along this line may develop.

NATIONAL PUBLICITY COUNCIL FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES INC.

Purpose of this organization, founded in 1922, is to create a year-round favorable climate for national health and welfare organizations and their fund-raising efforts. Its program is essentially a broad and educational one, designed to develop better utilization and understanding of available services and the greater participation of volunteers.

The Council represents some 42 national organizations, including the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, Salvation Army, and the national organizations for heart, cancer, etc.

I am prepared to report further on this organization if it is of interest.

QUEENS FEDERATION OF CHURCHES, INC.

For a project to salvage youthful offenders who have landed in court and to establish youth centers.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL (New York)

In August 1954 a contribution of $1,000 to the Maintenance Fund was made. Since that time no renewal request or further solicitation has been received, and since the contribution was not authorized or set up on an automatic annual renewal basis a further contribution has not been made.

Since the hospital does render services for CBS personnel in the mid-town area, it is recommended that an annual contribution of $1,000 be authorized and that a check for $2,000 be now drawn to cover 1955 as well as 1956.

YALE ENGINEERING FUND

Bromwell Ault has written to Dr. Stanton regarding a grant to assist "the sound training of engineers" by the Yale Engineering School. He asks CBS to consider a grant in the amount of $10,000 to be used in the general effort to raise $2,000,000 for "modern and efficient buildings and additional funds to support superior graduate students."

Mr. Ault urges the proposal in part as "a fine recruiting move."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (Newburyport, Massachusetts)

Mr. Stromeyer has written a very strong memo on the need to do more in Newburyport from the point of view of GBS-Hytron's large personnel there (1960 during a high production period) and the problem of maintaining good community relations.

The immediate point is a contribution for annual operating expenses of the Newburyport "Y." Mr. Stromeyer recommends $400. Last year the Board declined a GFY contribution but indicated no objection to a business expense contribution by GBS-Hytron of $200 (though not of $400 as Mr. Stromeyer likewise recommended last year).

Mr. Stromeyer further recommends establishment of a budget for GBS-Hytron in Newburyport so it can make contributions more promptly than through the Foundation process. (Newburyport does not have a United Fund, hence a number of individual and somewhat competitive appeals.)

I don't believe Mr. Stromeyer would necessarily favor a budget basis; any other plan, such as interim authorizations, would be just as satisfactory with him if it helped solve his problem.

While I think it very desirable that we make contributions more promptly than we sometimes can, I believe a budget basis of operating would not be in line with the purposes sought in establishing the Foundation. To make it possible to speed up contributions handling when Board meetings are not held or subjects are not covered, I recommend that the Board consider giving interim authority to one member for necessary approvals of annual or otherwise recurring contributions where there may be an urgency for local community relations reasons.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

May 2, 1956

The Board of Directors of CBS Foundation Inc. will meet immediately following the meeting of the Board of CBS, Inc., on Wednesday afternoon, May 9.

A summary of pending requests and subjects under consideration will be forwarded to you in advance of the meeting.

WCA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Ackerman

May 1, 1956

Before our luncheon meeting with Mr. Colin at 1 o'clock on Thursday, May 3, I thought it would be helpful to have some specific recommendations for discussion. A general "Memorandum for Discussion" is attached.

I will advise you as to the place by Thursday morning.

WCA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Memorandum for Discussion

May 3, 1956

1. CBS Foundation Inc. has a present bank balance of $226,947.00.

2. On the basis of last year's contributions (and of contingent or other commitments already made this year, such as $15,000 for the Philadelphia Orchestra), it is anticipated that a total of approximately $115,000 will be needed between now and the end of 1956.

   This leaves a balance for new commitments of approximately $111,000.

3. With this sum available, it is recommended that CBS Foundation Inc. undertake the following new commitments (amounts have been suggested as an aid to setting the proportions of the recommendations made):

   a. An annual budget of $10,000 for national health and welfare organizations. This would enable CFI to make at least token contributions which, in view of other contributions of time and talent, would be adequate. By having a fixed budget, amounts can be limited and requests can be declined as desired. Within the budget, a relatively substantial contribution could be made to help meet the growing problem of mental illness. My suggestion is that $5,000 of the $10,000 for 1956 go to assist basic research work at the Menninger Clinic in Topeka, Kansas, in view of our existing close associations with Dr. William C. Menninger.

   b. A contribution of $10,000 to Columbia University to assist its attempt to improve science teaching on the secondary level. Their project begins in the Fall of 1956 and aid now would be most helpful. Such help would put CFI in the position of at least making some effort to help meet this problem.

   c. A contribution of $19,000 to state and regional college associations based on the states in which CBS-owned stations reach 25% or more of the available families. Such grants would widen the range and basis of our aid-to-education program.

   d. A decision now to undertake the plan of fellowships in news and public affairs in the Fall of 1957. Announcement could advantageously be made in the Fall of 1956.

      There is every reason to believe that such a project, properly conceived and executed, would have great values both for CBS and the news and public affairs profession generally, and that the announcement values could be had yet this year.

      (Some expense may be incurred in 1956, though most charges would of course not come until 1957.)

e. A grant of $15,000 to the Association of College and Reference Libraries (of the American Library Association) for the purchase of books in the field of electronics for libraries selected by the Association. (At $250 per college this sum would reach 60 institutions.)

f. Support of a projected Advertising Council program on behalf of higher education. Estimated contribution in 1956: $2,500.

g. Grants to college and universities for special needs in the teaching or campus use of radio and television (viz., Mount Holyoke College, State College of Washington, etc.). Estimated contributions in 1956: $7,500.

The proposed contributions would total $64,000, leaving a leeway of $47,000 for the remainder of 1956.

It is recommended that to maintain in 1957 the schedule of contributions which would be assumed in 1956 under the present and proposed plans, an annual transfer for 1957 of at least $300,000 would be required. The program which could be maintained at this level would be better rounded in terms of the range of Foundation interest and support, and more nearly in line with needs and opportunities.

If it is desired, I can have the foregoing reproduced as it stands, or with changes, for the consideration of the Board prior to the meeting of May 9.

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE
575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22

SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
GODFREY GOLDMARK
RALPH F. COLIN
SYDNEY M. KAYE
WALTER J. PETSCHEK
MAX FREUND
AMBROSE DOSKOW
SEYMOUR D. LEWIS
LAWRENCE R. ENC
MURRAY COHEN

MURRAY HILL 8-7800

April 13, 1956

Dr. Leon Levy
Mrs. Millicent McIntosh
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Dr. Frank Stanton

Re: CBS Foundation Inc.

Dear Fellow Directors:

My attention has just been called to an article in the Cornell Alumni News relative to grants made by the Eastman Kodak Company to universities including Cornell. As you will see from the enclosed photostatic copy of the article, the Eastman plan calls for the grant in each year of a sum equal to $500 for each year spent with the company by an employee-graduate who has been with the company for at least five years.

It occurs to me that this might serve as the basis for grants by the CBS Foundation to women's colleges on the basis of women employees' terms of service with CBS. My only concern is that a woman employee of long standing would cause a grant of a considerably larger sum than the $2,000 we have been giving on the basis of the service of major executives. Perhaps this difficulty could be cured by making the rate $100 a year instead of $500.

In any event, I thought it desirable to bring this plan to your attention as a basis for future discussion.

Sincerely,

Murray F. Colin

RFC:FFF
Encl.

cc: Mr. William C. Ackerman,
Executive Director

Kodak Co. Contributes to Univers

EASTMAN KODAK Co., Rochester, has made an unrestricted grant to the University of $12,000 for eight Cornellians who have been Eastman employees since 1950. The new Eastman plan to assist privately supported colleges and universities contributed for 1955 to sixty-three institutions $500 for each year spent there by present employees who joined the company five years earlier. The company expects to continue similar grants, making them next year for its employees who started in 1951. Employees must have received a degree from the college benefitted, and an institution to qualify must have had at least two graduates employed by Eastman at the beginning of the starting year.

Alumni for whom the 1955 grant to Cornell was made are Harold B. Davis '50 of the Hawk-Eye Works; Raymond W. Albright, Jr. '50 and Warren G. Harris '50 of the Kodak office; John W. Weber '49, George K. Joss '49, Eugene E. Poor II '49, Joseph W. Fisher, MME '50, and Judith A. Schwan, MS '50, of the Kodak Park Works.

Eastman officials announcing the new plan said that it recognizes, first, that the training and ability of college graduates who have come to the company have contributed greatly to Kodak's progress; second, that colleges and universities have incurred substantial deficits in the education of their students; and third, that the American system of higher education is increasingly in need of financial help, particularly privately supported institutions that do not receive public funds.

This new part of Kodak's aid to education program amounted to approximately $300,000 for this year. The total program, including the new plan, has granted about $650,000 to more than 100 educational institutions and organizations. Donald J. McMaster '16 is vice-president and general manager of Eastman Kodak Co.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

April 6, 1956

The Board of the Foundation will not meet on Wednesday, April 11.

Mr. Colin, Mr. Murrow and I had planned to meet at luncheon before the 11th to discuss some general areas of possible Foundation interest and to have some recommendations for the Board to consider. This luncheon has been deferred until after the 11th, however, because of Mr. Murrow's absence from the country.

Mr. Colin decided that an April meeting should be omitted in view of the postponement and also because the few requests in the pending file do not require immediate action.

WCA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

March 27, 1956

I attach Minutes of the meeting of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc. on March 14, 1956.

WCA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Minutes of a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of CBS Foundation Inc. was held at the office of the corporation, 485 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, March 14, 1956, at 4:00 o'clock P.M.

The following Directors, constituting a majority of the Board, and a quorum, were present in person, to wit:

Ralph F. Colin
Joseph A. W. Iglehart
Leon Levy
Frank Stanton

The only Director absent was Robert A. Lovett. There was also present by invitation Mr. William C. Ackerman, Executive Director.

Mr. Iglehart, the President, acted as Chairman of the meeting and Mr. Ackerman acted as Secretary thereof.

Copies of the minutes of the previous meeting, held on December 14, 1955, having been circulated, the same were unanimously approved.

The Chairman stated that because of additional committee duties which had been assigned to him and to Mr. Lovett as members of the Board of Directors of CBS, he and Mr. Lovett desired to resign as members and as members of the Board of Directors of the Foundation, and that Mr. Iglehart desired to resign also as the Foundation's President. Mr. Iglehart

thereupon submitted his and Mr. Lovett's resignations, each to take effect upon the election of his respective successor. Thereupon on motion of Mr. Colin, seconded by Dr. Stanton, the said resignations were accepted with regret and in accordance with their terms. The Chairman directed the Secretary to file these resignations with the Minutes of the meeting.

Dr. Levy thereupon proposed the election, as a successor to Mr. Iglehart, of Edward R. Murrow as a member and as a Director of the Foundation, and of Millicent C. McIntosh, as a successor to Mr. Lovett, as a member and a Director of the Foundation. These nominations were seconded by Dr. Stanton, and Mr. Murrow and Mrs. McIntosh were thereupon unanimously elected as members and Directors of the Foundation to succeed Messrs. Iglehart and Lovett, respectively.

Mr. Murrow and Mrs. McIntosh,being present, thereupon took their places at the meeting of Directors and Mr. Iglehart left the meeting.

Because of a vacancy in the chair, Mr. Colin, a Vice President, served as Temporary Chairman of the meeting.

Thereupon on motion of Dr. Stanton, seconded by Mr. Murrow, Mr. Ralph F. Colin was unanimously elected President of the Foundation to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Iglehart, for the balance of his term and until his successor shall be elected.

Mr. Colin pointed out that under Article IV Section 5 of the By-Laws, the Annual Meeting of Members of the Foundation is to be held on the third Thursday in April in each year, at 2:00 o'clock P.M. He suggested that inasmuch as the members of the Foundation and its Board of Directors are ordinarily available immediately after the conclusion of the regular monthly Meeting of the Board of Directors of CBS, the By-Laws be amended to provide that the Annual Meeting of Members be held on the second Wednesday in April in each year, immediately after the conclusion of the Meeting of the Board of Directors of CBS which is held on that date. Thereupon on motion of Dr. Levy, seconded by Dr. Stanton, it was unanimously

> RESOLVED that Article IV Section 5 of the By-Laws be and the same hereby is amended to provide as follows:
>
> > "Sec. 5. Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the Members of the Foundation shall be held on the second Wednesday in April in each year, immediately after the conclusion of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. held on that day, at the office of Columbia Broadcasting System, or at such other place, within or without the State of New York, as the Board of Directors of the Foundation may designate, for the election of directors, for receiving the reports of officers of the Foundation, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting."

The Board considered a list of applications for grants which had been prepared by Mr. Ackerman and circulated to members of the Board before the meeting. The Board

unanimously agreed that the requests of the following should be refused because their activities do not fall within the areas prescribed in the Foundation's existing statement of policy or do not meet other standards required by the Board:

AMERICAN MIDDLE EAST RELIEF, INC.
AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY FOUNDATION
(To be referred back to the CBS Radio and CBS Television Divisions)
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 300TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, INC.
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
BRAILLE TECHNICAL PRESS
CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO KEEP NEW YORK CITY CLEAN, INC.
CITY OF NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR THE 1956 OLYMPIC GAMES
COMMITTEE FOR A NATIONAL TRADE POLICY, INC.
CONNECTICUT SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, BRIDGEPORT CHAPTER, INC. (To be referred back to Columbia Records)
CONSERVATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PROJECT (Columbia University)
THE EYE-BANK FOR SIGHT RESTORATION, INC. (New York)
FRIENDS OF THE LAND
FUND FOR ASIA, INC.
HEALTH FOR THE WORLD'S NEEDY, INC.
HOSPITALLER BROTHERS OF ST. JOHN OF GOD
HUTCHINSON PROPOSAL
(Colonel George R. Hutchinson's plan of world-wide student geography tests)
LEGAL AID SOCIETY
MASARYK MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, INC.
MILWAUKEE ZOO
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (As collecting agency for International Scientific Radio Union meeting in 1957)
NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE
NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER
NEW YORK YOUTH SYMPHONY, INC.
OBLATE FATHERS
THE SALVATION ARMY
THE SPANISH INSTITUTE, INC.
THE VILL WIGGINSON HEARING AND SPEECH CENTER (Nashville, Tennessee)
THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK
WORLD WIDE BROADCASTING FOUNDATION
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Board also decided that the request of the American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy for additional support, beyond the grant of $10,000 made in 1954, should be declined.

Requests of the following individual colleges were refused because the Foundation's existing scope does not include a program under which such college solicitations can be considered:

Bard College (Annandale-on-Hudson)
Catholic University of Puerto Rico
Clarkson College of Technology
Elmira College
Fairleigh Dickinson College (Rutherford, New Jersey)
Georgia Institute of Technology
Mississippi State College
St. John's College (Annapolis, Maryland)
Wellesley College
Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania

The Board held for further review two individual college requests pending further consideration of a possible program under which such request (having to do with the teaching of radio and television techniques) could be considered:

Mount Holyoke College
Washington State College (Radio-Television School)

Similarly, in the field of national health organizations, the Board held several requests for further review in connection with its consideration of general requests in this area. These applications are:

American Cancer Society
American Leprosy Missions, Inc.
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation
Myasthenia Gravis Foundation, Inc.
National Association for Practical Nurse Education, Inc.
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis
National League for Nursing, Inc.
United Cerebral Palsy

Mr. Colin discussed the desirability of a general review of the Board's program, as developed in the Foundation's first two years, to see if changes should be made in the existing plan and if there are additional areas of support which should be considered. A draft by Mr. Ackerman of possible new general areas for consideration is to be circulated to the Board before the next meeting, and also before the next meeting Mr. Colin, Mr. Murrow and Mr. Ackerman are to meet to discuss more specific suggestions that can be presented to the Board.

As one of the areas in which additional support may be desirable, the needs of non-profit musical organizations will be presented to the Board by Mr. Conkling or Mr. Lieberson of Columbia Records. One of them will attend an early meeting of the Board to outline the possibilities for support in this field.

In this same connection, and on the basis of needs outlined by Mr. Colin, the Board voted a grant of $34,000 for 1956 to assist The Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York in maintaining its general program of symphonic concerts.

Other grants voted by the Board were as follows:

<u>American Red Cross</u>

Authorization was given to Mr. Ackerman to prepare and pay a schedule of Red Cross contributions for 1956 in a total amount to exceed the $12,400 contributed for non-emergency purposes in 1955 but not to exceed $15,600. Included in the 1956 total are to be $100 for the emergency fund needed to meet conditions caused by the Northern California floods; and specific approval of an increase from $6,000 to $6,500 in the contribution on behalf of New York locations.

American Red Cross (Continued)

In the authorization given, the Board approved the recommendation that some increases were desirable at most locations where contributions have previously been made, and that new station and new distributor locations would require new contributions.

Armstrong Memorial Research Foundation, Inc.

$20,000 as a one-time contribution to this Foundation, to foster fellowships and encourage research in electronics in memory of Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong, a pioneer and leading inventor in the electronics field.

Borgess Hospital Building Fund (Kalamazoo)

$1,000 as final payment on $5,000 pledge.

Bronson Hospital Building Fund (Kalamazoo)

$5,000, payable over a period of three years. This authorization was based on the similar contribution to Borgess Hospital Building Fund and the subsequent solicitation by Bronson Hospital showing a similar claim for support.

Columbia University Bicentennial Birthday Fund

$8,333.33 as final payment on $25,000 pledge.

Crusade for Freedom, Inc.

$5,000, in response to a solicitation in late 1955. (This contribution represents a reduction from the $10,000 contribution in 1954 to American Heritage Foundation, then the parent organization for Crusade for Freedom. The reduction was authorized after a review of other areas of possible support by the Foundation and of the present amount of the Foundation's funds.)

Employees Tuberculosis Relief Association (Bridgeport, Connecticut)

Renewal of the $500 grant made in 1954, on behalf of Columbia Records.

Junior Achievement

Renewal of 1955 grants, as follows:

$500 for North Shore, Mass. (on behalf of CBS-Hytron)
$500 for Bridgeport, Conn. (on behalf of Columbia Records)

Kalamazoo College

$833.33 as final payment on $2,500 pledge.

Marquette University (Milwaukee)

$2,000 as a contribution to the fund for a Communications Building. If WXIX--Milwaukee wishes to have the grant recognized by a plaque or other public acknowledgment, the form of the acknowledgment is first to be submitted to Mr. Ackerman.

New York Public Library

Renewal of the $1,000 grant in 1955 for support of the Library's Reference Branch at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue.

Park City Hospital Building Fund (Bridgeport, Connecticut)

$500 as final payment on $1,500 pledge.

United Hospital Building Fund of Bridgeport, Connecticut

$3,333.33 as final payment on $10,000 pledge.

USO Fund of New York, Inc.

Renewal of the $3,500 grant in 1955 for USO activities.

The Board also authorized the continuance in 1956 of the CBS plan of grants to privately-supported colleges and universities, with a total sum of $50,000 to be contributed in the form of $2,000 unrestricted grants with respect to each of 25 CBS individuals. As an addition to the plan as originally

formulated, the Board voted to include one qualifying Director of CBS, Inc., each year. The list of individuals to be included in the 1956 plan of grants will therefore be made up of one Director of CBS, Inc., selected on the basis of seniority on the Board of CBS, Inc.; all CBS employees who qualified for the first time in 1955; and such other employees of CBS who have previously qualified to a number sufficient to bring the total list to 25. Announcement of the 1956 grants is to be made in May.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

_____
Secretary

Approved:

_____
Chairman

_____
Chairman

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Ackerman

March 23, 1956

In accordance with the discussion at the last meeting of the Board, I am forwarding to you for your consideration a general "Memorandum for Discussion" covering possible general areas of new or expanded interest by CBS Foundation Inc.

The memorandum is intended only to provide a general approach to some of the considerations involved in selecting such areas.

WA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Memorandum for Discussion

In the broadest terms, to be supplemented by detailed information which I have been assembling, the following are suggested as some of the principal areas of possible expanded or additional interest by CBS Foundation Inc.:

1. HEALTH AND WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

In this area the problem for a foundation such as CBS Foundation Inc. is to set criteria which will make possible support to a limited list of organizations and a clear basis for declining the requests of other organizations.

One criterion is of course the incidence of death per 1,000 population. On this basis heart, cancer and a few others could clearly be separated out for support.

Another criterion could be illnesses immobilizing, though not leading to the death of, large groups of the population. For example, mental health. (Half the hospital beds in the country are said to be occupied by mental health patients.) Another such illness might be alcoholism.

An additional criterion might be illnesses believed to be coming under promising research attack, and therefore warranting special financial support. Under this heading might come heart research and mental illness research (the latter of course including the promising new drugs now coming into use).

In moving into any of these areas it should be recognized that relatively small funds must be very wisely applied if they are to make any significant contribution, in comparison with their possible use in some other area. U.S. Steel is forming a medical advisory group which will enable it to make charitable grants in this general area with the benefit of highly technical and specialized advice. A smaller company has a more difficult problem. I am sure, however, that a Foundation such as ours can, by careful inquiries, gather valuable advice so that its contributions program in one or more of these areas can be based on reliable information and informed judgment.

2. AID TO EDUCATION

In this general area there are of course many opportunities, some of which have already been discussed by the Board. These include:

Plan of fellowships in news and public affairs at Columbia or Harvard Universities.

Scholarships, perhaps through the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

Assistance to state or regional college fund-raising organizations (perhaps in areas where CBS has station or other business locations).

Special grants to women's colleges.

Three additional directions can be suggested here and outlined more fully if the Board desires:

1. Aid to a project or projects designed to encourage the increase of trained scientific manpower.

   The crux of this problem appears to lie in the quality of the science teaching (and of the equipment) at the secondary school level. A project at Columbia University (on which I am fully briefed) would be deserving of Board consideration; and other approaches might also be considered. The Columbia University project already has substantial industry support, and is scheduled to start in the Fall of 1956.

2. Aid to a project or projects designed to apply electronics technology to the problem of better teaching.

   I am prepared to report in considerable detail on developments going forward in this general area, developments in which electronics manufacturers can be expected to take an increasing interest. In essence, the problem is to find ways of using great teachers (through closed-circuit television) to reach larger groups of students than previously; to make use of closed-circuit television for demonstration and other laboratory purposes; to make maximum use of recording and film developments, etc. This is an area in which important developments both for education and for the electronics industry are anticipated in the next few years.

3. Aid to colleges and universities offering outstanding instruction in radio, television and related fields.

   CBS Foundation could develop an annual program of grants for well-defined needs in this general area. I believe CBS identification with this kind of a program would be logical and desirable and that the basis for making grants could, after adequate consideration and discussion, be worked out.

3. YOUTH PROBLEMS

A foundation could take a general interest in youth as the raw material of America's future, and a scientific interest in psychological and other research approaches directed to identifying and correcting the causes of juvenile crime and delinquency.

This is an area on which I am not presently prepared to report and on which I would not undertake to become better informed without some indication of Board interest. I think it can now be seen, however, as an area in which general welfare foundations and company-sponsored foundations, too, may feel obliged to take a greater interest.

I am attaching a copy of the Foundation's "General Statement of Policy" because it summarizes the general approach so far taken by the Board. It might be desirable to consider this memorandum in the light of that statement.

If you wish me to go further along any of these lines in advance of a Board meeting to give general consideration to such possibilities, I will of course be very glad to do so.

William C. Ackerman
January 27, 1956

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Colin, Dr. Levy, Mrs. McIntosh, Mr. Murrow, Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Ackerman

March 9, 1956

I attach for your consideration prior to the meeting Wednesday, March 14 (following the meeting of the Board of CBS, Inc.) a summary of pending requests and other matters for Foundation action.

WCA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Pending Requests and Other
Matters for Foundation Action
March 14, 1956

1. Renewals

The following represent annual contributions the Foundation has been making since it was organized. If an increase is requested, the reason is indicated; otherwise, the amounts are the same as last year or as already fixed under pledge commitments previously made:

AMERICAN RED CROSS

In view of the fact that requests from all company locations have not yet been received, authorization is asked for a total schedule of contributions in 1956 which would exceed the 1955 total of $12,400 but not exceed $15,000. Some flexibility is asked because (a) the Red Cross is seeking roughly a 5% increase, and our operations at most locations would warrant some increase, and (b) we have additional station and distributor locations in 1956 as compared with 1955 which should be included.

The authorization asked is for non-emergency uses with one exception: Jules Dundes, General Manager of KCBS - San Francisco, has recommended a special contribution of $100 for the emergency fund needed to meet conditions caused by the Northern California floods. (In 1955 CBS Foundation Inc. made a special "Flood Relief" contribution to the American Red Cross of $5,000 for use in Eastern flood-stricken states; this made the total 1955 Red Cross contribution by the Foundation, for both emergency and non-emergency uses, $17,400.)

As to the scale of increases sought, Mr. Hausman of CBS, Solicitation Chairman for the Radio-Television Industry, recommends a contribution on behalf of all New York locations of $6,500, instead of $6,000 in 1955.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT

In 1955, $1,500 was given to Junior Achievement ($500 for New York, $500 for Bridgeport, Connecticut (CRI), and $500 for North Shore, Massachusetts, covering CBS-Hytron locations). Under existing Board policy $500 is the maximum contribution at one location.

Mr. Stromeyer has requested an increase for the North Shore, Massachusetts location to $1,000 because of CBS-Hytron's involvement in this activity locally. This involvement includes backing three Junior Achievement "companies"; and the work of Mr. Marchisio, Vice President of CBS-Hytron, as Chairman of the North Shore Chapter.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT (Continued)

Columbia Records has asked renewal of the grant of $500 on its behalf in Bridgeport.

A form letter has also been received by our Atlanta office from Junior Achievement of Georgia, Inc. It is not believed that our operations there would require favorable consideration at this time.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Renewal of the Board's gift in 1955 of $1,000 for support of the Library's reference branch at 42d Street and Fifth Avenue has been requested.

USO FUND OF NEW YORK, INC.

The Fund has asked renewal of the Foundation's 1955 contribution of $3,500. While the Fund has set its goal for 1956 at a somewhat lower figure than that for 1955, the reduction is considered to be in the interest of making the goal realizable. The need for USO and its activities is not believed to have been reduced in any way during the last year.

PLEDGE PAYMENTS DUE
(Under Commitments Previously Made)

Borgess Hospital Building Fund (Kalamazoo) (Final on $5,000 pledge.)	$1,000.00
Columbia University Bicentennial Birthday Fund (Final on $25,000 pledge.)	8,333.33
Kalamazoo College (Final on $2,500 pledge.)	833.33
Park City Hospital Building Fund (Bridgeport, Conn.) (Final on $1,500 pledge.)	500.00
United Hospital Building Fund of Bridgeport, Conn. (Final on $10,000 pledge.)	3,333.33

CBS PLAN OF GRANTS TO PRIVATELY-
SUPPORTED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

In 1954, a total of $32,000 in unrestricted grants was given to 13 institutions on behalf of 16 CBS employes; in 1955, the total grant was $40,000 to 16 institutions on behalf of 20 employes.

The Board has determined the number of employes each year and, with each grant set at $2,000, the total has thus been arrived at. In determining the number of employes the Board in each of the past two years has included all of those who qualified in the preceding year, together with a sufficient number from the backlog list from previous years to reach the desired total.

If 20 employes were to be included in 1956, the total grant would be $40,000. The list, after final checking, can be submitted to the Board at its April meeting, so that announcement can be made before the end of the academic year, and perhaps in late May.

2. REQUESTS*(Group A)

AMERICAN SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL THEATRE AND ACADEMY

At its last meeting in December the Board marked this request for further consideration.

The request received was signed by Eugene R. Black, who has also discussed the need with Mr. Iglehart. About $400,000 additional money is said to be required to complete the theatre and its grounds, including payments for certain facilities already installed. Another $200,000 is also needed, Mr. Black writes, to finance pre-production efforts for the Festival offerings over the next two seasons, to operate the Academy on a scholarship basis; and to cover administrative, advertising and similar expense.

CBS Foundation contributed $10,000 in 1954. Appreciation is expressed for "your already generous contribution to our common effort on behalf of American culture..."

*AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY FOUNDATION

A contribution to this foundation is recommended by Mr. Van Volkenburg and Mr. Hayes, who point out the company's interest in automobile transportation and in safety standards and practices.

The foundation was organized in 1937. Its program includes grants for research and also direct staff assistance to organizations interested in the safety field. Among its more specific activities are: promotion of state inspection systems, better traffic court procedures, training aids for driver's license examiners, traffic "engineering"; and support of the National Safety Council.

The indicated contribution desired is $5,000.

*Requests marked with an asterisk are those on which an early decision is desirable, if possible, because of time element, solicita-

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

No contribution has been made in past years, but direct solicitation continues. Through CBS Radio and CBS Television substantial cooperation has, of course, been given.

BRONSON HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND (Kalamazoo, Michigan)

The claim of a second hospital in Kalamazoo for a CBS contribution is being made, but all supporting data are not yet in hand. CBS Foundation Inc. has contributed $5,000 to Borgess Hospital Building Fund (Kalamazoo), payable over a period of three years.

BRAILLE TECHNICAL PRESS

For technical publications for the blind, including some 200 already employed in the electronic field.

*CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO KEEP NEW YORK CITY CLEAN, INC.

Mr. Paley has been asked by Samuel D. Leidesdorf for a CBS contribution. NBC is said to have contributed $2,500.

This request was marked for further consideration by the Board at its last meeting.

The principal aim of the organization is a public education program, which Young & Rubicam is conducting. The effort is to continue until real results have been achieved (i.e. "until New York becomes famous everywhere as America's cleanest big city.")

The effort, the Committee says, "could help to reduce juvenile delinquency. It could bring hundreds of thousands of additional visitors... For those who take part in this great work, it should hold great personal satisfaction."

*CITY OF NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR THE 1956 OLYMPIC GAMES

Mr. Paley, as a member of the Committee, has been asked by Grover A. Whalen to take responsibility for the raising of $1,500, and has forwarded this request for presentation to the Board of the Foundation.

CONNECTICUT SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, BRIDGEPORT CHAPTER, INC.

Columbia Records recommends a contribution of $100. (The Columbia Records Employes Services Fund makes a similar contribution.)

Bridgeport industry largely supports this training center for physically handicapped children and adults.

COMMITTEE FOR A NATIONAL TRADE POLICY, INC.

Request has been directed to Mr. Paley for support of this organization, and the indicated range of support for similar companies is from $1,000 to $5,000 annually.

A corporate contribution used for the overall educational program is tax exempt. (Personal contributions, used for legislative work, are of course not tax exempt.)

CONSERVATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PROJECT (Columbia University)

CBS has contributed $5,000 a year over a period of five years, and continued support is solicited. Columbia University was advised that the commitment extended only for five years so that there is no present understanding for continued support.

The project, which is headed by Dr. Eli Ginsberg, has published a number of studies in the field of manpower needs, utilization and policy.

*CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM, INC.

At the end of 1954 CBS Foundation Inc. contributed $10,000 to the American Heritage Foundation, then the parent organization for Crusade for Freedom.

In response to a request in late 1955 from Mr. Eugene Holman, Dr. Stanton said that he is "asking the Directors of the CBS Foundation Inc. to contribute at least as much to Crusade for Freedom, Inc. as they did last year."

*ELMIRA COLLEGE

Mr. William C. Decker, President of Corning Glass Works, has called personally at my office regarding a contribution to Elmira, the oldest woman's college in the country. I have given him no encouragement but he has, nonetheless, said that he will call soon after the next GFI Board meeting to ascertain the Board's decision.

*EMPLOYEES TUBERCULOSIS RELIEF ASSOCIATION (Bridgeport, Connecticut)

Columbia Records recommends renewal of the grant made by the Foundation in 1954 of $500. This sum roughly parallels the contribution made by the employees' organization at CRI in Bridgeport. (The request was received late in 1955.)

Columbia Records reports that "a number of people in our plant and office have had occasion to require assistance" from this organization, which facilitates the entry of patients into sanatoriums, provides a mobile unit for X-rays of plant and office personnel, pays weekly benefits for general family expenses, etc.

FUND FOR ASIA, INC.

Request to Mr. Paley from Paul C. Smith, President and Editor-In-Chief of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company.

The organization has been formed to give voluntary, private aid to Asia (rather than government aid) in such general areas as agriculture and rural life, health, medical education, etc. More specific efforts involve missions, a leprosarium, India's village development, etc.

*MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY (Milwaukee)

Our new UHF station in Milwaukee, WXIX, recommends a contribution to the general building and endowment campaign now under way, and believes such a contribution could best be applied to the proposed new Communications Building. Among several suggestions within a limit of $10,000, WXIX gives first place to an outright grant of $2,000 to the building fund and the creation of a student loan fund (for students in the television field) with a principal sum of $8,000. Loans would be made without interest from this fund. Other suggestions are made (to furnish the Radio-TV newsroom in the building, to furnish a student reading room, to provide a complete audio-visual room, etc.) with which the station's name could be associated by appropriate plaque.

It is suggested that if the Board approves making such a grant it set an approximate limit within which alternatives can be considered, and that at the April meeting a recommendation be made as to the best use of such a grant. I have some reservations about CBS Foundation Inc. making student loan fund grants, but I think it is desirable to make a clearly perpetuating gift in this community where we have just recently assumed a prominent place as a station owner.

*MILWAUKEE ZOO

WXIX has been solicited for a contribution to the new zoo to be built in the next couple of years. Pledges of support by Milwaukee business firms and citizens are now being asked.

The Milwaukee Journal is said to have pledged $35,000 and the Milwaukee Sentinel $7,500. All radio and television stations are likewise understood to have made pledges with the exception of one independent newly purchased by out-of-state interests.

The minimum contribution appears to be $250; a $500 pledge entitles the donor to have a brass plate spotted somewhere on the premises.

In view of WXIX's endeavor to identify itself with civic and community activities, some support is recommended and a $500 pledge is suggested by the WXIX management.

*MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

Request for grant to assist in conversion of College AM station to FM. I have had a discussion with a representative of the college.

If the Foundation undertakes at some later time a program of assisting colleges and universities which are offering courses or other work in radio/television, this request could well be considered. This college has a present need, however, which will have to be met in one way or another, probably by the end of the college year.

*NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (as collecting agency)

At its last meeting the Board marked for further consideration a request of Mr. H. H. Beverage, Director of the Radio Research Laboratory of RCA, for financial support of the International Scientific Radio Union meeting to be held in Boulder, Colorado, in 1957. He has written again urging the desirability of advance contributions to help finance plans for the meeting.

These international assemblies are held every three years for the presentation of scientific papers and data. The financing for the 1957 meeting will have to come in large part from companies in the host country, the U.S.

RCA is giving $10,000. A contribution of $1,000 on behalf of CBS has been suggested by the Finance Committee of the International Scientific Radio Union.

It is believed that a contribution will ultimately be expected from a company such as CBS, with both broadcasting and manufacturing interests. Mr. Lodge favors such a contribution, though he makes it clear he cannot point to very direct or substantial benefits from the activities of the organization aside from the central registration of international frequencies, which it maintains and which is of some value for overseas broadcasts.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PRACTICAL NURSE EDUCATION, INC.

At the last meeting of the Board indication was given that the need for support of nursing education should be included in the Board's future consideration of possible aid to health and welfare organizations. The request was accordingly marked to be held for later review.

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE

Request from Daniel W. Bell, former Director of the Budget and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the League.

*NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER

Strong solicitation from the Field Secretary, on the ground that the hospital is non-sectarian and actually serves members of all faiths. The hospital provides free (according to its literature) treatment for tuberculosis and chest diseases.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR NURSING, INC.

Same considerations would apply here as in National Association for Practical Nurse Education, Inc.

NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

At its last meeting the Board marked for further review a request from this organization to join in providing scholarship assistance on a merit basis. It was indicated that such review would be a part of the Board's consideration of possible additional support to education.

THE SALVATION ARMY

Solicitation for general activities of the organization.

*USO FUND OF NEW YORK, INC.

The Fund has asked renewal of the Foundation's 1955 contribution of $3,500. While the Fund has set its goal for 1956 at a somewhat lower figure than that for 1955, the reduction is considered to be in the interest of making the goal realistic and realizable. The need for USO and its activities is not believed to have been reduced in any way during the last year.

*WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE (Radio-Television School)

Mrs. Wilson Compton has requested a contribution for the school in recognition of the work of the school and of alumni of the school and college now in the radio industry (she referred especially to Mr. Murrow). She has in mind getting contributions for an observance around the middle of May, at the time of the 10th Anniversary of the Edward R. Murrow and Judith Waller Awards of the school. Dr. Stanton has promised her that CBS Foundation would give consideration to her proposal.

WORLD WIDE BROADCASTING FOUNDATION

Walter S. Lemmon has called on me to solicit support of a reactivated program of short wave broadcasting to Latin America. The initial effort will be to teach elementary English for Spanish speaking people.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Miss Siousat, as Chairman of the Radio and Television Division of the New York City YWCA, has submitted a solicitation for support of the current operating needs of the YWCA.

3. REQUESTS (Group B)

AMERICAN MIDDLE EAST RELIEF, INC.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 250TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, INC.

FRIENDS OF THE LAND

For the "conservation of soil, rain and man."

THE EYE-BANK FOR SIGHT RESTORATION, INC. (New York)

HEALTH FOR THE WORLD'S NEEDY, INC.

HOSPITALLER BROTHERS OF ST. JOHN OF GOD
(George McManus Memorial Fund)

Request for a contribution for a Los Angeles hospital devoted primarily to the nursing of long term chronically ill and convalescent aged male patients.

HUTCHINSON PROPOSAL

Colonel George R. Hutchinson of Baltimore (of the "Flying Hutchinsons" fame in the early 1930's) has proposed a plan of world-wide student geography tests, with the winners to be flown around the world and entertained in each major world capital. I have discussed the proposal with Colonel Hutchinson, through Mr. Iglehart's referral to me.

At the present time Colonel Hutchinson has no tax-exempt organizational basis to permit the Board's consideration.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY

MASARYK MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, INC.

To memorialize the late Thomas G. Masaryk by assisting Czechoslovak refugees in Germany, Austria and other countries (principally in the form of sending newspapers and books on American democracy and way of life).

NEW YORK YOUTH SYMPHONY, INC.

An organization of young musicians seeking to develop talent and also to provide a constructive activity for "teen agers."

OBLATE FATHERS

The Missionary Oblates are a group of missionaries within the framework of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE SPANISH INSTITUTE, INC.

Organized to promote interest in the culture of the Hispanic World.

THE BILL WILKERSON HEARING AND SPEECH CENTER (Nashville, Tennessee)

A center to deal with speech defects and hearing disorders.

THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

Chief activity is case work with delinquent women and girls.

4. REQUESTS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (General Solicitations)

Bard College (Annandale-on-Hudson)
Catholic University of Puerto Rico
Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York)
(Personal request to Mr. Paley from Robert L. Clarkson, Honorary Chairman of the Board)
Fairleigh Dickinson College (Rutherford, New Jersey)
Georgia Institute of Technology
Mississippi State College
St. John's College (Annapolis, Maryland)
Wellesley College
Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania

5. REQUESTS

Under the heading of national health and welfare organizations are a number of new (and renewed) requests awaiting the Board's review of general policy in this area. Current requests under this heading include:

American Cancer Society
American Leprosy Missions, Inc.
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation
Myasthenia Gravis Foundation, Inc.
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis
United Cerebral Palsy

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE

Memorandum February 2, 1956

To: Messrs. William S. Paley
Frank Stanton
Henry C. Bonfig
James B. Conkling
Arthur Hull Hayes
Leon Levy
Robert A. Lovett
Edward R. Murrow
Samuel Paley
Charles F. Stromeyer
J. L. Van Volkenburg
Mrs. Millicent C. McIntosh

From: Ralph F. Colin

Re: CBS - CBS FOUNDATION INC.

I am sending to each of you herewith a statement showing the contributions made by the Foundation in 1954 and 1955 and the cash balance on hand on January 11, 1956.

This is for your information and in response to a request from Mr. Murrow for such information.

RALPH F. COLIN

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

CONTRIBUTIONS

IN

1954

Received (December 21, 1953)	$200,000.00
Contributions in 1954	$170,391.35

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Contributions
in
1954

AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION (Crusade for Freedom)		$ 10,000.00
AMERICAN RED CROSS		
American Red Cross (Greater Boston)	$1,000.00	
American Red Cross (St. Louis)	1,000.00	
American Red Cross (New York)	6,000.00	
American Red Cross (Chicago)	1,000.00	
American Red Cross (Atlanta)	250.00	
American Red Cross (Los Angeles)	1,000.00	
		10,250.00
AMERICAN SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL THEATRE AND ACADEMY		10,000.00
BORGESS HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND (Kalamazoo, Michigan) (For 1954 on account of pledge of $5,000 to be paid over 3 years.)		2,000.00
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BICENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY FUND (For 1954 and 1955 on account of pledge of $25,000 to be paid over 3 years.)		16,666.67
COMMUNITY CHESTS AND FUNDS		
Chicago Community Fund	$2,000.00	
Community Chest (Los Angeles)	2,000.00	
Community Chest Federation, National Capital Area	250.00	
Community Chest of Greater Bridgeport and Stratford (Connecticut)	5,000.00	
Community Chest, Inc., of Kalamazoo	2,600.00	
Community Chest of Salem, Marblehead and Danvers (Massachusetts)	7,000.00	
Greater St. Louis Community Chest	1,320.00	
Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services, Inc.	200.00	
Terra Haute Community Chest	200.00	
United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston	1,200.00	
United Crusade (San Francisco)	2,000.00	
United Foundation Torch Drive (Detroit)	1,438.00	
United Fund of Greater Lowell (Massachusetts)	500.00	
		25,708.00
CONSERVATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES PROJECT (Graduate School of Business Administration, Columbia University; concluding payment on five-year pledge.)		5,000.00
CORRESPONDENTS FUND OF THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC.		2,500.00
DUKE UNIVERSITY (School of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology)		700.00
EMPLOYES TUBERCULOSIS RELIEF ASSOCIATION (Bridgeport, Connecticut)		500.00

GREATER NEW YORK FUND (For 1954, $15,000; for 1955, $15,000)	$ 30,000.00
HIGH ALTITUDE OBSERVATORY (Climax, Colorado) (Sponsored by Harvard University and by the University of Colorado)	2,500.00
JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT, INC. ($500 on behalf of CBS-Hytron; $500 CBS-New York; $250 CBS-Chicago)	1,250.00
KALAMAZOO COLLEGE (For 1954 on account of pledge of $2,500 to be paid over 3 years.)	833.34
LOS ANGELES AREA BUILDING FUNDS, INC.	500.00
MT. SINAI HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND (Los Angeles)	300.00
NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH	500.00
NATIONAL FUND FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION	1,000.00
NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU (Contribution membership)	100.00
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	1,000.00
PARK CITY HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND (Bridgeport, Connecticut) (For 1954 on account of pledge of $1,500 to be paid over 3 years.)	500.00
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN	5,000.00
RADIO, TELEVISION, RECORDING & ADVERTISING CHARITIES, INC. (Los Angeles, California)	250.00
ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL, New York (Maintenance Fund)	1,000.00
UNITED HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND (Bridgeport, Connecticut) (For 1954 on account of pledge of $10,000 to be paid over 3 years.)	3,333.34
USO DEFENSE FUND (Pledge for 1954 and pre-payment for 1955.)	7,000.00
CBS PLAN OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (Brown University, $2,000; Columbia University, $2,000; Cornell University, $2,000; Dartmouth College, $4,000; Denison University, $2,000; Duke University, $2,000; College of the Holy Cross, $2,000; University of Kansas City, $2,000; Knox College, $2,000; New York University, $2,000; Ohio Wesleyan University, $2,000; University of Pennsylvania, $4,000; Princeton University, $2,000; Wesleyan University, $2,000.)	32,000.00
TOTAL	$ 170,391.35

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

CONTRIBUTIONS

IN

1955

Balance Forward From 1954	$ 29,608.65
Received (December 27, 1954)	200,000.00
	$229,608.65
Contributions in 1955	$112,911.66
BALANCE	$116,696.99

* * * * *

Received (December 29, 1955)	$200,000.00
BALANCE (January 11, 1956)	$316,696.99

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Contributions

in

1955

		Balance Forward	$229,608.65
AMERICAN RED CROSS			
New York	$6,000		
Washington, D.C.	250		
Atlanta	250		
Greater Boston	1,000		
St. Louis	1,000		
Danvers, Mass.	500		
Salem, Mass.	500		
Newburyport, Mass.	500		
Kalamazoo	400		
Los Angeles	2,000		
For "Flood Relief"	5,000		
		$17,400.00	
ANNA JAQUES HOSPITAL (Newburyport, Massachusetts)		1,000.00	
BONGESS HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND (Kalamazoo, Michigan) (For 1955 on account of pledge of $5,000 to be paid over 3 years.)		2,000.00	
COMMUNITY CHESTS AND UNITED FUNDS			
Chicago Community Fund	$2,000		
Community Chest (Los Angeles)	2,000		
Community Chest (Terra Haute)	250		
Community Chest Federation (National Capital Area)	250		
Greater Lowell United Fund	600		
Metropolitan Atlanta Community Services, Inc.	225		
Milwaukee County Community Chest	200		
United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston	1,200		
United Crusade (San Francisco)	2,000		
United Foundation Torch Drive (Detroit)	1,500		
United Community Fund of Salem (Massachusetts)	10,000		
United Fund of Eastern Fairfield County	6,500		
United Fund of Greater St. Louis, Inc.	2,320		
United Fund of Kalamazoo	3,000		
		32,045.00	
JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT, INC.			
New York	$500		
North Shore, Mass.	500		
Bridgeport, Conn.	500	1,500.00	

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE (For 1955 on account of pledge of $2,500 to be paid over 3 years.)	$ 833.33	
LOS ANGELES AREA BUILDING FUNDS	1,500.00	
NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, INC.	500.00	
NATIONAL FUND FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION	5,000.00	
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY (Reference Branch)	1,000.00	
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (For closed-circuit television installation.)	400.00	
PARK CITY HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND (Bridgeport) (For 1955 on account of pledge of $1,500 to be paid over 3 years.)	500.00	
SALEM HOSPITAL (Salem, Massachusetts) (For 1955 on account of pledge of $10,000 to be paid over 2 years.)	5,000.00	
UNITED HOSPITAL BUILDING FUND (Bridgeport) (For 1955 on account of pledge of $10,000 to be paid over 3 years.)	3,333.33	
VETERANS HOSPITAL RADIO GUILD	400.00	
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (Salem, Mass.) (For construction of a new swimming pool.)	500.00	
CBS PLAN OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (Augustana College (Sioux Falls, South Dakota), $2,000; Brown University, $2,000; Columbia University, $4,000; Cornell College (Mt. Vernon, Iowa), $2,000; Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), $4,000; Creighton University, $2,000; Dartmouth College, $2,000; Harvard University, $6,000; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $2,000; Stanford University, $2,000; University of Chattanooga, $2,000; University of Detroit, $2,000; University of Pennsylvania, $2,000; University of Southern California, $2,000; Wesleyan University, $2,000; Yale University, $2,000.)	40,000.00	
		$112,911.66
	BALANCE	$116,696.99

~~Morrow~~ Post

To: Ed Murrow

The printed folder on the 1958-1959 Fellowships.

On the basis of all indications, we are off to a very good start with this project. The 1957-1958 group is getting a big kick out of it, in spite of all the work. (Four are M.A. candidates).

They are all looking forward to the evening of the 26th, as am I. Incidentally, I'll make sure Andre has food and drink for you when you get there.

Bill

11.7.57

William C. Ackerman

CBS Foundation Inc. News and Public Affairs Fellowships for 1958-1959

CBS Foundation Inc. *has established at Columbia University in New York a group of one-year CBS Foundation Fellowships, for eligible persons engaged in news and public affairs in the radio and television field. The Fellows will have all University expenses paid and in addition will receive a stipend designed to cover living and other necessary costs during the fellowship year. Eight fellowships are offered for 1958-1959.*

Purpose of the Fellowships

CBS Foundation Inc. has established the fellowships to offer a year of study for men and women engaged in Radio-TV news and public affairs who show promise of greater development and who seem most likely to benefit from the study year provided.

The fellowships make it possible for a holder to pursue credit or non-credit courses of his own choosing from the wide curriculum of Columbia University. The courses chosen should be those which, in the opinion of the Fellow and with the advice of a University representative, can contribute most advantageously to a broadening and strengthening of his background for continued work in news and public affairs. The courses would not, therefore, be limited to any general field; they might range across such varied fields as diplomatic history, economics, modern languages, Far Eastern affairs, political science, labor relations, nuclear science, etc.

In addition to the study program, CBS Foundation Fellows will meet from time to time as a group to hear invited speakers on subjects related to the news and public affairs field and to discuss these subjects with them; and they will be invited from time to time to observe and discuss news and public affairs programs and operating techniques at CBS Radio and CBS Television studios in New York.

The Fellowship Year

While Fellows will be expected to meet the attendance standards of the courses in which they enroll, no final examination or paper or report will be required. The year is intended to be one in which promising people can, through detachment from their routine work, find both formal and informal opportunities to build up their knowledge of particular subjects and, at the same time, increase their understanding of the potentialities of radio and television as media for news and public affairs programming.

The second series of fellowships, offered for the academic year 1958-1959, will start in September 1958.

Address request for an application or other correspondence to:

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director, CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Applications must be received not later than December 16, 1957. The Selecting Committee will announce its selections about February 15, 1958.

Requirements for Applicants

1. Qualification in one of the following categories:
   A. News and public affairs staff employes of (1) the CBS Radio Network and its six owned stations; (2) the 196 U.S. stations affiliated with CBS Radio, but not owned by it; (3) the CBS Television Network and its five owned stations; (4) the 183 U. S. stations affiliated with CBS Television, but not owned by it.
   B. Regular members of the staffs of non-commercial radio and television stations licensed to colleges and universities who are engaged for a substantial portion of their time in news and public affairs programs.
   C. Teachers of courses in radio and television news and public affairs techniques at colleges and universities.

   An applicant must be fully employed in one of Categories A, B and C, and must have sufficient full-time experience in the field to indicate ability and promise of greater development.
2. A statement by the applicant's employer promising the applicant his present job, or an equivalent job, at the end of the fellowship year.
3. A statement covering the applicant's personal history; educational background; experience in news and public affairs; and the studies the applicant desires to pursue and the relation of these studies to work performed or contemplated.

The Selecting Committee (*for 1958-1959*)

On Behalf of the Public:

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, *former American Ambassador to Great Britain; former Member of Congress and Director of the Budget; former Principal, McGill University; Chairman of the Board, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.*

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, *President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; former Professor of History, Williams College; former officer of U.S. Department of State and adviser to U.S. delegations to the U.N.*

BYRON PRICE, *former Executive News Editor, Associated Press; Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations; U.S. Director of Censorship, World War II; awarded special Pulitzer citation for creation and administration of press and broadcasting wartime codes (1944).*

On Behalf of Columbia University:

DR. JACQUES BARZUN, *Dean of the Graduate Faculties.*
DR. JOHN A. KROUT, *Vice President and Provost.*

On Behalf of CBS Foundation Inc.:

SIG MICKELSON, *Vice President in Charge of News and Public Affairs, CBS, Inc., and a member of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc.*

EDWARD R. MURROW, *News and Public Affairs broadcaster.*

The Selecting Committee will consider, among other factors, whether the stipend offered each applicant will be sufficient to meet living and other necessary expenses to the applicant. In cases where an applicant has above-average living expenses because of the size of family or above-average travel and transportation expenses because of the distance of his city or town from New York, consideration will be given to the possibility of a special allowance. All expenses at Columbia University (including tuition and special charges in connection with the fellowship program) will be paid in full for each Fellow.

10M 1-58-LPC

ROSENMAN GOLDMARK COLIN & KAYE

MEMORANDUM

Date July 22, 1959

To Messrs. Byron Price
Joseph E. Johnson
Hon. Lewis W. Douglas
Dean Lawton P. G. Peckham
Sig Nickelson
Edward R. Murrow

Subject CBS Foundation, Inc.
News and Public Affairs Fellowships

From

cc to John A. Krout
William C. Ackerman

As members of the Selecting Committee, I am sending to each of you herewith a copy of Mr. Krout's letter to me of July 16, reporting on the procedure of the Selecting Committee for the 1959-1960 selections, together with copies of the material enclosed therewith.

I call your special attention to the statement at the top of the fourth page of Mr. Krout's letter inviting comments and suggestions on the procedure as reported. Such suggestions may be sent either to Mr. Krout directly or to Bill Ackerman or me, as you wish.

I would like to use this opportunity to thank each of you again for your contribution to the Foundation's program during the past year.

Roy M. Colin

RFC:LB
Enclosures

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27 N Y

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

July 16, 1959

Dear Ralph:

As Chairman of the Selecting Committee for the 1959-1960 CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellowships, I should like to summarize in this way the procedures followed in choosing the eight Fellows and three alternates (Honorable Mention). My appointment as Chairman followed, you will recall, Mr. Johnson's expression of a desire not to serve again until his turn was reached in rotation among members of the Committee.

The plan of acting in the preliminary stages through a Sub-Committee was again affirmed by the full Committee. As Chairman I also served as Chairman of the Sub-Committee; with me sat Dean Peckham of Columbia and Mr. Mickelson of CBS Foundation. The procedures were as follows:

1. At an organization meeting on January 28, the Sub-Committee authorized Mr. Ackerman, as Secretary of the Committee, to apply the general criteria that had been established and followed in the preceding years so that all 76 applications to be reviewed could be given preliminary and tentative classification in one of three groups.

   Each application tentatively put in Group III (the lowest group) by Mr. Ackerman was then reviewed by all three members of the Sub-Committee. If the Sub-Committee members concurred with the tentative classification of an application in Group III, the candidate was not continued for further consideration. If a committee member did not concur he indicated classification to

BEST C

Group II or Group I so that the application could receive further consideration. Under this procedure most of the preliminary classifications were confirmed.

2. Applications in Group II and Group I (either as a result of Mr. Ackerman's tentative classification or as a result of reclassification) were then reviewed by all members of the Sub-Committee and classified by them.

3. On March 5, all members of the Sub-Committee met at 485 Madison Avenue to review 51 applications in Groups I and II, that had survived for further consideration. As a result of careful review discussion at this meeting the applications were reduced to 18, and all of the 18 applicants invited on an expense-paid basis to come to New York for interviews with the Selecting Committee on Saturday, March 14.

4. On March 14, 17 of the 18 invitees appeared for interviews on the schedule attached. The one did not appear, Warren V. Bush, declined because of a job change occurring at the time which made him decide not to pursue a fellowship for 195[illegible]-1960.

The interviews were conducted by Mr. Price, Mr. Johnson, Dean Peckham and myself. (Mr. Douglas was recuperating in Arizona from illness, Mr. Mickelson had a speaking engagement in Chicago, and Mr. Murrow had an unexpected change in his schedule that prevented his participation in the actual interviews. Mr. Douglas received a full set of the files on the finalists, however, as did Messrs. Mickelson and Murrow. Mr. Mickelson telephoned from Chicago to discuss his nominations with the Committee while it was deliberating (after the interviews) on its final choices; and Mr. Murrow sat with the Committee during these

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deliberations to discuss his nominations based on the files he had read and his knowledge of the candidates. Mr. Ackerman was asked to participate in the interviews and did so. He did not, however, participate in the voting.)

The interviews were conducted in the precise order shown in the attached page.

Following the interviews, the Committee discussed and made its final selections of the 8 Fellows for 1959-1960. The Committee also gav honorable mention to three other finalists (Messrs. Grimsby, Herbert and Stollmack) and instructed Mr. Ackerman to notify them to this effect in his letter advising them of the outcome of the selections.

Mr. Ackerman was instructed to notify all can didates of the disposition of their applicati In a number of instances he was asked to sugg that candidates not selected might wish to re their applications in another year.

Following the general procedures of other years, Mr. Ackerman and his Administrative Assistant, Miss Roman provided the Committee and the Sub-Committee with ext sive files on the candidates and other staff assistan Reference checks were made on all of the 51 candidate survived the initial consideration given by the Sub-C in each case three of the references listed by the c were asked to provide information. A high prop tio references responded with information that was help the Sub-Committee and, later, to the full Comm tee viewing the files of the finalists. A copy of he lo used to obtain this information from references is at

At the conclusion of the interviews and the final sel members of the Committee expressed the belief that th cedures had worked well and that the group for 1959- gave promise of a high level of performance.

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Before the selecting process begins for another ar believe it would be desirable to continue the po y have followed the last two years of inviting comme suggestions so that any changes that might be suggest can be given careful consideration. I do not, however, have any such suggestions to make at this time because c the highly satisfactory way in which the selecting proc seems to me to be operating.

May I express my appreciation to you for asking me to serve as Chairman of the Committee and my appreciation too, for the staff assistance the Committee received.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Krout,
Chairman, Selecting Commit
CBS Foundation Inc. News ar
Public Affairs Fellowships
(1959-1960)

Ralph F. Colin, Esq.
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

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CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Ackerman

March 9, 1959

Dr. Krout, Dean Peckham and Mr. Mickelson, as the Subcommittee of the Selecting Committee on the 1959-1960 CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellowships, have now reviewed the files of the applicants. They have read all files individually and, sitting as a committee, have discussed them.

As a result they have designated 18 applicants as finalists to be interviewed by the Selecting Committee on Saturday, March 14, on the 20th Floor at this address. The 18 have been so advised and have all indicated their intention to be here for the interviews next Saturday.

Dr. Krout has asked that the Committee plan to meet at 9:30 a.m. before the interviews so that the procedures can be fully discussed. The interview schedule has been set to run from 10 a.m. to approximately 4 p.m., with lunch to be served to members of the Committee on the 20th Floor. It is not anticipated that adjournment can take place before 5-5:30 p.m., by which time it is hoped the final selections can be made.

By Friday, and I hope on Thursday, I will send to you a duplicated set of the files on the 18 finalists. All papers will be included except those of a clearly routine nature or those that are clearly repetitive. I will of course have with me the complete files on all finalists on March 14.

Bill

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Douglas, Johnson, Murrow, Price

from: Mr. Ackerman

Ed —

February 6, 1959

It now develops that because of a Washington engagement Saturday, March 7th is not a date that Mr. Mickelson can keep for the full number of hours necessary to complete the final interviews and final selections. Hence, I am checking members of the committee to see if Saturday, March 14, would be suitable for this all-day meeting.

So far I have Dr. Krout and Dean Peckham's availability for March 14.

Would you kindly let me know your convenience.

Bill

Can do!

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Ackerman

February 2, 1959

Ed — Form notification to all members of the Committee — Bill

Dr. Krout as Chairman of the Selecting Committee for the 1959-1960 CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellowships has asked me to thank you for your recent response on the procedures to be followed.

As a result of the responses received from the members of the Committee, it has been decided to follow the same general procedure as last year; and to set Saturday, March 7, as the day for the interviews with finalists here at 485 Madison Avenue.

Dr. Krout has appointed a subcommittee for this year composed of Dean Peckham, Mr. Mickelson and himself. This committee has now met and organized its procedures for reviewing the applications as soon as all have been received. Applications postmarked today will be accepted.

I will be in further touch with you well before March 7.

CBS Foundation

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Ackerman

from: Mr. Murrow

January 15, 1959

First of all, I think your piece in the Journal of Broadcasting was distinguished.

Secondly, I have no suggestions for changes in the selection procedure.

Thirdly, I can definitely make myself available on Saturday, March 7, but may possibly have to be in England on March 14.

E.R.M.

CBS FOUNDATION I

Office Comm

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Ackerman

January 12, 1

With the period approaching for the selection of 1959-1960 CBS Founda News and Public Affairs Fellows, I am attaching:

1. Copy of a letter from Mr. Johnson to Mr. Colin summarizing the procedure followed in making the selections for the 1958-1959 fellowships.

   Dr. Krout, who will be Chairman of the Selecting Committee, will want to be advised of any suggestions for changes in this procedure there may be before the 1959-1960 selections begin.

2. Copy of an article appearing in the Fall 1958 issue of Journal of Broadcasting which provides a summary of the first year of the fellowships. (I believe you saw this in typed form.)

I will advise you further as the procedure develops. It would now appear that the interviews would be held either on Saturday, March 7, or the following Saturday, March 14. Applications close February 2 and selections are to be announced about March 16.

Regards —

Bill

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From: Journal of Broadcasting, Fall 1958

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE CBS FOUNDATION NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIPS

By William C. Ackerman

The high esteem in which Harvard's Nieman Fellowships are held by the journalism fraternity recently prompted the establishment of a similar program for broadcasters. The initiative was taken by CBS Foundation Inc., the agency for making educational and charitable grants on behalf of CBS, Inc. and its divisions. The Foundation announced the inauguration of an annual program of CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellowships at Columbia University. Since the program has now completed its first year of operation, it seemed appropriate to publish a special progress report in the JOURNAL.

William C. Ackerman has been Executive Director of CBS Foundation, Inc. since its establishment in 1954. He has been closely identified with the development of the CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellowship plan since its beginning. Mr. Ackerman is also Director of Special Projects of CBS News.

THE idea of creating this unique group of fellowships, the first such project in the broadcast journalism field, had its roots in several broad and general considerations concerning education and communications.

First of all, there was the place these great and inter-related forces have assumed in our society.

Some historical eras bear single-phrase labels such as "The Age of Enlightenment," "The Renaissance," "The Era of Good Feeling." When historians come to put a summary label on the first-half of the 20th Century they will have a number of forces to consider, among them: the impact of the new science and technology, both in peace and in war; the new shapes and organizations of governments under the pressures of declining colonialism, rising nationalism, new ideologies; the general raising of living standards for heretofore less privileged people in many countries. Two other forces that will surely have a high place on any such list are: (1) the wider availability of education, and (2) the wider availability of mass communications.

As to education, the years since 1900 have seen a great *extension of opportunity*, from the primary grades through graduate study. We make great efforts as a nation to assure opportunity to our young people to go to school and college and to assure opportunity for the ablest of them to go on to advanced levels of study.

As to communications, we did not have radiobroadcasting until 1920, "mass" magazines in any number or present extent of circulation until the 1930's, or network television until the late 1940's. Clearly, this is the first century of mass communications.

Both education and communications have a common concern with news and public affairs. As both education and communications reach wider and wider audiences, this identity of interest has increased in scope and grown in degree. Education knows it can draw on communications more than ever before for extra-classroom information and insights into the world-at-large, as well as for in-classroom uses. The communications media know that the spread of education today has widened beyond anything previously known the audience for serious writing and serious broadcasting. Hence, to use only two of many examples, the *Saturday Evening Post* offers a series titled "Adventures of the Mind," written by eminent scholars in many fields; and CBS News produces "The Great Challenge," a series of symposium-discussions on leading issues confronting the Western World and its basic beliefs. National and international news reports—both the "hard" news and the background news—can be a part of the day-by-day education of students at all levels. This is not "formal" education, to be sure; but with it, formal education can become infinitely more meaningful and purposeful.

As national and international affairs become more complex, and scientific developments more intricate and some potentially hazardous in an ICBM age, the need for informed reporting and analysis (as well as for instant communications) becomes ever more urgent. Can the writer or broadcaster handle today's news adequately without knowing the historical, economic and social forces which are *making* the news of the Middle East or of other developing situations he is reporting or analyzing? Communications agencies must therefore turn increasingly to the universities for help in the development of their personnel, if they are to fulfill faithfully the opportunity that is now presented to reach wider and wider audiences which are already prepared to see and hear the best-informed presentations today's media can provide.

In 1956 the Board of CBS Foundation Inc., the agency for making educational and charitable grants on behalf of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. and its divisions, decided to develop a project which would help promising people already engaged in radio and television news

and public affairs "meet their growing responsibilities in electronic journalism."

The central aim was defined as the "broadening and strengthening" of background for continued work in news and public affairs, through a year of additional study in the broad curriculum of a large university. While more detailed requirements for eligibility were prescribed, the purpose was to offer the Fellowships to men and women engaged in radio-television news and public affairs "who show promise of greater development and who seem most likely to benefit from the study year provided."

With this general purpose and approach, the Board announced on January 7, 1957 that CBS Foundation Inc. had established at Columbia University in New York a group of eight one-year fellowships for eligible persons in news and public affairs in the radio and television field.

The announcement made news in the broadcast journalism field because this was the first effort in radio-television to bring together a group of news and public affairs personnel for a program of individualized study and of coordinated discussion meetings. For some years fellowships with the same general end in view have been available for persons in the newspaper field under the Nieman Foundation at Harvard University. "Nieman Fellows" have become well known in many parts of the communications field.

Now the first year of the CBS Foundation Fellowships has passed and the record can be reviewed. The first eight CBS Foundation Fellows were chosen from a total of 140 applicants representing 35 states. The categories of candidates were as follows: 37 of the applications came from college and university teachers in the field of communications and from personnel at non-commercial stations licensed to colleges and universities; 59 came from commercial stations affiliated with CBS Radio or CBS Television but not owned by them; and 44 came from staff members of CBS Radio and CBS Television or from stations owned by them.

The "original eight" and the backgrounds with which they came to Columbia:

Ernest F. Andrews, Jr., Assistant Professor of Journalism, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; also News Director, Radio Station WSUI.

William B. Crawford, television news writer, CBS News, New York.

William Arthur Eames, News Director, Station KBOI and KBOI-TV, Boise, Idaho.

William Ray Mofield, Director of News and Special Events and Assistant Manager, Radio Station WPAD, Paducah, Kentucky.

Joseph L. Morrison, Associate Professor of Journalism, School of Journalism, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

John Meredith Patterson, Assistant News Director, Stations WDBJ and WDBJ-TV, Roanoke, Virginia.

Robert Bruce Taber, news writer, CBS News, New York.

Avram Robert Westin, a director for CBS News, New York.

One of the Columbia faculty members most closely associated with the project says that "by their performance as students" the CBS Fellows "justified fully the confidence placed in them by the CBS Foundation." Five of the Fellows received the degree of Master of Arts; and another has begun work leading to this degree. One of the Fellows who lives in New York will return to Columbia on his own for more: a second year of study (in evening sessions) of the Russian language.

The Foundation did not request or in any way try to encourage the Fellows to become degree candidates. It was wholly the individual's choice to follow this road as a means of making maximum use of the fellowship year.

Theses for the Master's Degree ranged in subject matter from "The Atomic Age Comes to Paducah, Kentucky" to "Soviet Union Interference in Czechoslovak Affairs, 1941-1947."

The group came under the formal tutelage of some of Columbia's most eminent and stimulating teachers: Jacques Barzun, Dean of Faculties and Provost, who had general supervision of the project; Historians Allan Nevins, Henry Steele Commager, and Dumas Malone; the Director of the Russian Institute, Henry L. Roberts—to name only a few. Moreover, outside the formal classroom the group had dinner meetings and informal discussions with a total of 16 faculty members. These special seminars were organized and conducted by Professor Henry F. Graff of the Department of History, the University's liaison representative (or

"guide, philosopher and friend") for the group. Assigned books formed the basis of the discussions, which ranged over a wide variety of topics, as suggested by the following titles: Alfred North Whitehead, *Science and the Modern World*; George F. Kennan, *American Diplomacy 1900-1950*; Samuel Lubell, *The Future of American Politics*. To these seminars, held every other Tuesday night at the Men's Faculty Club, came representatives of the Departments of Public Law and Government, English, Sociology, Physics, Religion, Philosophy, Economics and History; Faculty members included Dean Barzun, Professors Eli Ginzberg, Polykarp Kusch (a Nobel Prize Winner in Physics), Paul Lazarsfeld, Nathaniel Peffer, Lionel Trilling and Mr. Samuel Lubell.

The year's program was not all academic. The Fellows attended several dinners at CBS headquarters at which policies and techniques of news-gathering and reporting were discussed with executives and correspondents of CBS News. Those who spoke or participated in discussions at these dinners included Sig Mickelson, Vice President of CBS, Inc. and General Manager of CBS News; John Day, Director of News for CBS News; Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs for CBS News; Elmer Lower, Director of Operations for CBS News; and Ted Koop, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS News in Washington; and CBS News staff members Edward R. Murrow, Howard K. Smith, Bill Downs, Robert C. Pierpoint, Alexander Kendrick, and Ralph Backlund. Ralph F. Colin, a member of the Board of CBS, Inc. and President of CBS Foundation Inc., was chairman and host at these dinner meetings.

Also on the informal side, one of the "broadcaster" members of the group of Fellows was the elected voice to make farewell remarks on behalf of the last class Allan Nevins taught at Columbia before his retirement last June—in his celebrated course in "The Literature of American History." Professor Dumas Malone, the biographer of Thomas Jefferson and former head of the Harvard University Press, had been close to similar groups of students, the Nieman Fellows from the newspaper field, when he was at Harvard some years ago. His interest in more academic training for journalists carried over, both formally and informally, to the CBS Fellows, several of whom were students in his courses.

A few comments from some of the 1957-1958 Fellows follow:

> "I was interested in learning that I knew even less than I thought I knew about a lot of things . . . For myself I think the big thing

was to gain new perspective, a broader and better one . . . to get out of the field for a while, to talk about books written not yesterday but two decades ago and to talk about them with cultivated men who are capable of taking the long, the broad, possibly the whole view: that was probably the big thing of the year."

From another:

"In the first weeks of the academic year, I was distressed to discover that although I thought I was well-read and well-informed and intellectually active, I was, in fact, not that at all. The requirements of daily work apparently sneak up and encroach on 'thinking time' without one's realizing it. It properly takes effort to prevent this from happening and proper conscious effort is just what I plan to make . . ."

From another:

"The Fellowship year has more than fulfilled my expectations of being intellectually stimulating."

From another:

"It has been my finest experience."

A second group of eight CBS Foundation Fellows enters Columbia this fall for the 1958-1959 academic year. This group is as follows:

Clayton Lee Edwards, News Supervisor, Radio Station WTAR, Norfolk, Virginia.

Bernard N. Eismann, CBS News, New York.

Randall Gover, Director of News, WWL-TV, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Edmonde A. Haddad, News Staff, Radio Station KNX, Los Angeles, California.*

Gerhard Schwartzkopff, CBS News, Bonn, Germany.

Guy Searls, CBS News, Hong Kong.

Donald H. Weston, News Directorfi KGVO and KMSO-TV, Missoula, Montana.

Walter E. Whitaker, Acting Director, University Broadcasting Services, University of Alabama, University, Alabama.

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*Edmone Haddad is a recent graduate of the University of Southern California with a major in Telecommunications, and began his association with KNX while a student.

An average of approximately $8,000 has been set by the Foundation for each fellowship to cover all tuition, fees and special arrangements at Columbia University, living expenses, transportation, etc. Some variations have been authorized on the basis of size of family, since several recipients had families to bring to New York and establish. In all, in 1957-1958, ten children spent the year in New York because of their fathers' study programs.

A CBS Foundation Fellow chooses individual courses which, in the opinion of the Fellow and of University representatives, can contribute most advantageously to a broadening and strengthening of his background for continued work in news and public affairs. The courses are not, therefore, limited to any general field; they have ranged over such varied fields as diplomatic history, economics, modern languages, Far Eastern affairs, political science, American Constitutional history, sociology, etc.

While the Fellows are expected to meet the attendance standards of the courses in which they enroll, no final examination or paper or report is required for those who are not degree candidates. The year is intended to be one in which promising people can, through detachment from their routine work, find both formal and informal opportunities to build up their knowledge of particular subjects and, at the same time, increase their understanding of the potentialities of radio and television as media for news and public affairs programming.

The requirements for applicants, as stated in the announcement folder for the 1958-1959 Fellowships, are as follows:

1. Qualification in one of the following categories:

   A. News and public affairs staff employees of (1) the CBS Radio Network and its six owned stations; (2) the 196 U.S. stations affiliated with CBS Radio, but not owned by it; (3) the CBS Television Network and its five owned stations; (4) the 183 U.S. stations affiliated with CBS Television, but not owned by it.

   B. Regular members of the staffs of non-commercial radio and television stations licensed to colleges and universities who are engaged for a substantial portion of their time in news and public affairs programs.

C. Teachers of courses in radio and television news and public affairs techniques at colleges and universities.

An applicant must be fully employed in one of Categories A, B and C, and must have sufficient full-time experience in the field to indicate ability and promise of greater development.

2. A statement by the applicant's employer promising the applicant his present job, or an equivalent job, at the end of the fellowship year.
3. A statement covering the applicant's personal history; educational background; experience in news and public affairs; and the studies the applicant desires to pursue and the relation of these studies to work performed or contemplated.

The procedure for naming the Fellows has been in the hands of the following Selecting Committee, which has made the choices of both the first-year and second year groups:

On Behalf of the Public:

Lewis W. Douglas, Chairman of the Board, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; former American Ambassador to Great Britain; former Member of Congress and Director of the Budget; former Principal, McGill University.

Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; former Professor of History, Williams College; former officer of U.S. Department of State and adviser to U.S. delegations to the U.N.

Byron Price, former Executive News Editor, Associated Press; Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations; U.S. Director of Censorship, World War II; awarded special Pulitzer citations for creation and administration of press and broadcasting wartime codes (1944).

On Behalf of Columbia University:

Dr. Jacques Barzun, Dean of Faculties and Provost.

Dr. John A. Krout, Vice President.

On Behalf of CBS Foundation Inc.:

Sig Mickelson, Vice President of CBS, Inc. and General Manager of CBS News, and a member of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc.

Edward R. Murrow, news and public affairs broadcaster.

Mr. Johnson has served as Chairman both years. One of the features of the selecting process has been that the 20 finalists have been invited to New York on an expense-paid basis for interviews with members of the Selecting Committee. In each of the two competitions so far held, all of the invited finalists were in New York on the same day and each finalist had two interviews with different groups of members of the Selecting Committee. This procedure was decided upon to give the Committee an opportunity to judge among candidates not only from written material but also by informal discussion with them and on a basis affording comparability.

The Foundation plans to continue the program on the basis on which it has been conducted so far and to announce before January 1, 1959 the availability of 1959-1960 fellowships.

In announcing the plan of fellowships in January, 1957, Mr. Colin said:

> "We believe that the radio and television personnel who wark in the area of news and public affairs will play increasingly important roles in determining the growth of radio and television as informational media. It is important, therefore, that such personnel have as broad a background and as complete a training as possible.
>
> "CBS Foundation feels that through this fellowship plan it can make a real contribution to the industry by increasing the abilities of the fellowship-holders to meet their growing responsibilities in electronic journalism."

President Grayson Kirk of Columbia University viewed the plan as "indicative of the ever-increasing sense of responsibility which our important news and information organizations are bringing to their work in these days when national and world events move at an almost bewildering pace."

Continuation of the original program without change is perhaps the best evidence that the promise of the plan is, in the belief of its founders, being realized. Members of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc., besides Mr. Colin and Mr. Mickelson, are the following who are Directors of CBS, Inc.: Dr. Leon Levy, of Philadelphia; Millicent C. McIntosh, President of Barnard College; and Dr. Frank Stanton, President, CBS, Inc.

REC'D

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1959-1960)

NAME: FREDRIC H. STOLLMACK AGE: 30

ADDRESS: 255 Eastern Parkway Brooklyn 38, New York

PLACE OF BIRTH: New York City DATE: Sept. 10, 1928

EMPLOYER: CBS News PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN: January, 1952

PRESENT POSITION: Associate Director

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:

			YEAR:
CBS	Mailroom	January	1952
	Desk Assistant	May	1952
	Program Assistant	March	1953
	Associate Director	March	1954
	Director	May-Sept.	1955
	Associate Producer	Sept.-Feb.	1957-8

SECONDARY SCHOOL: Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, New York

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: New York University

DEGREE: B.A. YEAR: 1952 ; OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED:

MARRIED? Yes DATE: Aug.1953 CHILDREN: One AGE: 3 yr. 10 mo.

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? A second child is expected in April.

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field

As Associate Director of DOUGLAS EDWARDS with the NEWS I direct the editing of newsfilm, vidio tape, the creation of graphics, production of remotes, and share in all the responsibilities of the Producer-Director While a Director, my assignments included THE LATE NEWS, 6:45 REPORT, and diverse CBS News remotes from U.N. coverage to the Wannamaker fire. I was the Associate Producer of ALGERIA AFLAME, MEDITERRANEAN SMOKESCREEN, THE RED TELEPHONE, BIG NEWS of 1957, and THE SUNDAY NEWS.

Proposed Studies

Please indicate the fields of study you would expect to follow. If you wish to do so, it may be helpful in outlining such a program to use the announcement of Columbia University titled "The Graduate Faculties," which is available from the Secretary of the University, Columbia University, 110 Low Library, Morningside Heights, New York, N. Y.

I intend studying for the A.M. in History. Specifically: American Constitutional History (169-70), British History Since 1689 (161-2), Era of the American Revolution (176), Nature and Types of History (201), Studies in American History (307-8), History of the City of New York (273), or any courses recommended by my faculty advisor.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

I wish to concentrate on the historical forces which shaped our Constitution so I may grasp the full meaning and intent of that instrument. An understanding of our Constitution would, I believe make me a more lucid observer of contemporary problems, such as Integration or the role of the President in foreign policy. In my desired goal as a Producer-Director for CBS News and Public Affairs, this rich body of knowledge would endow my work with color, depth, and understanding.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year.

I would wish to maintain my present residence for wife and two children.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the period if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

Sam J. Egan

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated

John Day

Don Hewitt

Howard K. Smith

DATE 1/ 27 /59 SIGNED Fredric H. Stollmack

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. Don Hewitt
CBS News
70 East 45th Street
New York, New York

Dear Don:

Frederic H. Stollmack has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs: Fred Stollmack is one of the few individuals at CBS News whose talents span all aspects of regularly scheduled news programming, special events programming and public affairs programming. He writes well, has excellent news ~~judgement~~ judgement and is as well versed in production know-how as anyone at CBS News.

2. Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

His determination and ability are well known by all of us who work with him. I have no doubt that he would bring that same determination and ability to a course of study at Columbia.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:

I think one of the factors to be taken into consideration in the case of this applicant is that, except in a few instances, the calibre of our production people is not on a par with that of our editorial people. Here is a man on the production side who has the potential to bring to CBS News the same prestige that the Sevareids, the Smiths, The Burdetts and the Schoenbruns have brought to the editorial side.

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

William C. Ackerman

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. Howard K. Smith
CBS News
40th and Brandywine Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Howard:

Fredric H. Stollmack has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

I have worked closely with Mr. Stollmack for nearly a year and a half on the Douglas Edwards TV News program. This is a frantic daily effort which demands a rare combination of toughness of fiber and a rather delicate creative sense. Stollmack has both. But a year to get off this treadmill would I am sure greatly benefit the latter quality.

2. **Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:**

Stollmack would bring as much to a year of study and discussion as he would get from it. The Edwards program is CBS's premier news program on television. More people (approcimately 15 million a day) watch it than see, hear or read any other medium of news. It is rare to have someone who has had long and intensive experience in it to rest, change his pace and at the same time be able to offer fellow students the fruits of his unusual experience. I am sure both his fellows and he woul benefit from a year.

3. **Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:**

Our contacts have almost always been professional, and as I said rather frantic-- piecing together a complex daily program in a minimum of time (and often with a minimum of material!), so that I have not had wide opportunity to note his personal qalities other than devotion to duty, which is intense.

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

William C. Ackerman

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1959-1960)

NAME JACK D. SUMMERFIELD AGE 31

ADDRESS 18 WOODLAWN AVENUE WELLESLEY HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS

PLACE OF BIRTH DALLAS, TEXAS DATE 16 AUG 1927

EMPLOYER WGBH-FM-TV PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN 1956(also 1950-52)

POSITION ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER IN CHARGE OF WGBH-FM, BOSTON

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT	YEAR
U.S. NAVY (RANGEFINDER OPERATOR USS TUCSON CL (98)	1945-1946
PRODUCER, RADIO HOUSE, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS	1946-1949
TEACHING FELLOW IN SPEECH, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS	1949-1950
PRODUCER & PRODUCTION MANAGER, WGBH-FM, BOSTON	1950-1952
U.S. ARMY (COMMISSIONED TACTICAL OFFICER, OCS)	1952-1954
PRODUCTION MANAGER, RADIO-TV, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS	1954-1956

HIGH SCHOOL Forest Avenue High School, Dallas; NBC-UCLA RADIO INSTITUTE, 1945

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
B.F.A. in Broadcasting 1949
DEGREE M.A. in Sociology YEAR 1954
Thesis topic: "The Negro in Broadcasting: A Program Contet Analysis"
VETERAN yes DATE 7 Sept57 CHILDREN one ORIGINAL YEAR ATTENDED 1 day (sic)

ANY OTHER DEGREES none

Producer or supervisor for scores of programs. Examples:
NEWS; Behind the Scenes; Backgrounds; Daily Texan of the Air
DISCUSSIONS; On the Spot; America at the Crossroads; The Crea
SPECIAL EVENTS; 1st Trans-Atlantic Feed Boston Symph; NBC Shoo
DOCUMENTARIES; The Child Beyond; No Man Alone; Sloan Fellowship Serie
DRAMATIZED; (Inc. 23 piece orchestra) THE Minds of Men; Trailblazers
TALKS & INTERVIEWS; Doctor Zhivago; Century of Science; Creative Me
These include 8 national award winners and six national grant series,
Variety Showmanagement Award; Peabody Citation. (See leaflets attached

I would like to pursue a course of study at least partly acceptable for credit toward a Ph.D. in Sociology. Desire courses from both the Faculty of Political Science and of Philosophy, concentrating on social change, public opinion, and Eng. and Comparative Literature. These might include; Soc 128, 134, 149, 161, 168, 175; Eng&Comp Lit; 235-236, 237-238, 221-222, 245-246, 253; possibly Philosophy 112 and Psychology 165-166.

I believe that effective news and public affairs programming derives only from a clear understanding of social attitudes and public opinion and thought (especially as expressed in literature) and the social and political forces and institutions which characterize our culture. I would hope that this course of study would sharpen my powers of program conception and strengthen my abilities to produce and to supervise others who prepare public affairs programs

two bedroom apartment

Hartford N. Gunn, Jr. General Manager Station WGBH-FM-TV Boston

Lyman Bryson 450 Riverside Drive, New York City

Messrs White, Hudson & Yourd, Educational TV & Radio Center, Ann Arbo

Messrs Skornia, Hill & Underwood, Natl Assn of Ed. Broadcasters, Urban

Mrs Ann Spinney, Fund for Adult Education, White Plains, New York

Messrs Ransom, Schenkkan & Herbst, University of Texas, Austin

Louis Lyons, Curator, Nieman Foundation, Harvard University, Cambridge

31 Jan'59

Jack D. Summerfield

Lyman Bryson
450 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N. Y.

January 14, 1956

Dear Bill:

I am told that Jack Summerfield of WGBH is a candidate for a CBS Fellowship and I want to add my hearty support. We have worked together on a number of educational broadcasts and I have found him quick, intelligent and undoubtedly gifted for serious work in radio or television. I think you ought to give him the most serious consideration and I'll be glad to talk to you further about him if you want me to.

Sincerely yours,

Lyman Bryson

Mr William C. Ackerman,
CBS
New York.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BROADCASTERS 1771 N STREET NW, WASHINGTON 6 D.C. DECATUR 2-9300

FREDERICK H. GARRIGUS
Manager of Organizational Relations

January 20, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation, Incorporated
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I am writing you to recommend a long-time friend of mine who, I understand, is applying for a CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship at Columbia University.

Jack Summerfield has what I think are the qualifications you are looking for in filling such a Fellowship. I have been associated with him in various ways on a professional and personal basis for a good many years. He has a good background, both in the field of education, at which he is now working at WGBH in Boston, plus the fact he has a practical approach to broadcasting.

I urge you and the Committee to give his application very thoughtful consideration.

Personal best wishes to you,

Cordially,

Frederick H. Garrigus

FHG:mjl

RADIO/TELEVISION RTT
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN 12, TEXAS

ROBERT F. SCHENKKAN
Director

HARVEY R. HERBST
Television Program Director

January 19, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

It has come to my attention that Mr. Jack D. Summerfield of WGBH, Boston, has applied for a CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship at Columbia University.

I think it is fortunate that a person such as Jack Summerfield is available to take advantage of this fellowship because in my opinion he represents the ideal that the founders had in mind when they established it.

The qualities of good citizenship, ability as a broadcaster, superior intelligence, general kindness and understanding make him a rare individual among men. These same qualities are reflected and complimented by his attractive wife.

I have known them both for several years. This is an instance in which I am happy to give an unqualified recommendation.

Yours very truly,

Harvey R. Herbst

Harvey R. Herbst,
Television Program Director
Assistant Professor of Drama

HH/fdo

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
119 GREGORY HALL
URBANA, ILLINOIS

January 15, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Mr. Jack Summerfield, Station WGBH, Boston, informs me that he is applying for a CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship at Columbia University.

I highly recommend Mr. Summerfield for this Fellowship. I have known him for several years and have found him to be one of the outstanding young men in educational broadcasting. His understanding of, and feeling for, truly cultural and public service programming has resulted in several outstanding series of programs, both in his present position at WGBH and his former position at the University of Texas.

Mr. Summerfield is a man of highest integrity and ideals with an inherent sense of those indefinable properties that must be present in any really worthwhile program. His complete respect for, and interest in, the broadcast audience are qualities too often lacking in most broadcasters.

Mr. Summerfield is extremely affable, gets along well with other people and is capable of bringing out the most in the people with whom he works. I believe the high opinion I have for him can be summed up in the following statement: If I could have my choice of the one man I would most like to have as a program manager, that man would be Jack Summerfield.

If I can supply you with any other information, or be of assistance in any way, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Harold E. Hill
Associate Director

heh:rs

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. Robert B. Hudson
Educational Television and Radio Center
2320 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Bob:

Jack D. Summerfield has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

   Summerfield, with 8 to 10 years of professional experience behind him, is developing a philosophy of his own with reference to broadcasting and its function. He has the capacity for professional growth and is ready for the opportunity your program offers.

2. Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

He is one of the abler young men in educational radio who knows how to work with both commercial and non-commercial stations. He has a strong interest in and feeling for public affairs broadly construed. He is well qualified to profit from a year in the CU-CBS Seminar.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:

Summerfield, as he is known to me personally and by reputation among his colleagues, qualifies without reservation for consideration by your Selecting Committee.

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

William C. Ackerman

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CENTER
2320 WASHTENAW AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

January 19, 1959

TELEPHONE NORMANDY 3-2470

REC'D WCA JAN 21 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Bill:

A friend of mine in Boston, Jack Summerfield, who runs the Lowell Institute station, WGBH-FM, tells me he is interested in one of your CBS Fellowships. I am writing to say that I hope he follows up this interest and submits an application for one of the Fellowships for I think he is the prototype of the trainee that you and your colleagues had in mind when you established the Fellowship program.

By any measure Jack is one of the abler young men working in the field of educational radio and as you may know, his Boston station holds a unique place in the community that derives from a broad and imaginative program schedule. Jack will tell you, of course, about his work in Boston, in Texas, in the Air Force, and elsewhere so I will not undertake to review his work experience for you. I am sure your Fellowship philosophy is one of "betting on the horse" and I want to recommend that you place a few blue chips on this entry.

Cordially yours,

Robert B. Hudson
Program Coordinator

RBH:mms

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

NIEMAN FOUNDATION

FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

March 9, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Recently I wrote a recommendation for Jack Summerfield of WGBH, in Boston, for a CBS Fellowship.

My associates at WGBH have since filled me in on activities of Mr. Summerfield that I did not know in detail when I wrote you. So as not to short-change him through my ignorance, let me supplement my earlier letter and just note several achievements that he is entitled to have in his record.

1) Jack Summerfield joined WGBH in 1950. With time out for military service starting in 1952, he has been with WGBH since then.

2) With two colleagues he originated the radio "Backgrounds" program, which, in a somewhat changed form, I have been doing for several years, as news interviews, three times a week -- now both radio and TV. This won them an award from Variety in 1951.

3) He has produced a number of public affairs series that have received Ohio State University and other awards.

4) The station tells me he has received more ETRC-NAEB grants-in-aid for radio programs than any other producer in educational broadcasting.

Sincerely yours,

Louis M. Lyons

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

NIEMAN FOUNDATION

FOR JOURNALISM

Office of the Curator
44 Holyoke House
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

February 24, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

You ask me about Jack D. Summerfield of the staff of Station WGBH in Boston, as a candidate for a CBS Fellowship.

I am returning the form you sent.

Let me just say briefly that I have a very high regard for Jack Summerfield as a person and a professional in broadcasting, and I should like to be recorded as warmly and strongly supporting his application.

My acquaintance with him comes from my fringe relation with WGBH, the educational station in Boston, supported by the colleges and educational institutions of this area. Since it first went on the air, nearly eight years ago, I have done a daily news broadcast and a three-times-a-week backgrounds interview. Originally this was just FM radio, which is Jack Summerfield's area. For the past three and a half years it has been a simulcast, FM and TV. This winter I have done the series "The Press and the People" at WGBH. It grew out of my news and backgrounds programs there. This broadcasting is only incidental to me and my contact with WGBH is for brief daily periods. But I have become well acquainted with some of the able young men who handle their programs, and Summerfield is one of the best of them.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Lyons

Louis M. Lyons

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • P[illegible] 1-2345

WILLIAM [illegible] SCHERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. Louis Lyons
Nieman Foundation
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Lyons:

Jack D. Summerfield has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

I would rate it high. He is intelligent, earnest, apparently devoted to broadcasting, and has had an important part in planning and presenting many fine programs on WGBH, Boston.

2. **Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:**

I know that he has thought a great deal about this and has hoped it would give him a chance to broaden his background for broadcasting. I feel sure he would make fullest use of the opportunity and make it count for useful broadcasting work.

3. **Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:**

I rate his character admirable, without reservation. One of the finest young men around.

Louis M. Lyons

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

William C. Ackerman

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND PROVOST
MAIN UNIVERSITY
AUSTIN 12

January 17, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

This is a word about Jack Summerfield, who is applying for a CBS fellowship at Columbia.

Summerfield is one of the most independent, inventive, and resolute people to come out of Arts and Sciences (and Radio House) here. He is widely trained and more experienced than most young "communications" people. I do not know about his present work, but on the basis of his past I would bank on his future.

If I can answer questions about his Texas career, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Harry H. Ransom

mc

RADIO/TELEVISION

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

AUSTIN 12, TEXAS

ROBERT F. SCHENKKAN
Director

January 19, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I understand that Mr. Jack D. Summerfield, Assistant General Manager of WGBH-Radio, Boston, is making application for a CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship at Columbia University. I should like to lend his application my most vigorous support.

Mr. Summerfield brings to the field of educational radio a fine imagination, a deep sense of public responsibility, a genuine catholicity of interests in matters intellectual and cultural, and a real and unusual executive ability. The University of Texas was very sorry to lose him to WGBH in Boston and would be happy to have him back at any time.

I believe he would make an outstanding CBS Fellow.

Sincerely,

R. F. Schenkkan
Director

RFS:ar

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
119 GREGORY HALL
URBANA, ILLINOIS

January 22, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I hear from Jack Summerfield that there's a possibility of his securing a fellowship from CBS Foundation.

I believe my Associate has already written you more fully on him. I can only add my whole-hearted endorsement to any good word you may hear about him and his charming wife.

He is one of the most promising and all around excellent people in the movement nationally -- far more influential and pivotal than if he were connected with any single educational institution. I recommend him unreservedly.

Sincerely,

H. J. Skornia

Harry J. Skornia
Executive Director

hjs:rs

THE FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION

200 BLOOMINGDALE ROAD WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK
ROckefeller 1-0100

January 15, 1[illegible]

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Bill:

I understand that ~~Jack Summerfield,~~ Assistant General Manager for Radio, WGBH in Boston, is an applicant for a CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship at Columbia University.

May I say that in my opinion Mr. Summerfield is a most promising candidate. He is an intelligent, scholarly man with a distinguished record of solid accomplishment in radio broadcasting. As you know, the WGBH-FM station reputation and performance is extremely high on the scale of programming accomplishments, and this reputation has been built almost entirely under Mr. Summerfield's supervision and inspiration.

It is a distinct pleasure for me to recommend Mr. Summerfield highly to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Ann C. Spinney
Executive Associate

ACS:ers

THE FLETCHER SCHOOL OF LAW AND DIPLOMACY
TUFTS UNIVERSITY
ADMINISTERED WITH THE COOPERATION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

January 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Jack D. Summerfield of Station WGBH in Boston informs me that he is applying for a CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship at Columbia University and asks me to send you a statement on his behalf. I am very glad to do so.

Mr. Summerfield has worked with us in connection with various programs particularly in our annual William L. Clayton Lecture series given in 1957 by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson and in 1958 by the Honorable Lester B. Pearson of Canada. I have talked to two members of our Fletcher School Faculty who worked more closely with Mr. Summerfield in these programs and their impression of him is entirely favorable. We feel that he is businesslike, helpful, honest and intelligent, and that he would merit an opportunity such as that offered by the CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship to broaden his background in this field.

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. Stewart

Robert Burgess Stewart
Dean

RBS/pc

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTERS

14 GREGORY HALL
URBANA, ILLINOIS

January 15, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

This is to state my strong and enthusiastic recommendation of Mr. Jack D. Summerfield to receive a CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship at Columbia University.

Mr. Summerfield has displayed high integrity, deep insight and a general high level of intelligence in his business contacts with me. Socially, he is friendly, courteous and of general good character. His appearance is always neat.

I shall be pleased to answer any specific questions you may have regarding Mr. Summerfield.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.

Robert E. Underwood, Jr.
Network Manager

reu:rs

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

[illegible] Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York [illegible]

February 18, 1959

Mr. John F. White
Educational Television and Radio Center
2320 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. White:

Jack D. Summerfield has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

   Mr. Summerfield has great potential for growth and distinction in this medium, as already indicated by his career and his performance as general manager of WGBH.

2. **Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:**

Mr. Summerfield will profit a very great deal from a year of study and discussion at Columbia. An intelligent young man, this kind of opportunity not only provides additional development, but will permit him to clear away cobwebs and focus on new ideals and objectives to which he can devote his action upon return to the industry.

3. **Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:**

I believe that this appointment would be sound and a real contribution to the development of educational television and radio. A bright, a personable young man, I believe we both would be proud in years to come that we may have had this opportunity to help in his development.

John McCuta

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

William C. Ackerman

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CENTER
2320 WASHTENAW AVENUE
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

January 21, 1959

TELEPHONE NORMANDY 3-2479

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Bill:

Jack D. Summerfield, who directs the FM station WGBH in Boston, informs me that he is applying for a CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship at Columbia University.

I have known Jack during the past five years, both when he was at Texas and since then when he has been at Boston. He is imaginative and creative and devoted to radio. He has had experience both in the academic and practical side of radio and in recent years, as you are undoubtedly aware from his application, has been in charge of the operation of WGBH, which has really been an outstanding FM operation in Boston. He is personally a fine individual. He has had a broad and solid background of experience and yet is young enough that he really would profit from a CBS Fellowship. By this letter I am advising you of my wholehearted support of him as a candidate for a CBS Fellowship. If there is any further information concerning him which I can add, please let me know.

My best wishes to you personally.

Sincerely,

Kenneth L. Yourd

KLY:rw

cc: Mr. Jack D. Summerfield

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1959-1960)

NAME: John Alan Gower TIFFIN AGE: 29

ADDRESS: Garden Cottage, Wire Mill, Lingfield, Surrey, ENGLAND

PLACE OF BIRTH: LONDON DATE: 4.FEB.30.

EMPLOYER: CBS NEWS, LONDON . PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN: 1954

PRESENT POSITION: Cameraman

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:	YEAR:
Self employed until joining CBS News in 1954.	

SECONDARY SCHOOL:

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: Dulwich College, Camberwell School of Fine Art, ~~and London School of Food Technology.~~

DEGREE: YEAR: ; OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED: 1952

MARRIED? No DATE: .. CHILDREN: .... AGE: ...

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? None

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field.

Please see my letter of Jan 26.

Proposed Studies

Please indicate the fields of study you would expect to follow. If you wish to do so, it may be helpful in outlining such a program to the announcement of Columbia University titled "The Graduate Faculties," which is available from the Secretary of the University, Columbia University, 110 Low Library, Morningside Heights, New York, N. Y.

Middle Eastern and African affairs, U.S. political History, French language, and modern Painting.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

Please see my letter of Jan 26.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year.

Myself only.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

Mr Charles Collingwood.	CBS News, London
Mr Howard K Smith.	CBS News, Washington.
Mr Alexander Kendrick.	CBS News ,London.

DATE 31 jan 59. SIGNED [signature]

1/26/59

Personal History of John Tiffin.

I am single, 29 years old, a British subject, and have currently been employed by the London Bureau of CBS News since 1954. I was educated at Dulwich College, a public school, between 1940-1947, in 1946 passing the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Certificate in French, Geography, Physics, Mathematics, English Literature and Painting.

Having been particularly attracted by painting and photography at Dulwich, I studied for two years at the Camberwell School of Fine Art till late 1948, when I was called up for National Service with the R.A.F.

On leaving the R.A.F. in 1950 and in compliance with a family wish that I should have experience of its business, I attended the London School of Food Technology for two years, taking Economic Geography, Business Administration, Company Law and Accounting, and was awarded a certificate as the most successful London student.

Subsequently I established and ran my own farm, until parental wishes were satisfied, enabling me to pursue my ambition to be a cameraman or photographer.

After a short period freelancing with various independent film producers in Britain, I joined CBS News as an assistant cameraman late in 1954.

Since 1955 as a cameraman I have been assigned on stories in Russia, France, Portugal, the Middle East (including the Suez Incident), Cyprus and recently Africa.

I feel that, if accepted for a fellowship, the time offered would not be best spent in studying the purely technical aspects of my profession, since these can be gleaned elsewhere, as it is my opinion that a cameraman should contribute more to a story than the actual filming of the subject.

I would like to study courses in Middle Eastern and African affairs, U.S. political history, French language, and modern painting. I believe that with an intimacy of the subjects listed, I would be more readily equipped as a competent and enlightened observer of affairs in these areas.

At a time when the social and economic structure of the Middle East and Africa are undergoing such radical changes, I would consider that to appreciate a current situation and its implications, familiarity with the historical and social background would enable a news cameraman to interpret and document the scene with greater insight.

Since in Africa and the Middle East either the French or English languages are the most widely spoken, I should also like to reinforce my present knowledge of French.

As a European working for an American company, an incidental aspect offered by this Fellowship would be the opportunity to stand close to American thinking and obtain a "consumer's eye" view of the commodity I am producing.

CBS NEWS
London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

31 January 1959

William Ackerman, Esq.
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Bill;

Thank you so much for the promptness with which you sent the Application Forms to John Tiffin. Somehow they were not received here among the descriptive material you sent some time ago in response to my original inquiry. I fear we thereby assumed that the particulars and curriculum vitae required should be supplied in letter form. However, it is all straightened out now and Tiffin's completed form should be in your hands by February 2. John Day has written me that he will, of course, be happy to endorse the application with a statement that Tiffin's job is safe should his candidacy be successful.

I am afraid I have put you to some trouble about this but I am really anxious that Tiffin have a chance at one of the Fellowships. I realize that as a cameraman, an Englishman, and a person of somewhat unorthodox academic background, he probably falls automatically into a marginal category. However, I am so sure that television, particularly television news, must develop people who are not only technically equipped to record events but are fitted by study, attitude and disposition to understand them as well, that I think candidates who have this kind of potential should be encouraged.

Howard Smith, Alex Kendrick, and I have watched John grow in the London office as added responsibilities have been given him. He is already a very superior cameraman and has the makings of a brilliant one. If, as I think, he can also acquire the broader perspectives and judgement of a trained and qualified observer he could be invaluable. He is not an intellectual but he has a lively and curious mind which, combined with an attractive personality, go some distance toward fulfilling the requirements of a reporter. Of course he might not flower in the unfamiliar environment which Columbia would afford, but I do think he is the kind of candidate who should receive thoughtful consideration.

Thank you again for going to such trouble to make his application possible.

Sincerely yours,

Charles

CBS NEWS
London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

26th January, 1959.

William C. Ackerman, Esq.,
Executive Director,
CBS Foundation Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Bill,

As you know, I am exceedingly interested in the application of John Tiffin of this office, for a CBS Fellowship for the year 1959/60. One of the requirements listed is "A statement by the applicant's employer promising the applicant his present job, or an equivalent job, at the end of the fellowship year." I had written John Day in his capacity as Chief of CBS News for such a statement, unfortunately he has been in Havana in connection with the current troubles there and has not yet been able to send the letter.

I have discussed the matter with him, however, and know that he is sympathetic to Tiffin's application. Therefore, in the absence of a specific response from Day I have no hesitation, as Chief of the London Bureau of CBS News, in stating that it is my definite understanding that Mr. Tiffin would be re-employed, should he be awarded the fellowship, and that as long as I am Chief of this Bureau, I would be eager to retain his services.

Incidentally, since I have a very high regard for Tiffin and a strong belief in his long-term value to CBS, I am most anxious that his application receive all due consideration. If, because of our distance from the CBS headquarters in New York, there are any anomalies in the form of his application, I hope that this will not hold against him and that you will, if necessary, inform me by cable of any steps which have not been taken, so that he may fulfil them by the February 2nd deadline.

Sincerely yours,

Charles

CC/sa

CBS NEWS
London Bureau
26 Hallam Street, London W1 Langham 1166-1167

Charles Collingwood

9th September, 1958.

Dear Bill:

As you may have heard from Sig Mickelson or John Day or Howard Smith, we have a candidate in the London office for one of the CBS scholarships to Columbia. He is John Tiffin, a cameraman whom we all think has quite unusual potentialities. Although he has not been to an English university, he has a very good educational background prior to that and has shown such initiative and talent in his work that I feel he would be an admirable candidate. I would appreciate it if you would send him the appropriate forms and information, and when the time comes I will endorse his candidacy most strongly.

All goes well with us here, and even though Louise and I are in the throes of house-hunting again we are enjoying ourselves very much.

Sincerely,

Charles

Charles Collingwood.

Mr. William Ackerman,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London, W. 1, England

Dear Charles:

John Tiffin has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

Tiffin is a cameraman and a very good one. He will go on being a good cameraman and becoming a better one as long as he stays in this business. But I think that his potential is more than that and that with the advantage of a years work in an American University atmosphere he could become something much more valuable and, indeed, distinguished — that is, a cameraman who also understands what he is shooting and why.

2. Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

I am sure of Tiffin's ability and convinced of his determination, but it may take him a little while to get the knack of American university methods. He is English to begin with and, although he did well in a better than average English Public School, he has had no University experience. I do not myself think that this would be a handicap. He is natively bright, has far ranging interests, and is most conscientious. I should think that the difference in his background and his different practical experience would make him a stimulating addition to the group of CBS Fellows.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:

The most important thing about Tiffin's candidacy to me is that here is a highly skilled cameraman who also gives promise of being able to expand his capacities and become an informed and trustworthy observer as well.

He is very interested in painting and has considerable creative talent.

He is a most engaging young man with a pleasing and attractive personality. He gets on well with people of all walks of life and of all nationalities. Like all good cameramen, he is energetic, diligent, and painstaking.

Although he is not an American national, I should think this would be a positive advantage. As television becomes increasingly international, the process of cross-fertilisation among practitioners in different parts of the world becomes increasingly important.

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

William C. Ackerman

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. Alexander Kendrick
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London, W. 1, England

Dear Alex:

John Tiffin has filed an appication with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

I think the potential in this case is unlimited. Tiffin is one of the few cameramen I have ever met who is interested in television news not only as a job but as an art. He has a great sense of intellectual curiosity, a full awareness of the meaning of news, and an unusually good educational background. I have seen him growing professionally over the past four years and I am confident this process will continue

ar

2. **Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:**

Both the ability and determination are there. What Tiffin needs is an opportunity to realize that he is not alone in seeking excellence beyond the requirements of professional duty or union minimums. The Columbia year would give him this. Frankly, no such opportunity exists in this country, for class standards are such that cameramen do not go to universities, nor do those who go to universities become cameramen. Tiffin has been able to break through this British social stricture by working for an American company. A year at an American university would enlarge his horizon even more, to his own benefit and that of CBS.

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3. **Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:**

I have already mentioned intellectual curiosity. I believe Tiffin is also to be recommended by an unusual artistic ability, as so many of his film efforts for CBS News show. I have found in him moreover the ability to get along really excellently with people of all sorts, and a ready adaptability to fast-occurring and novel situations, and, I think, a genuine thirst to know why things happen, instead of being satisfied to click a camera as they happen. My only comment on character, is that I would trust Tiffin to behave honestly and decently in any given situation.

ak.

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

William C. Ackerman

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. Howard K. Smith
CBS News
40th and Brandywine Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Howard:

John Tiffin has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

Mr. Tiffin's potential for growth is tremendous. CBS has been able to use him only to about 30 percent of his abilities for some staff reasons too complex to relate. He is a considerable artist, and has been drawn to TV not through any economic considerations-- his family is wealthy-- but because he saw it as the new western art as yet barely in its childhood, and he wanted to work with it. A year in the US would benefit both him and CBS greatly.

2. **Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:**

Hisartist's eye has been invariably good. His camera work, when he has been able to employ it, has been excellent. He once begged me to help him get a year in the US (this wasbefore theFellowships were offered) so he could study television at first hand. I predict that after such a year here, he would become a producer rather than a cameraman, and would be an excellent one.

3. **Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:**

I have known Mr. Tiffin rather better than I have known the other applicants. He is very genial tempered and likeable, modest though very capable, with an unusual range of interests and great talent. His one drawback for this curious trade isthat he is not aggressive. His forte is art. However, the businessis already overstocked with aggressive personalities; I am for developing a few that have rarer qualities, like Tiffin.

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

William C. Ackerman

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1959-1960)

NAME Emerson Law Stone II AGE: 30

ADDRESS 19 Heusted Drive - Old Greenwich, Connecticut

PLACE OF BIRTH: New Haven, Connecticut DATE 2.15.28

EMPLOYER CBS News, New York PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN: April, 1952

PRESENT POSITION: Staff News Writer

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT YEAR

Electronics Researcher - Winchester Repeating Arms Co. - New Haven, Connecticut 1949

Teacher (Secondary level): English, French - Arizona Desert School (private), Tucson, Ariz. 1949-'50

Army of the United States: Rank-Private, Field Artillery; Station-Camp Atterbury, Ind. 1950-'51 (honorable discharge)

SECONDARY SCHOOL Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn.
Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn.-Class:'45 (part scholarship)

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY Yale University (part scholarship)

DEGREE A.B. (maj. subj., Engl. (honors average in YEAR 1949 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED

MARRIED? yes DATE 2.7.55 CHILDREN one: Mary Louisa AGE 16 mos.

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? No

Experience in News and Public Affairs (all at CBS News)

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field

News Desk Ass't 1952-'53; Junior Writer 1953-'54; in 1954 was granted leave by News Director, Wells Church, after examination of my knowledge and qualifications, to make 6-week tour of South Africa, Rhodesias, Kenya, assigned to report and broadcast for CBS News. Illness (hepatitis) prevented trip. Though CBS renewed offer, fiscal considerations (new family) made it impossible.

Have written and/or edited every radio show of CBS News, network and local, and virtually every television news show. In past 4 years have welcomed spending an estimated 30-40% of all time in responsible and demanding position as radio or television acting news editor on all shifts, often over senior writers. Extensive tape editing experience and responsibility, including preparation of top special programs (e.g. nightly "Big Four" conference report, 1955).

Serving 2nd consecutive 2-year elected term on Eastern Council, policy-making body of Writers' Guild of America, Inc. as only Radio News spokesman for all networks and local Guild-represented stations in the East. Serving 4th year as elected Guild Shop Steward, CBS Radio News.

Experience in News and Public Affairs **(all at CBS News)**

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field:

Proposed Studies

Please indicate the fields of study you would expect to follow. If you wish to do so, it may be helpful in outlining such a program to use the announcement of Columbia University titled "The Graduate Faculties," which is available from the Secretary of the University, Columbia University, 110 Low Library, Morningside Heights, New York, N. Y.

For the A.M. Degree in Public Law and Government
(Course of study outlined in consultation with Professor Henry Graff): Thesis to be written on some aspect of contemporary "Black Africa" vis-a-vis current nationalism-independence movements. My list of proposed "E" and "R" credits toward the degree is now roughed out; to be made specific with Spring publication of 1959-'60 "Graduate Faculties" bulletin, and after further careful consultation with advisers.

Departmental course requirements for the A.M. Degree satisfied, I plan to range as widely as possible in elective courses to receive all possible benefits of Columbia's broad liberal education and renowned teachers.

Experience in News and Public Affairs **(all at CBS News)**

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field:

Proposed Studies

Please indicate the fields of study you would expect to follow. If you wish to do so, it may be helpful in outlining such a program to use the announcement of Columbia University titled "The Graduate Faculties," which is available from the Secretary of the University, Columbia University, 110 Low Library, Morningside Heights, New York, N. Y.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

Africa is the "continent of the future" (Eisenhower). CBS News has resident experts in North Africa; none who intimately knows Africa south of the Sahara. For years I have intimately though informally studied and annotated "Black African" affairs. Now I could achieve a specialist's knowledge of developments and background there, as well, to put at the disposal of CBS News.

1959-'60 would be an especially meaningful year in which to make this study; at least 4 great territories (Nigeria, Togo, Cameroon, Somalia) are to receive independence in 1960, "history" to be studied as it happens.

In this connection, I propose to tie my studies to direct individual contacts, some of which I have already made, with both colonial and national leaders of African countries and territories. These contacts themselves would serve the interests of CBS News.

Should CBS News decide in future to assign one or more African correspondents full time, I would offer my credentials of a thorough grounding in knowledge of the continent and of my news experience in asking consideration as an applicant for such position.

Further: the breadth of the general studies I propose at Columbia would greatly benefit both employer and employe. I sincerely and firmly believe that any widened liberal education, for either, benefits both.

W/1

rk

485 Madison Avenue - New York City 22

DATE 1.28.59 SIGNED Emerson Lane Jones

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. Edward Bliss, Jr.
100 Cedar Street
Dobbs Ferry, New York

Dear Ed:

Emerson L. Stone, II has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

Emerson Stone, I believe, shows a great deal of promise in this field. He is most intelligent, ambitious, studious, and determined. His whole record at CBS — from runner in the mail room to desk assistant in the news room, to writer and acting editor — shows a capacity for growth. He is forever reading good books.

2. Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

There is absolutely no question in my mind as to whether the applicant has both the ability, and the will, to profit materially from this opportunity. He was an honor student at Yale, graduating at the age of 20, with wide interests ranging from music to riflemanship. In the six years I have known Stone at CBS News, I have found him conscientious and enterprising. If there is any flaw in his character, it is his deep abiding seriousness. He would be going to Columbia to learn.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:

Stone would like, in his studies at Columbia, to concentrate on the subject of Africa. This is, for obvious reasons today, an excellent choice. I think it is notable that Stone foresaw the importance of the Africa story long ago, and arranged to go there on his own assignment in 1954. At the last moment he was prevented from going because of an attack of hepatitis. I cite this as an example of his resourcefulness and his deep interest in world developments.

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

William C. Ackerman

CBS Fellowship Selection Committee,
CBS Foundation Inc.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

It is my privilege to recommend Emerson Stone for a CBS News fellowship. In the eighteen years that I have observed the CBS News operation I have seldom seen a young man who gives as much promise. He has, already, done just about every routine job in the Newsroom, and very capably indeed. Lately he has been writing for some of my own news shows, and I find that cautious as I am inclined to be about what I read on the air, I can find very little fault with his copy. In working with him, and watching him work with others, I have noted that Stone has a nice natural feeling for people and an ability to get along with the most difficult of them -- a trait I consider highly important for his future in journalism. He has an equally important natural gift -- an ability to judge the comparative values of news. And he has yet another quality that complements his flair for news and people -- he is careful, reliable, responsible, in dealing with facts as opposed to rumors or opinion. Finally, Stone has a background of thoroughgoing study. He will make the kind of scholar-observer so needed in the journalism of our time. His particular interest is emergent Black Africa, one of the great developing news stories of the coming years. A Fellowship would help him pursue his inquiries in that direction, among others. But in all directions he has very serious aims. In my opinion Stone has the makings of a first-rate foreign correspondent. And he will be a better one for the exhaustive training he has had in the rudiments of news coverage at CBS News headquarters, for the preparatory studies he hopes to make with a fellowship, and for the recognition of his talents that the Selection Committee has the opportunity now to reward with its decision.

Sincerely yours,

Ned Calmer

Colleton House,
Barbados, B.W.I.,
February 2, 1959.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS News
26 Hallam Street
London, W. 1, England

Dear Charles:

Emerson L. Stone, II has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

Stone is a very able news writer and a good editor. I should have thought that he is now within sight of the upper limits of advancement to which this particular area of news and public affairs is likely to carry him. But I think his potential is so high that I feel that a year of special study would equip him to use his talents and abilities in more important creative or administrative tasks. In them his potential for growth and distinction I would rate very high indeed.

2. **Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:**

Of all the Fellowship candidates whom I know, I would have the least doubt about Stone's ability to profit from a year at Columbia. He has always struck me as having a thoughtful, inquisitive, and rather subtle mind. In addition he has a distinct scholarly bent and would be in his element in an academic atmosphere. I have no doubts at all here.

3. **Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:**

Nothing wrong with his character at all. Quiet, dependable, and, as I said above, rather scholarly, which has been a nice thing in a news room. I rather suspect that like many news writers he really wants to be a correspondent. Whether he is really cut out for that I don't know, but I doubt that it is important. He is so promising and of such good material that with the experience of a year's study and reflection I am sure that there are many aspects of radio and television news and public affairs to which he could make a real and growing contribution.

He has told me that he is particularly interested in informing himself on African affairs. Having formed the conviction myself that Africa is going to be of rapidly increasing importance in the scheme of things, I think it's no bad thing that radio and television develop some experts in the field.

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

William C. Ackerman

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1959-1960)

NAME Audrey Caughey Cook AGE 31

ADDRESS 321 N. E. 2nd Avenue, Gainesville, Fla.

PLACE OF BIRTH Blackburn, Lancs., England DATE 6/11/27
U.S. Citizenship - final papers, 1952

EMPLOYER University of Florida PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN Sept., 1958

PRESENT POSITION Instructor: School of Journalism & Communications &
Program Director: Radio Center

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT: YEAR

Freelance publicity & public relations	Mar.-Sept., 1958
Mary's Help Hospital, San Francisco	1954-Mar., 1958
WMPS, Memphis, Tennessee	Feb., 1952-June, 1954
Texas Women's University (Dir: WCST)	Sept.,1950-Feb., 1952
WMPS, Memphis, Tennessee	June,1949-Sept.,1950

SECONDARY SCHOOL M.C. Williams High School, Germantown, Tennessee

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY Texas Women's University, Denton, Texas

DEGREE Master of Arts YEAR 1952 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED

MARRIED? no DATE CHILDREN none AGE

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? NO

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field

In Texas: daily news & interview program over KDNT, Denton, while securing degrees at Texas Women's University. In Tennessee: member of news & special events staff, WMPS; doubled in copy. '52-'54, supervised copy and added 2 daily news & interview programs, WMPS. In California: As P-R Director of Mary's Help Hospital, worked all media covering legitimate fund-raising and general hospital news; was also stringer with S.F. Bureau, United Press. In Florida: news & public affairs form important part of advanced radio training.

Proposed Studies

Please indicate the fields of study you would expect to follow. If you wish to do so, it may be helpful in outlining such a program to use the announcement of Columbia University titled "The Graduate Faculties," which is available from the Secretary of the University, Columbia University, 110 Low Library, Morningside Heights, New York, N. Y.

Have not been able to study the Columbia "Graduate Faculties" as yet; however, I would be most interested in that which pertains to Latin American and Far Eastern affairs: economic, political and cultural studies; diplomatic history, political science, labor relations, and a study of television news technique.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

Based on experience, I believe that women are interested in news and public affairs particularly when presented in terms they know and can assimilate. I feel that my own background needs strengthening in the above fields in order that I may proceed more efficiently (more depth in less time) whether professionally engaged in writing and/or airing the news or in teaching this to others.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year.

A small furnished efficiency would be quite adequate.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

J. Clark Weaver, Director Radio Prod. Center

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated

Charles T. DeVois, Station Manager, WMPS, Main & Union, Memphis, Tenn.

Sr. Mary Rose, Administrator; Mary's Help Hospital, 145 Guerrero St., San Francisco 3, California

George B. Faulder, Manager, KXLR, P.O. Box 89, North Little Rock, Ark.

J. Clark Weaver, Director: Radio Production Center, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida

DATE 2/1/59 SIGNED Audrey C. Cook

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · Plaza 1-2345

IAM C. ACKERMAN

February 18, 1959

Mr. Charles T. DeVois
WMPS
Main & Union
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Mr. DeVois:

Audrey C. Cook has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

   Probably one of the finest potential minds for professional growth, as outlined above, that has ever been my pleasure to be associated with.

Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

A year at Columbia University, knowing Miss Cathy's determination and ability would be a profit not just for the student, but all who might study with her on this undertaking.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:

A. Character: Unquestionably one of the finest.

B. Mistakes: Remarkably human.

C. A person CBS Foundation, Inc. would have been proud to have sponsored.

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

William C. Ackerman

RADIO STATION **KJOE**

1480 KILOCYCLES
1000 WATTS

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

FRED K. CROCKETT

February 26, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundations, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I was very pleased to learn that CBS Foundations, Inc. is considering Audrey Cook for one of your Columbia University Fellowships. I might clarify what would appear to be a misunderstanding in your letter to me; this is the fact that Audrey is not a he, but a she.

I had the pleasure of giving this young lady her first radio job and it has been with a great deal of personal satisfaction that I have watched her progress into a most mature and capable radio executive. I feel that Audrey is the very type person for whom Fellowship Awards of this nature were created. She is an extremely thorough and hard working person with an inherent thirst for the difficult to find.

It is extremely difficult for me to be more specific regarding my personal feelings towards this young lady. Suffice it to say that I consider her to be in every respect one of the finest young people I have been privileged to associate with in the last twenty years in the radio business.

Very truly yours

RADIO STATION K-JOE

George B. Faulder

George B. Faulder
V.Pres. & Gen.Mgr.

GBF/bw

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. J. Clark Weaver
Radio Production Center
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Weaver:

Audrey C. Cook has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

I have watched Audrey Cook grow and develop over the years and I am firmly convinced there is a potential here that will achieve a distinction known only to a select few who have outstanding ability.

2. Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

Rarely do I recommend without reservation. Once before, several years ago, in the case of Woodrow Wirsig when he applied for a scholarship at Columbia University, I did. After Columbia and a tour at CBS during War II, he went on to become an important member of the staffs of The American Weekly, Look, Quick, and then editor of The Woman's Home Companion. I feel much the same about the ability and determination of Audrey Cook as I did about Wirsig's. That is why I believe that a year's study at Columbia University could very well open the door whereby she might make a contribution to the society she is so well equipped to serve.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:

Audrey Cook has a charming and genuinely winning personality. I have seen her at work with people: before the TV camera, on radio, and in public relations situations she is superb. She is poised, alert, charming, gracious, sincere, intelligent, honest. There is no phony, artificial, or deceptive personality hung on the outside. She works with a knowledge and understanding that is rare indeed.

Mark Weaver

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

William C. Ackerman

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATIONS
GAINESVILLE

...UCTION CENTER

January 18, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Would you please send me an application for the News and Public Affairs Fellowships for 1959-1960.

I am teaching radio news at the University of Florida. For the past four years, I have been in public relations work, prior to which I was the distaff member of the WMPS news team, Memphis, Tennessee. In 1949, I secured my B.S. degree in speech and journalism from Texas Women's University; worked for WMPS until granted a leave of absence to get my M.A. in radio in 1952. I then worked for WMPS until late 1954.

Mr. Ackerman, I am deeply interested in the Fellowships, and my colleagues are very encouraging, but I included the above capsule statement because I wonder whether my background is comprehensive enough to qualify me as an applicant. In the future, I hope to return to professional radio/television news and public affairs coverage even though realizing that opportunities for women are infrequent.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Audrey C. Cook

(Miss) Audrey C. Cook
Radio Instructor

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1959-1960)

NAME Henry Michael Eisler AGE 30

ADDRESS 165 West 83rd Street, New York 24, N.Y.

PLACE OF BIRTH Hamburg, Germany DATE Aug. 5, 1928

EMPLOYER CBS News PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN March, 1956

PRESENT POSITION News film editor

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT		YEAR
WGR-TV, Buffalo, N.Y.	Film Director	1954-56
WBUF-TV, Buffalo, N.Y.	Film Director	1953-54
ABC-TV, New York, N.Y.	Editor	1951-53

SECONDARY SCHOOL Lincoln School, New York City

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penna.,

DEGREE BA PoliSci/English YEAR '51 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED

MARRIED Yes DATE March '52 CHILDREN Jeremy David AGE 4½

Andrea Lark 15months

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? No

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field

CBS News- News film editor; 'Morning Show', 1pm News with Collingwood, World News Round-up with Sevareid, Odyssey- edited "Samurai", Sunday News Special, 7 and 11pm Reports have all been regualr assignments.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP- Ethical Culture Society, N.Y. 1957-58. Alumni and recruitment publicity. Wrote news letters, reports, etc., Set up long-range program.

WGR-TV Organized and supervised complete news film operation. Also covered major stories, both sound and silent, on camera and off.

(please see attached)

Proposed Studies

Please indicate the kinds of study you would expect to follow if you wish to do so it may be helpful in outlining such a program to refer to the "Department of Columbia University Bulletin, The Graduate Faculties," which is available from the Secretary of the University, Low Library, Morningside Heights, New York, N.Y.

Winter:

Gov't 146. International Politics in the Far East

Gov't R182 Political Institutions of the Soviet Union

Gov't 122 Problems of Contemporary International Affairs

Schl. of Journalism- Special Seminars

Spring:

Gov't 103. Process of Gov't. Political and Social Forces in US.

Gov't 205 Industrial Potentialities of Asia

Gov't 121 continuation of Gov't 122.

Journalism 203 of 215.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

Technology in general and tape in particular is giving television the immediacy of radio. The man at the scene will also be the man on the spot. As he sees and speaks of a situation, so will it be seen. He must have the picture instincts of an editor and director, and the skills and insights of a reporter and analyst. This years' study would go far in letting me see ifI could become a good man on the spot as reporter, then producer, and finally, teacher.

Prior Credit Requested

none

Statement of Other Information to Support Application

Father J Day

References

Mr. William Seamans CBS News 70 East 45th Street New York City

Mr. Harry Reasky 'The Last Word' 1657 Broadway New York City

Mr. T. Kako ABC-TV 7 West 66th Street New York City

Jan. 27, '59 Henry Michael Fiske

Experience in News and Public Affairs (cont'd)

NEWSFILM, Buffalo, N.Y. Established first professional newsfilm coverage with own processing in Buffalo area. Served up-state and Canadian stations.

ABC-TV, New York, N.Y. Film editor of special material used on the weekly psychiatric series, "Know Yourself". Directed pilot films of syndicated series.

'FULTON MARKET' a documentary film, honorable mention, Edinburgh '52. Produced, photographed and edited.

'FRANKLIN WATKINS', a film on the American artist, photgraphed and edited for Philadelphia Museum of Art. 1951.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE Manager of non-profit college radio station. Produced public affairs programs for Philadelphia radio stations. Writer for college News Bureau, reporter on school paper.

American Broadcasting Company
7 WEST 66TH STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5000

WABC-TV CHANNEL 7
NEW YORK

February 27, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS FOUNDATION, INC.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I am delighted to be able to respond to your inquiry concerning Mr. Henry M. Eisler who has applied for one of the 1959-60 fellowships:

1. Mr. Eisler has amply demonstrated his capabilities and technical competence in the Radio-TV field. In addition, I know him to be sensitive to public affairs and problems and is able to articulate his feeling concerning them both in verbal and visual terms.

2. I am sure he would gain much from a year at Columbia. His academic background should enable him to participate productively in the studies. I expect his experience in the various aspects of news and public affairs programs -- as an observer or reporter, as a producer - director, as an editor -- would enable him to contribute much to the deliberations of the group.

3. I know Mr. Eisler to be an extremely creative and sensitive person. Upon his departure from A.B.C., he took an extensive tour of T.V. stations from coast-to-coast just to "see". This curiosity and the determination to satisfy his curiosity are indicative of his nature. But he is not solely a "dreamer". He performed his assigned duties with diligence and skill. He has been employed in positions of responsibility. He has managed to acquire and perfect the physical and mechanical skills associated with motion picture film. The combination of imagination and the technical skill required to communicate his ideas is, in my view, all to rare.

I hope these few comments will prove helpful to you in evaluating Mr. Eisler's qualifications. I am confident that, should he be chosen, both he and the Radio-TV industry would benefit greatly from the potential within him which could be released.

Sincerely Yours,

Tak Kako

Tak Kako
Film Director

TK:dd

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

January 26, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I understand that Michael Eisler has applied for this year's CBS Fellowship. I would like to put in a good word for him if I may.

Mike served as Film Editor on my UN IN ACTION series this past season. In this position, he demonstrated creative initiative, ability and discrimination in his approach to a topic and reliability and skill in its execution. These capabilities could be the basis of a career of greater service.

Besides this, I found Mike extremely intelligent, helpful and personable.

Yours truly,

Harry Rasky
Producer
THE LAST WORD

HR/ec

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. Harry Rasky
THE LAST WORD
1657 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Rasky:

Henry M. Eisler has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

   Excellent

2

2. Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

In his year of working with me on the UN IN ACTION program as film editor, Mike Eisler showed a remarkable interest in all phases of broadcasting and international affairs. A year of study would be extremely profitable.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:

Mike Eisler's character is extremely cooperative and helpful. He is both sensitive and pleasant. I recommend him highly.

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

William C. Ackerman

Regarding the application of Henry M. Eisler:

1. I think the applicant has excellent potential for professional growth in the television and/or public affairs fields. This opinion is the result of several years of association with him in the TV Newsroom. From my news editor's point of evaluation, Mr. Eisler stands out as unique among the film editing staff because of his intellectual interest, understanding, and appreciation of the current of news events. He has translated this attitude into a more meaningful and skilled handling of the films he has edited. This support is, of course, invaluable to the editorial staff. Mr. Eisler has on many occasions made suggestions that have resulted in a fresh and stimulating approach to what otherwise would have been a routine use of newsfilm. He is mature and responsible and from personal conversations I would say that he holds a high degree of loyalty toward both his job and CBS. The question of gauging the applicant's potential for "distinction" is difficult to answer since this measure of success is rather intangible in the TV News field. Some have been honored for work of lower quality than produced by others who have labored quietly and faithfully in the vineyards turning out better and more imaginative programs with very high ratings without having been singled out for the badge of "distinction." Therefore, I would hesitate to predict what degree of "distinction" Mr. Eisler might achieve in the course of his career.

(more)

2. There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Eisler would profit by a year of study at Columbia University. He has the educational background necessary to qualify and he has the incentive and intellectual curiousity to make the investment by the CBS Foundation worthwhile. I do not think he would regard the opportunity as merely a year's sojourn in a seminar with pay.

3. It is my belief that Mr. Eisler offers the CBS Foundation a unique opportunity to extend the benefits of its program into an area where the development of potential leaders apparently is sorely needed. The film editing and technical staff would be well served by the infusion of something more than primarily technically-bent minds. It goes without saying that if the technical staff is to mesh successfully with the editorial staff to produce the best results, one must appreciate more the problems of the other. Mr. Eisler's application gives the Foundation the opportunity to reach into an untapped area in our organization. I think that besides the obvious benefits the applicant would receive there would be important secondary benefits in a positive morale factor among the technical staff seeing one of their number singled out for this honor.

William Seamens
Night Editor
TV News Dept.

1A (4) (5) ✓

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1959-1960)

NAME James Lewis Wood AGE 30

ADDRESS 1225 Academy Place, South Bend 16, Indiana

PLACE OF BIRTH: Indianapolis, Indiana DATE 20 Oct. 1928

EMPLOYER: WSBT AM-TV (South Bend Tribune) PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN 7 Dec. 1953

PRESENT POSITION: Radio-TV News and Public Affairs reporter and broadcaster

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:	YEAR
Radio Station WDZ, Decatur, Illinois	1952-53
United States Marine Corps	1950-52

SECONDARY SCHOOL: Thomas Carr Howe High School, Indianapolis, Indiana

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: Purdue University, BS, 1950; Notre Dame, 1958

DEGREE: Master of Arts YEAR: 1958 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED

MARRIED? Yes DATE: 2 Feb. 1952 CHILDREN: Robert Lewis AGE 5

Carole Elizabeth 4

James Dittrich 10 mos.

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? None

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field:

Actively engaged in field since 1952, after completion of radio broadcasting college curriculum in 1950. Experience to date includes that of news reporter, writer, editor, and broadcaster. Presently responsible for preparation and broadcast of six radio and two TV newscasts daily. Experience has included the use of newsreel camera, developing and editing of newsfilm; participation in weekly news panel program; production and participation in many interviews and on-the-scene reports and special news features and programs.

Proposed Studies

Please indicate the fields of study you would expect to follow. If you wish to do so, it may be helpful in outlining such a program to use the announcement of Columbia University titled "The Graduate Faculties," which is available from the Secretary of the University, Columbia University, 110 Low Library, Morningside Heights, New York, N. Y.

Russia in World Politics-Soviet Foreign Policy
Recent Foreign Relations of the USSR and Eastern Europe
American Foreign Relations
Russia and East Asia
Political Institutions of China
Basic Factors in World Politics
Continuation of present Russian language study

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

Realizing that the Soviet Union and international communism occupy a role of overshadowing importance in the world, I believe the field of news and public affairs broadcasting holds a growing responsibility to report and interpret accurately and intelligently, developments in the Soviet area. In view of this, I enrolled in the Soviet Studies Center at Notre Dame and received a Master of Arts degree last year. Additional studies at Columbia would further strengthen my knowledge and ability to pursue a career in foreign affairs reporting.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year:

I would require a two or three bedroom house or apartment, furnished.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

Weal B. Walsh

General Manager WSBT-WSBT-TV

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

✓ Franklin D. Schurz, Editor and Publisher, South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind.

✓ John A Scott, Vice-President, Elkhart Truth Pub. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

✓ Dr. Stephen D. Kertesz, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana

Honorable W. Lynn Parkinson, Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Chicago, Ill.

James Miles, Manager, WBAA, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Indiana

DATE 23 Jan. 1959 SIGNED James L. Wood

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Dr. Stephen D. Kertesz
University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

Dear Dr. Kertesz:

James L. Wood has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

In my judgment the applicant is a gifted young man of great ability and intelligence. I have a very favorable opinion of his potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs.

2. **Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:**

The applicant took with me several graduate courses in the field of international relations and participated in group discussions. During this time he made a commendable progress although he had to work in addition to his official duties with the local C.B.S. television station. I could not give him the highest marks but I respected his determination, effort, and ability.

3. **Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:**

In all my contacts with the applicant he proved to be a man of fine character, reliable and of intellectual integrity. He is emotionally stable, of quiet nature, and can take adverse criticism with good humor.

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

William C. Ackerman

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1959

Mr. John A. Scott
Elkhart Truth Publishing Company
Elkhart, Indiana

Dear Mr. Scott:

James L. Wood has filed an application with us for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choices will be made soon, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points within the next ten days, if possible, and not later than Tuesday, March 3.

All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.

These two pages should be filled in and returned, if you feel you can adequately evaluate this applicant by using this form; since the competition for these fellowships is extremely keen, and the Committee wishes to have all relevant information on this candidate, we would be glad to have you supplement this form if you think it desirable.

The form follows:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs:

   This young man is employed by the CBS affiliate in our market. The station is competitive to our own. I can say, without equivocation, that, in my opinion, he is the best television and radio newscaster in this area--and the most improved. He demonstrates a continuing ability to understand the current news and interpret it in terms of what has happened before to give it meaning.

2. **Your evaluation of his ability, and determination, to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:**

He learns rapidly and is strongly motivated to improve himself. While working at a full-time job and serving in the Marine Corps Reserve, attending drill once and sometimes twice a week, he attended the University of Notre Dame and was awarded his Master's Degree. Although it may seem unrelated, his third child was born during this period, placing an additional family responsibility on his already burdened schedule.

3. **Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:**

Wood, in my opinion, enjoys a natural intellectual honesty that becomes quickly discernible, and this capacity is apparent in his relationships with strangers, whose sympathy and confidence he is quick to earn.

Obviously, I think highly of this man. His perception, his determination, his unusual capacity for learning his administrative and organizations skills---these are not often found in an articulate and personable news announcer. I would recommend him for any situation that would give him the opportunity for greater challenges and growth.

John A. Scott

The printed folder announcing the fellowships for 1959-1960 is attached for your information.

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying to me.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

William C. Ackerman

SOUTH BEND TRIBUNE

SOUTH BEND 26, INDIANA

February 23, 1959

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Since Franklin Schurz will be absent from South Bend for several weeks I am answering your letter to him in connection with James L. (Lew) Wood's application for one of the 1959-1960 fellowships at Columbia University.

If Mr. Schurz has any additional comments when he returns I am sure he will forward them to you.

1. In my opinion Lew has excellent potential for professional growth and distinction in radio and television news and public affairs. His record, both here and in the past, shows he is a sincere, hard-working person who has always moved ahead no matter what the field of endeavor.

For example, as a Scout he earned the rank of Eagle Scout as well as becoming junior assistant scoutmaster. Attending summer camp in this program he was first a camper and then a staff member and counsellor for three years. In high school he became sports editor of his school paper. At college he was named house manager and treasurer of his fraternity. He was also elected vice-president of Alpha Phi Omega. These are only a few of the things which have indicated to us his potential for growth and leadership.

On his first radio job at WDZ he started as a staff announcer and then became news editor. He joined our station December 7, 1953, and was doing an outstanding job as a staff announcer. His commercial work was highly regarded by advertisers and as a result his income from talent fees was good. However, he expressed a desire for news work and formally requested that he be given an opportunity in this

department if one became available. He felt strongly that he did not want to be "just an announcer" for the rest of his life. January 9, 1956, he was transferred to our radio-television news department where he has been ever since. (There are four full time and one part timer in the department.)

He is exceptionally well-liked by everyone on the staff, his news sources and the public. He makes an excellent appearance on the air and has a fine delivery. He works hard on his newscasts and in our situation that sometimes can be a fault. Because he is methodical and wants to be precise he isn't always as speedy as we feel he should be. By the same token, if he stumbles on something while on the air he is careful to correct and explain rather than gloss over a flub which otherwise might have gone unnoticed. (I believe this "fault" and an occasional questioning of his news judgment -- never serious -- would be Mr. Schurz's only reservations about Lew. And I am sure he feels, as I do, that Lew's ambition, enthusiasm and ability to learn far outshadow these things and indicate he will, with further experience, continue to grow as a newscaster. He is already far above average.)

Lew is cooperative, willing and has an excellent sense of responsibility. His intelligence (according to tests administered by our personnel department) is in the superior range.

In addition to doing an outstanding job for us on the air he is a leader in an Explorer Scout group which the station sponsors. He also has been active in the Marine Corps Reserve and serves as public relations officer for the local unit.

2. The fact that Lew's outside activities also have included attendance at the University of Notre Dame and Indiana University Extension Center here indicate further to me his ability and determination to improve himself. A natural assumption would be that because of his willingness to do these things on his own he, perhaps more than others, would profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University.

His studies at Notre Dame were culminated last August when he received his Master of Arts degree in political science. His area of concentration was Soviet affairs. At the I. U. Center he is currently studying Russian.

A good thinker who expresses himself well, Lew is likeable and has been accepted in many group situations. I am sure, therefore, that he would both contribute and profit by group discussions.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Ackerman

November 24, 1958

Ed — As sent to all members of the Selecting Committee — Bill

Each year there are several dinners held here at 485 Madison Avenue for the CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellows and Mr. Colin has asked me to invite the members of the Selecting Committee to attend any time they might wish to do so.

No 4

The next dinner will be held on Thursday evening, December 4, at 6:30 p.m. in the Board Room on the 20th Floor. General discussion will be held with two or perhaps three CBS News correspondents with experience in Washington and in overseas assignments.

We would be happy to have you attend this meeting. If this one is not convenient and you wish to have me let you know when the next one is definitely scheduled, I would be pleased to do so.

I am attaching for your information a copy of the press announcement of the third group of CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellowships at Columbia University (1959-1960), for release today.

As you will note, the date for submission of applications is February 2, 1959; and the date for announcement of winners is about March 16, 1959.

I will be in further touch with you on this as indicated.

Bill

CBS FOUNDATION INC.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

FOR RELEASE: Monday AM, November 24. November 21, 1958

CBS FOUNDATION ANNOUNCES THIRD COMPETITION FOR NEWS FELLOWSHIPS

Eight Grants For Study At Columbia University Offered To Winning Applicants

The opening of applications for the third group of eight CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellowships at Columbia University was announced today by Ralph F. Colin, President of the Foundation. Under grants averaging approximately $8,000 apiece, the winners will attend Columbia for the academic year beginning in September 1959.

The first group of CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellows entered Columbia in September 1957. A second group of eight began their fellowships last September.

The first sixteen, chosen from more than 200 applicants, resided in the following states: Alabama, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia. In addition, the 1958-1959 Fellows include CBS newsmen from Germany and from Hong Kong.

Applications will close on February 2, 1959. The Selecting Committee expects to announce the eight winners about March 16.

All members of the Selecting Committee have accepted reappointment for the third year with the exception of Dr. Jacques Barzun who was recently named Dean of Faculties and Provost at Columbia. His

(More)

place on the Committee will be taken by his successor as Dean of the Graduate Faculties, Dr. Lawton P. G. Peckham. The other members of the Committee are: Lewis W. Douglas, former American Ambassador to Great Britain; Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Byron Price, former Executive News Editor of the Associated Press; Dr. John A. Krout, Vice President, Columbia University; Sig Mickelson, Vice President of CBS, Inc. and General Manager of CBS News; and Edward R. Murrow, CBS News and Public Affairs broadcaster.

The CBS Foundation project is the first such plan of fellowships for persons in news and public affairs in the radio-television field.

Fellowships may be applied for by specified categories of commercial and non-commercial broadcasters and operating employees, and also by teachers of courses in news and public affairs techniques in colleges and universities.

The plan is open to the following:

A. News and public affairs staff employees of (1) CBS News, (2) the seven CBS-owned radio stations, (3) the six CBS-owned television stations, (4) the 206 U.S. stations affiliated with the CBS Radio Network but not owned by it, and (5) the 200 U.S. stations affiliated with the CBS Television Network but not owned by it;

B. News and public affairs staff employees of non-commercial radio and television stations licensed to colleges and universities; and

C. Teachers of courses in radio and television news and public affairs techniques in colleges and universities.

(More)

The fellowship grants are designed to cover tuition and other costs at Columbia University and necessary transportation and living costs for each fellow and any family dependents for the fellowship year. Applicants must arrange with their employers for a leave of absence for the year.

A recipient follows studies "which, in the opinion of the Fellow and with the advice of a University representative, can contribute most advantageously to a broadening and strengthening of his background for continued work in news and public affairs." At the same time the Fellows constitute a group to hear invited speakers and to discuss with them subjects relating to the news and public affairs field.

Professor Henry F. Graff of the Department of History of the University serves as liaison with the CBS Foundation Fellows both in planning regular course work and for a series of special seminar discussions on alternate Tuesday nights at the Men's Faculty Club. Last year 16 such discussions with leading Columbia faculty members were held.

The announcement by CBS Foundation described the purpose of the fellowships as follows:

> "The fellowships make it possible for a holder to pursue credit or non-credit courses of his own choosing from the wide curriculum of Columbia University...they might range across such varied fields as diplomatic history, economics, modern languages, Far Eastern affairs, political science, labor relations, nuclear science...
>
> "The year is intended to be one in which promising people can, through detachment from their routine work, find both formal and informal opportunities to build up their knowledge of particular subjects and, at the same time, increase their understanding of the potentialities of radio and television as media for news and public affairs programming."

(More)

Selections will be made from those "who show promise of greater development and who seem most likely to benefit from the study year provided."

CBS Foundation Inc. is the agency for making educational and charitable grants on behalf of CBS, Inc. and its divisions. Members of the Board, besides Mr. Colin and Mr. Mickelson, are: Dr. Leon Levy, of Philadelphia; Dr. Millicent C. McIntosh, President of Barnard College; and Dr. Frank Stanton, President, CBS, Inc.

* * *

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Ackerman

from: Mr. Murrow

November 4 1958

In reply to your recent memo, I shall be glad to continue as a member of the Selecting Committee.

E.R.M.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Ackerman

October 15, 1958

The third announcement of CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellowships at Columbia University, for the academic year 1959-1960, will be made about November 15.

We are therefore preparing our announcement material and are assuming that you will again be willing to serve as a member of the Selecting Committee. It would be appreciated if I might have a note of confirmation on this within the next couple of weeks, so that we may make our printing schedule.

As you no doubt know, Dean Barzun has been appointed Provost and Dean of Faculties and hence has asked to be replaced on the Selecting Committee by his successor, Dean Lawton P.G. Peckham. Dean Peckham has agreed to serve.

While expressing his full willingness to continue as a member of the committee, Mr. Johnson has suggested that the chairmanship be rotated and, in accordance with this suggestion, Dr. Krout has agreed to serve as chairman.

The first year of the fellowships was a complete success in the view of all participants and all associated with the plan, and the second-year Fellows are now fully launched on their programs of study and their seminar and other discussion meetings.

I know that Mr. Colin hopes this project will have your continued counsel and participation, and that I personally look forward to continued association with you on it.

Marjorie McCabe
10-15

Bill

yes

To: Ed Murrow

This is a way to cover you on how the first year of the CBS Foundation Fellowships actually worked out. It's a piece I've done for hoped-for publication in a semi-scholarly magazine.

As we discussed in the elevator, I want to be in touch soon on an upcoming dinner meeting.

Bill

10.3.58

William C. Ackerman

Ackerman, Bill

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE CBS

FOUNDATION NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIPS

The idea of creating this unique group of fellowships, the first such project in the broadcast journalism field, had its roots in several broad and general considerations concerning education and communications.

First of all, there was the place these great and inter-related forces have assumed in our society.

Some historical eras bear single-phrase labels such as "The Age of Enlightenment," "The Renaissance," "The Era of Good Feeling." When historians come to put a summary label on the first-half of the 20th Century they will have a number of forces to consider, among them: The impact of the new science and technology, both in peace and in war; the new shapes and organizations of governments under the pressures of declining colonialism, rising nationalism, new ideologies; the general raising of living standards for heretofore less privileged people in many countries. Two other forces that will surely have a high place on any such list are: (1) the wider availability of education, and (2) the wider availability of mass communications.

As to education, the years since 1900 have seen a great extension of opportunity, from the primary grades through graduate study. We make great efforts as a nation to assure opportunity to our young people to go to school and college and to assure opportunity for the ablest of them to go on to advanced levels of study.

As to communications, we did not have radiobroadcasting until 1920, "mass" magazines in any number or present extent of circulation until the 1930's, or network television until the late 1940's. Clearly, this is the first century of mass communications.

Both education and communications have a common concern with news and public affairs. As both education and communications reach wider and wider audiences, this identity of interest has increased in scope and grown in degree. Educa-

tion knows it can draw on communications more than ever before for extra-classroom information and insights into the world-at-large, as well as for in-classroom uses. The communications media know that the spread of education today has widened beyond anything previously known the audience for serious writing and serious broadcasting. Hence, to use only two of many examples, the Saturday Evening Post offers a series titled "Adventures of the Mind," written by eminent scholars in many fields; and CBS News produces "The Great Challenge," a series of symposium-discussions on leading issues confronting the Western World and its basic beliefs. National and international news reports--both the "hard" news and the background news--can be a part of the day-by-day education of students at all levels. This is not "formal" education, to be sure; but with it, formal education can become infinitely more meaningful and purposeful.

As national and international affairs become more complex, and scientific developments more intricate and some potentially hazardous in an ICBM age, the need for informed reporting and analysis (as well as for instant communications) becomes ever more urgent. Can the writer or broadcaster handle today's news adequately without knowing the historical, economic and social forces which are making the news of the Middle East or of other developing situations he is reporting or analyzing? Communications agencies must therefore turn increasingly to the universities for help in the development of their personnel, if they are to fulfill faithfully the opportunity that is now presented to reach wider and wider audiences which are already prepared to see and hear the best-informed presentations today's ~~communications agencies~~ media can provide.

In 1956 the Board of CBS Foundation Inc., the agency for making educational and charitable grants on behalf of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. and its divisions, decided to develop a project which would help promising people already engaged in radio and television news and public affairs "meet their growing responsibilities in electronic journalism."

The central aim was defined as the "broadening and strengthening" of background for continued work in news and public affairs, through a year of additional study in the broad curriculum of a large university. While more detailed requirements for eligibility were prescribed, the purpose was to offer the Fellowships to "men and women engaged in radio-television news and public affairs" who show promise of greater development and who seem most likely to benefit from the study year provided."

With this general purpose and approach, the Board announced on January 7, 1957 that CBS Foundation Inc. had established at Columbia University in New York a group of eight one-year fellowships for eligible persons in news and public affairs in the radio and television field.

The announcement made news in the broadcast journalism field because this was the first effort in radio-television to bring together a group of news and public affairs personnel for a program of individualized study and of coordinated discussion meetings. For some years fellowships with the same general end in view have been available for persons in the newspaper field under the Nieman Foundation at Harvard University. "Nieman Fellows" have become well known in many parts of the communications field.

Now the first year of the CBS Foundation Fellowships has passed and the record can be reviewed. The first eight CBS Foundation Fellows were chosen from a total of 140 applicants representing 35 states. The categories of candidates were as follows: 37 of the applications came from college and university teachers in the field of communications and from personnel at non-commercial stations licensed to colleges and universities; 59 came from commercial stations affiliated with CBS Radio or CBS Television but not owned by them; and 44 came from staff members of CBS Radio and CBS Television or from stations owned by them.

The "original eight" and their backgrounds with which they came to Columbia:

Ernest F. Andrews, Jr., Assistant Professor of Journalism, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; also News Director, Radio Station WSUI.

William B. Crawford, television news writer, CBS News, New York.

William Arthur Eames, News Director, Station KBOI and KBOI-TV, Boise, Idaho.

William Ray Mofield, Director of News and Special Events and Assistant Manager, Radio Station WPAD, Paducah, Kentucky.

Joseph L. Morrison, Associate Professor of Journalism, School of Journalism, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

John Meredith Patterson, Assistant News Director, Stations WDBJ and WDBJ-TV, Roanoke, Virginia.

Robert Bruce Taber, news writer, CBS News, New York.

Avram Robert Westin, a director for CBS News, New York.

One of the Columbia faculty members most closely associated with the project says that "by their performance as students" the CBS Fellows "justified fully the confidence placed in them by the CBS Foundation." Five of the Fellows received the degree of Master of Arts; and another has begun work leading to this degree. One of the Fellows who lives in New York will return to Columbia on his own for more: a second year of study (in evening sessions) of the Russian language.

The Foundation did not request or in any way try to encourage the Fellows to become degree candidates. It was wholly the individual's choice to follow this road as a means of making maximum use of the fellowship year.

Theses for the Master's Degree ranged in subject matter from "The Atomic Age Comes to Paducah, Kentucky" to "Soviet Union Interference in Czechoslovak Affairs, 1941-1947."

The group came under the formal tutelage of some of Columbia's most eminent and stimulating teachers: Jacques Barzun, [redacted] Dean of Faculties and Provost, who had general supervision of the project; Historians Allan Nevins, Henry Steele Commager, and Dumas Malone; the Director of the Russian Institute, Henry L. Roberts, to name only a few. Moreover, outside the formal classroom the group had dinner meetings

and informal discussions with a total of 16 faculty members. These special seminars were organized and conducted by Professor Henry F. Graff of the Department of History, the University's liaison representative (or "guide, philosopher and friend") for the group. Assigned books formed the basis of the discussions, which ranged over a wide variety of topics, as suggested by the following titles: Alfred North Whitehead, Science and the Modern World; George F. Kennan, American Diplomacy 1900-1950; Samuel Lubell, The Future of American Politics. To these seminars, held every other Tuesday night at the Men's Faculty Club, came representatives of the Departments of Public Law and Government, English, Sociology, Physics, Religion, Philosophy, Economics and History; Faculty members included Dean Barzun, Professors Eli Ginzberg, Polykarp Kusch (a Nobel Prize Winner in Physics), Paul Lazarsfeld, Nathaniel Peffer, Lionel Trilling and Mr. Samuel Lubell.

The year's program was not all academic. The Fellows attended several dinners at CBS headquarters at which policies and techniques of news-gathering and reporting were discussed with executives and correspondents of CBS News. Those who spoke or participated in discussions at these dinners included Sig Mickelson, Vice President of CBS, Inc. and General Manager of CBS News; John Day, Director of News for CBS News; Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs for CBS News; Elmer Lower, Director of Operations for CBS News; and Ted Koop, Director of News and Public Affairs for CBS News in Washington; and CBS News staff members Edward R. Murrow, Howard K. Smith, Bill Downs, Robert C. Pierpoint, Alexander Kendrick, and Ralph Backlund. Ralph F. Colin, a member of the Board of CBS, Inc. and President of CBS Foundation Inc., was chairman and host at these dinner meetings.

Also on the informal side, one of the "broadcaster" members of the group of Fellows was the elected voice to make farewell remarks on behalf of the last class Allan Nevins taught at Columbia before his retirement last June--in his celebrated course in "The Literature of American History." Professor Dumas Malone, the biographer of Thomas Jefferson and former head of the Harvard University Press, had

been close to similar groups of students, the Nieman Fellows from the newspaper field, when he was at Harvard some years ago. His interest in more academic training for journalists carried over, both formally and informally, to the CBS Fellows, several of whom were students in his courses.

A few comments from some of the 1957-1958 Fellows follow:

> "I was interested in learning that I knew even less than I thought I knew about a lot of things...For myself I think the big thing was to gain new perspective, a broader and better one...to get out of the field for a while, to talk about books written not yesterday but two decades ago and to talk about them with cultivated men who are capable of taking the long, the broad, possibly the whole view: that was probably the big thing of the year."

From another:

> "In the first weeks of the academic year, I was distressed to discover that although I thought I was well-read and well-informed and intellectually active, I was, in fact, not that at all. The requirements of daily work apparently sneak up and encroach on 'thinking time' without one's realizing it. It properly takes effort to prevent this from happening and proper conscious effort is just what I plan to make..."

From another:

> "The Fellowship year has more than fulfilled my expectations of being intellectually stimulating."

From another:

> "It has been my finest experience."

A second group of eight CBS Foundation Fellows enters Columbia this fall for the 1958-1959 academic year. This group is as follows:

Clayton Lee Edwards, News Supervisor, Radio Station WTAR, Norfolk, Virginia.

Bernard N. Eismann, CBS News, New York.

Randall Gover, Director of News, WWL-TV, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Edmonde A. Haddad, News Staff, Radio Station KNX, Los Angeles, California.

Gerhard Schwartzkopff, CBS News, Bonn, Germany.

Guy Searls, CBS News, Hong Kong.

Donald H. Weston, News Director, KGVO and KMSO-TV, Missoula, Montana.

Walter E. Whitaker, Acting Director, University Broadcasting Services, University of Alabama, University, Alabama

An average of approximately $8,000 has been set by the Foundation for each fellowship to cover all tuition, fees and special arrangements at Columbia University, living expenses, transportation, etc. Some variations have been authorized on the basis of size of family, since several recipients had families to bring to New York and establish. In all, in 1957-1958, ten children spent the year in New York because of their fathers' study programs.

A CBS Foundation Fellow chooses individual courses which, in the opinion of the Fellow and of University representatives, can contribute most advantageously to a broadening and strengthening of his background for continued work in news and public affairs. The courses are not, therefore, limited to any general field; they have ranged over such varied fields as diplomatic history, economics, modern languages, Far Eastern affairs, political science, American Constitutional history, sociology, etc.

While the Fellows are expected to meet the attendance standards of the courses in which they enroll, no final examination or paper or report is required for those who are not degree candidates. The year is intended to be one in which promising people can, through detachment from their routine work, find both formal and informal opportunities to build up their knowledge of particular subjects and, at the same time, increase their understanding of the potentialities of radio and television as media for news and public affairs programming.

The requirements for applicants, as stated in the announcement folder for the 1958-1959 Fellowships, are as follows:

1. Qualification in one of the following categories:

   A. News and public affairs staff employes of (1) the CBS Radio Network and its six owned stations; (2) the 196 U.S. stations affiliated with CBS Radio, but not owned by it; (3) the CBS Television Network and its five owned stations; (4) the 183 U.S. stations affiliated with CBS Television, but not owned by it.

B. Regular members of the staffs of non-commercial radio and television stations licensed to colleges and universities who are engaged for a substantial portion of their time in news and public affairs programs.

C. Teachers of courses in radio and television news and public affairs techniques at colleges and universities.

An applicant must be fully employed in one of Categories A, B and C, and must have sufficient full-time experience in the field to indicate ability and promise of greater development.

2. A statement by the applicant's employer promising the applicant his present job, or an equivalent job, at the end of the fellowship year.

3. A statement covering the applicant's personal history; educational background; experience in news and public affairs; and the studies the applicant desires to pursue and the relation of these studies to work performed or contemplated.

The procedure for naming the Fellows has been in the hands of the following Selecting Committee, which has made the choices of both the first-year and second year groups:

On Behalf of the Public:

Lewis W. Douglas, Chairman of the Board, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; former American Ambassador to Great Britain; former Member of Congress and Director of the Budget; former Principal, McGill University.

Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; former Professor of History, Williams College; former officer of U.S. Department of State and adviser to U.S. delegations to the U.N.

Byron Price, former Executive News Editor, Associated Press; Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations; U.S. Director of Censorship, World War II; awarded special Pulitzer citation for creation and administration of press and broadcasting wartime codes (1944).

On Behalf of Columbia University:

Dr. Jacques Barzun, Dean of Faculties and Provost.

Dr. John A. Krout, Vice President.

On Behalf of CBS Foundation Inc.:

Sig Mickelson, Vice President of CBS, Inc. and General Manager of CBS News, and a member of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc.

Edward R. Murrow, News and Public Affairs broadcaster.

Mr. Johnson has served as Chairman both years. One of the features of the selecting process has been that the 20 finalists have been invited to New York on an expense-paid basis for interviews with members of the Selecting Committee. In each of the two competitions so far held, all of the invited finalists were in New York on the same day and each finalist had two interviews with different groups of members of the Selecting Committee. This procedure was decided upon to give the Committee an opportunity to judge among candidates not only from written material but also by informal discussion with them and on a basis affording comparability.

The Foundation plans to continue the program on the basis on which it has been conducted so far and to announce about January 1, 1959 the availability of 1959-1960 fellowships.

In announcing the plan of fellowships in January, 1957, Mr. Colin said: "We believe that the radio and television personnel who work in the area of news and public affairs will play increasingly important roles in determining the growth of radio and television as informational media. It is important, therefore, that such personnel have as broad a background and as complete a training as possible.

"CBS Foundation feels that through this fellowship plan it can make a real contribution to the industry by increasing the abilities of the fellowship-holders to meet their growing responsibilities in electronic journalism."

President Grayson Kirk of Columbia University viewed the plan as "indicative of the ever-increasing sense of responsibility which our important news and information organizations are bringing to their work in these days when national and world events move at an almost bewildering pace."

Continuation of the original program without change is perhaps the best evidence that the promise of the plan is, in the belief of its founders, being realized. Members of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc., besides Mr. Colin and Mr. Mickelson, are the following who are Directors of CBS, Inc.: Dr. Leon Levy, of Philadelphia; Millicent C. McIntosh, President of Barnard College; and Dr. Frank Stanton, President, CBS, Inc.

COPY

CBS FOUNDATION INC.
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director

September 25, 1958

Mr. Lithgow Osborne
Declaration of Atlantic Unity
51 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Osborne:

Your recent request, written on behalf of Declaration of Atlantic Unity, and addressed to Mr. Lewis Gordon, has now been presented to the Board of CBS Foundation Inc. This is the agency created by CBS, Inc. to administer a program of contributions on behalf of CBS, Inc. and its divisions.

As with many requests on behalf of worthy organizations and projects, the Board has decided it must decline after reviewing the application in the light of the existing scope of the Foundation's program. It is of course always a matter of regret when the Board finds it must decline such requests.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

December 5, 1958

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Thank you for your letter of September 25 which arrived during my absence in the West.

While we are naturally disappointed that your Board could not recommend a contribution to the Declaration, we do appreciate the thoughtful consideration that was given to our request as reflected in your letter to me.

Our Director, Walden Moore, has just returned from a two months' trip to Europe including visits to Reykjavik, London, Brussels, the Hague, Copenhagen, Oslo, Bonn and Paris. In the latter city he attended the Fourth NATO Parliamentary Conference from November 16 to 21. As you may know, the Declaration played a major part in starting this very successful institution in 1955, and we think we have contributed to its growing importance and prestige. (The U.S. delegation this year included Senators Green, Humphrey, Bridges, Dirkson, Kefauver, Jackson, Kuchel and Javits.)

The Parliamentary Conference has called an Atlantic Congress of 650 leading citizens from all NATO countries to be opened by the Queen in London on June 5, 1959. We believe this Congress, which is under the patronage of the heads of government of all the NATO countries, can have most important and far reaching results, and signers of the Declaration in all NATO countries are working in their respective national committees for the Congress. In the United States the National Committee is headed by Lewis Douglas with Eric Johnston as executive head and Bill Draper, Walden Moore and I are members of the Executive Committee.

Despite this and many other encouraging signs of an increasing determination for Atlantic Unity Mr. Moore found many alarming centrifugal tendencies in the NATO countries, and the Russians are taking advantage of these by their initiative regarding Berlin and by their economic warfare.

To combat and help overcome these centrifugal tendencies will be one of the most

important tasks of the Declaration during 1959.

While we realise that the Declaration is not an "organisation" in the conventional sense, we do think that Secretary Herter is right in saying that "it has been a very effective instrument from the point of view of our foreign policy". We are sure that CBS Foundation shares our fundamental objective of uniting the Atlantic Community and thus strengthening the free world.

We also believe that the kind of work we have done in the past will be needed more than ever over the next few years.

We shall, therefore, take the liberty of making another application for support to CBS Foundation next year.

Again with sincere appreciation for your considerate letter, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Lithgow Osborne

cc: Edward R. Murrow

CBS Foundation, Inc.

February 25, 1958

Dear Bill:

This is just a note to tell you how sorry I am to have missed the Foundation meeting on Saturday, February 15th. As you know, I was out of town for a few days.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bill Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 7, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Twenty applicants have now been invited to New York for interviews on Saturday, February 15, under the procedure outlined in Mr. Johnson's letter of January 16. The geographical range is even wider than it was last year, and includes two foreign countries.*

The same interviewing procedure as that followed last year is again planned. The hours for the interviews will run from 10 to 4 and it is again desired to have time together for coffee at 9:30 before the schedule begins. Time will be provided for lunch on the 20th Floor, and at the end of the interviews it is hoped the final selections can be made.

Following our procedure last year, and the recommendation in Mr. Johnson's letter, I will forward to you by the middle of next week reproduced copies of the papers from and about each of the 20 finalists for your review in advance of the interviews.

Yours sincerely,

Bill.

* Searls from Hong Kong
& Schwartzkopff from
Germany.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN

Executive Director

February 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Five members of the Selecting Committee for the CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellowships were here last Saturday and conducted interviews with 20 finalists who had their expenses paid to come to New York so that the interviewers could be sure of real comparability among the finalists.

On the basis of the interviews and applications submitted, eight Fellows for 1958-1959 were selected, and the attached press announcement will give you the full listing by name and identification.

Yours sincerely,

Bill.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

February 24, 1958

FOR RELEASE: Tuesday A.M., February 25.

1958-1959 CBS FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS GO TO NEWSMEN FROM OVERSEAS AND SIX STATES

Applicants from Germany and Hong Kong Among Eight Winners of Grants for Columbia University Study

Radio and television correspondents from news beats in Germany and in Hong Kong are among the eight CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellows for 1958-1959, according to an announcement today by Ralph F. Colin, President of CBS Foundation Inc. Others will come to Columbia University in the fall from California, Montana, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia, and New York.

The eight have won a year of study to broaden and strengthen their backgrounds for meeting "their growing responsibilities in electronic journalism." The winners for 1958-1959 are: Clayton Lee Edwards, News Supervisor, Radio Station WTAR, Norfolk, Virginia; Bernard N. Eismann, CBS News, New York; Randall Gover, Director of News, WWL-TV, New Orleans, Louisiana; Edmonde A. Haddad, News Staff, Radio Station KNX, Los Angeles, California; Gerhard Schwartzkopff, CBS News, Bonn, Germany; Guy Searls, CBS News, Hong Kong; Donald H. Weston, News Director, KGVO and KMSO-TV, Missoula, Montana; and Walter E. Whitaker, Acting Director, University Broadcasting Services, University of Alabama, University, Alabama.

They were named by a Selecting Committee headed by Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Other members of the Selecting Committee are Lewis W. Douglas, former American Ambassador to Great Britain; Byron Price, former Executive News Editor of the Associated Press and Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations; Dr. Jacques Barzun, Dean of the Graduate Faculties, Columbia University; Dr. John A. Krout, Vice President and Provost, Columbia University; Sig Mickelson, Vice President of CBS, Inc. and

General Manager of CBS News; and Edward R. Murrow, news and public affairs broadcaster.

The first group of Fellows, who began their program of background studies at Columbia University last September, had come from Idaho, Iowa, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and New York.

The fellowships average approximately $8,000 apiece and are designed to cover tuition and other costs at Columbia University and necessary transportation and living costs for each Fellow and any family dependents for the fellowship year of 36 weeks.

Like the Nieman Fellowships at Harvard, which have been held largely by newspapermen since their establishment in 1938, the CBS Foundation Fellowships make it possible for promising persons in radio and television journalism to draw on a wide range of courses of study. The Foundation's announcement states that "the courses chosen should be those which, in the opinion of the Fellow and with the advice of a University representative, can contribute most advantageously to a broadening and strengthening of his background for continued work in news and public affairs. The courses would not, therefore, be limited to any general field; they might range across such varied fields as diplomatic history, economics, modern languages, Far Eastern affairs, political science, labor relations, nuclear science, etc."

Special seminars, dinners and other meetings are also a part of the program so that the Fellows can "find both formal and informal opportunities to build up their knowledge of particular subjects and, at the same time, increase their understanding of the potentialities of radio and television as media for news and public affairs programming."

CBS Foundation Inc. is the agency for making educational and charitable grants on behalf of CBS, Inc. and its divisions. Besides Mr. Colin and Mr. Mickelson, the Board of Directors of CBS Foundation is composed of: Dr. Leon Levy, of Philadelphia; Millicent C. McIntosh, President of Barnard College; and Dr. Frank Stanton, President of CBS, Inc.

CBS Foundation

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

December 20, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

The deadline has now arrived for applications for 1958-1959 CBS Foundation Inc. News and Public Affairs Fellowships at Columbia University and a total of 72 applications from apparently qualified persons has been received.

This total is well below that received in the first year but the quality and range of applications seem very good and another strong group of Fellows can be expected. There are some obvious explanations for a smaller total of applications this year, including the fact that the experience of the first-year group has not yet been fully reported, as it no doubt will be at the end of the academic year; and also the fact that the application period this time is considerably earlier than that last year, and perhaps not as favorable for that reason.

Mr. Johnson has agreed to serve again as Chairman of the Selecting Committee and it is his suggestion that the Committee not attempt to assemble until after the first of the year. Early in January it is planned to have a luncheon meeting of the sub-committee (Dean Barzun, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Mickelson), at which the experience of the first year's group can be reviewed by Dean Barzun and suggested procedures for selecting the second group can be outlined. I would then summarize this meeting for the full committee and report to it the schedule suggested by the sub-committee.

The printed folder, which is attached, sets the date for announcing the selections at "about February 15, 1958."

The 1957-1958 group, incidentally, is very well regarded at Columbia University and all eight appear to be enjoying their experience and benefitting substantially from it.

With the season's best wishes, and best regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Bill

Ackerman, Wm C

To: Ed Murrow

Since you had so much to do with getting this started, I thought you would like to know that Messrs. Douglas, Johnson and Price have all agreed to serve again as Public Members on the Selecting Committee for the second go-around.

Bill

7.17.57

William C. Ackerman

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

June 20, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that at a recent meeting of our Board of Directors I was authorized to invite you and Sig Mickelson to serve again as Members representing CBS on the Selecting Committee in connection with our News and Public Affairs Scholarships. I am sure you will be as pleased as I am to learn that Mr. Johnson has already agreed to serve not only as a Member of the Committee, but as its Chairman.

We will plan to start our procedure in connection with the 1957-58 selection somewhat earlier this year than last so that there will be both more time for the applicants and more time for the activities of the Selecting Committee. That procedure, together with the experience which was acquired in connection with the first year's selections, will, I hope, lighten the Committee's burden.

With best regards, and thanks and appreciation again for your assistance to us, I am

Sincerely,

Roy F. Colin

President

RFC:im

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

May 8, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

On the completion of the first selection of successful candidates for the News and Public Affairs Fellowships, I want to thank you most sincerely for your great contribution to the success of this new CBS Foundation activity. The serious approach to the problem of selection by you and the other members of the Selection Committee made possible the outstanding success of our project in its first year.

On behalf of not only myself but of the Foundation's entire Board of Directors, I wish to extend to you our most profound thanks.

While I am certain that you saw in the public press announcement of the results of your efforts, various reports carried different portions of the information which the Foundation released. Accordingly, I thought that you might like to have for your files the enclosed copy of the entire press release.

With many thanks again, I am

Sincerely yours,

Max F. Colin

President

RFC:im
Enclosure

CBS FOUNDATION INC.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

FOR RELEASE: Monday A.M., May 6, 1957

CBS FOUNDATION ANNOUNCES FIRST FELLOWSHIP GRANTS

Eight News And Public Affairs Personnel Chosen For Year's Study At Columbia University

Eight persons engaged in "electronic journalism," in both commercial and non-commercial fields, have been selected for the first annual CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellowships at Columbia University, for the academic year 1957-1958, it was announced today by Ralph F. Colin, President of CBS Foundation Inc.

Three of the CBS Foundation Fellows come from stations in Kentucky, Idaho and Virginia which are affiliated with, but not owned by, CBS Radio or CBS Television. Three more are staff employees of CBS News in New York. Two are teachers of broadcast journalism, one at the State University of Iowa, in Iowa City, and the other at the University of North Carolina, in Chapel Hill. The Fellows will use the year to broaden and strengthen their backgrounds for meeting "their growing responsibilities in electronic journalism."

The winners were selected from a total of 140 applicants from 35 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Guam. This is the first time such a fellowship plan for persons in news and public affairs has been available in the radio-television field.

(More)

Those selected are:

Ernest F. Andrews, Jr., Assistant Professor of Journalism, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; also News Director, Radio Station WSUI.

William B. Crawford, television news writer, CBS News, New York.

William Arthur Eames, News Director, Stations KBOI and KBOI-TV, Boise, Idaho.

William Ray Mofield, Director of News and Special Events and Assistant Manager, Radio Station WPAD, Paducah, Kentucky.

Joseph L. Morrison, Associate Professor of Journalism, School of Journalism, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

John Meredith Patterson, Assistant News Director, Stations WDBJ and WDBJ-TV, Roanoke, Virginia.

Robert Bruce Taber, news writer, CBS News, New York.

Avram Robert Westin, a director for CBS News and Public Affairs, New York.

Stipends for the fellowships will average about $8,000 and are designed to cover tuition and other costs at Columbia University and necessary transportation and living costs for each Fellow and any family dependents for the fellowship year of thirty-six weeks.

The choices were made by a Selecting Committee of seven composed of the following:

On Behalf of the Public:

Lewis W. Douglas, former American Ambassador to Great Britain; former Member of Congress and Director of the Budget; Chairman of the Board, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; former Professor of History, Williams College; former officer of U.S. Department of State and adviser to U.S. delegations to the U.N.

Byron Price, former Executive News Editor, Associated Press; former Assistant Secretary General, United Nations; U. S. Director of Censorship, World War II; awarded special Pulitzer citation for creation and administration of press and broadcasting wartime codes (1944).

(More)

On Behalf of Columbia University:

Dr. Jacques Barzun, Dean of the Graduate Faculties.

Dr. John A. Krout, Vice President and Provost.

On Behalf of CBS Foundation Inc.:

Sig Mickelson, Vice President in Charge of News and Public Affairs, CBS, Inc., and a member of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc.

Edward R. Murrow, News and Public Affairs broadcaster.

Mr. Johnson, as a public representative, served as Chairman of the Committee.

Fields of study selected by individual Fellows include Middle Eastern affairs, labor relations, European and American history, public finance, Arabic, French, East Central Europe, public opinion, international law, Far Eastern affairs, sociology, government and business, and diplomatic history. Each Fellow will work out a schedule to cover his special interests with the advice and assistance of a Columbia University representative. The program will be under the general direction of Dr. Barzun.

The Fellows will, at the same time, constitute a group to hear invited speakers and to discuss with them subjects relating to the news and public affairs field. They will also have access from time to time to CBS Radio and CBS Television studios to observe techniques and procedures.

The fellowships were established to offer a year of study for men and women engaged in radio and television news and public affairs "who show promise of greater development and who seem most likely to benefit from the study year provided."

(More)

In announcing the establishment of the fellowships in January, CBS Foundation said:

> "The fellowships make it possible for a holder to pursue credit or non-credit courses of his own choosing from the wide curriculum of Columbia University. The courses chosen should be those which, in the opinion of the Fellow and of a University representative, can contribute most advantageously to a broadening and strengthening of his background for continued work in news and public affairs. The courses would not, therefore, be limited to any general field...
>
> "The year is intended to be one in which promising people can, through detachment from their routine work, find both formal and informal opportunities to build up their knowledge of particular subjects and, at the same time, increase their understanding of the potentialities of radio and television as media for news and public affairs programming."

Applications closed on March 1 and interviews with all finalists were conducted in New York on April 13. A condition required for each fellowship grant was that the present employer agree to give the employe his present or an equivalent job at the end of the fellowship year.

The fellowships were offered to specified categories of commercial and non-commercial broadcasters and operating employes, and also to teachers of courses in news and public affairs techniques in colleges and universities. The plan was open to the following: staff employes in the News and Public Affairs Departments of CBS Radio and CBS Television and of the 11 CBS-owned radio and television stations; similar staff employees of all U.S. stations affiliated with CBS Radio and CBS Television but not owned by them; similar staff employes of non-commercial radio and television stations licensed to colleges and universities; and teachers of courses in radio and television news and public affairs techniques in colleges and universities.

CBS Foundation is the agency for making educational and charitable grants on behalf of CBS, Inc., and its divisions. Members of its board, besides Mr. Colin and Mr. Mickelson, are Dr. Leon Levy, of Philadelphia; Millicent C. McIntosh, President of Barnard College; and Dr. Frank Stanton, President, CBS, Inc.

Chs. Foundation Inc.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Office Communication

to: Mr. Johnson, Dean Barzun, Dr. Krout, Mr. Mickelson, Mr. Murrow, Mr. Price

from: Mr. Ackerman

April 12, 1957

I attach reproduced copies of references so far received regarding the 19 candidates, all of whom are expected to appear on schedule tomorrow.

In some cases it seemed practical to write to only two instead of three references, so the expected level is two in a number of cases.

It may be that some additional references will come in later today, and if so I will have them available tomorrow morning.

WA

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA *School of Journalism* IOWA CITY

April 4, 1957

Mr. Sig Mickelson, Vice President
News and Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Mickelson:

Ernest F. Andrews, who heads our radio journalism sequence, has just now had the good news that he's to be interviewed for a CBS Foundation Award Saturday, April 13, in New York.

He is, in my opinion, exactly the sort of young man of great depth and great promise who should receive such an award.

I'm listed as a reference for him, but have thus far not been contacted. I'd like to be effective for him, and give my reasons for thinking he's a good man, but I'd like to be sure of doing this in a way which will not embarrass his candidacy.

Any suggestions on how? A letter to you? A letter to the selection board? Will appreciate your comment.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie G. Moeller
Director

LGM/dm

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA School of Journalism IOWA CITY

April 8, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman, Executive Director
Columbia Broadcasting System Foundation
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I was glad to receive your request for an evaluation of Ernest F. Andrews, Jr., of our staff, because it is a pleasure to be able to write a recommendation without reservation and to find that the particular position involved is exactly the right one for the man.

Following the outline suggested by your letter, I am happy to make the following comments.

1. Potential and promise.

Joe Andrews has been on our staff more than three years now. He taught previously at Grinnell College, and during the course of his early graduate work here he seemed to all members of our faculty a fully acceptable and potentially outstanding teacher. I think our collective judgment was correct.

He has handled a rather wide range of positions for us and has performed them well. He has revised our basic course in Mass Communications, and the revision made has continued to be used by others who later have undertaken the instruction of the course. His course in History of Mass Communications is such that the interconnections between the mass media and political history and social institutions are clear. The course outline which I have at hand shows not only a great amount of work, organization and energy but indicates a thoughtfulness and understanding of communications as a social force. (I am sending a copy of the outline under separate cover.)

During the time he was a graduate student here, Andrews worked full time as a teacher at Grinnell College or this university and supported his family through his Ph.D. study. His record was sufficiently good that we approved a special plan allowing him to fulfill requirements, and Grinnell College awarded a semester for study with half pay even though he was not in tenure yet eligible for that. His work as a graduate student was outstanding. In my own graduate course and seminar he worked quickly, easily, and in clearly A-grade fashion. His writing, which is important in these courses, was and is lucid and direct.

We are still seeing good development of this man as a teacher. When he first became eligible, his colleagues on the faculty elected him to the Executive Committee of the school. The committee is an important group which offers advice to the director and is responsible for many decisions of an academic nature. There are four elected members, and some eleven faculty people are eligible for membership. His service on the committee has been effective and useful to us.

At the present time, Andrews is the director of a number of graduate programs. In this capacity he acts as committee chairman for persons following study for the M.A. or Ph.D. With the exception of the head of graduate study, Andrews directs more of these programs than any other faculty member.

He is also in charge of two undergraduate sequences of the school, radio news and public relations. This position, as well as the work he does in graduate committees, requires good academic training, a wide background of knowledge in communications and other disciplines, ability to lead students, and a technical knowledge of the university, this school, and of scholarly procedures. On all of these scores, I can say that he rates high indeed.

In June, 1956, Andrews completed his doctorate with us. His overall scholarship was 3.7 on a basis of 4.0 (a) perfection. His dissertation was an historical one on development of radio in the state. The dissertation, in my opinion, offers good evidence of investigative ability and writing skill. (I am enclosing copies of the abstract, which will give a quite good idea of the scope of the study, although it can not show what I feel to be an unusual thoroughness of treatment.) From personal knowledge, I know that he found out some things which he wishes to pursue further, and in talking over the possibilities of a year in New York, he has mentioned to me some of the historical areas to be investigated. (These involve, among other things, the impact of networks on radio and television.)

In summary, I believe that Andrews has clearly demonstrated potential for outstanding work as a teacher and for substantial contribution to the university and to the students with whom he is associated. Right now his work is solid, effective and highly valued. There is the strongest evidence that it is becoming and will be even better.

2. Determination and ability to profit by the Fellowship.

I have had Andrews in class. Other members of the staff have been in earlier years his instructors. We know that he can and does profit by the associations and interchange of ideas offered.

It is clear that he is determined to know as much as possible about many aspects of communications. He knows radio news, has been associated (as acting editor) with weekly newspapers, has been staff member of daily papers, and was a very successful worker in college public relations--with radio as the medium--at Grinnell.

In addition, it has always seemed wise to us that men in this field should be widely--as well as well-read. Andrews' background includes substantial work in a variety of fields: his A.B. was in psychology (with honors) at Bowdoin; his M.A. in history (with many courses in economics and literature) at Harvard; and his Ph.D. here in Mass Communications. He read Moby Dick, The Santa Fe Trail, The Sea Around Us, Christopher Columbus, Marine--but also reads Strangle Hold (a paperback mystery), Harper's and Confidential (although not every issue), the directions on cereal boxes and a large number of newspapers--plus, of course, the professional journals. In other words, we consider him a strong faculty member because he knows what is going on in the real world. Such a person can profit by an additional year of study because he will gather information in a different time and place, a different section of the country and from persons

not otherwise available. And it would be a very good thing to have these diverse views then come back to our students through an observing and literate faculty member.

Andrews has some feeling that, particularly in this field, regional and provincial views are to be avoided. One of the contributions he has made to this faculty is that he offers a background in a different geographical area. I applaud his desire, after about nine years, to travel to a different area and see how people there look and listen to our media.

I think, further, that his determination to study more after completing the doctorate is to be highly approved. There is not question that he believes education a continuing thing and is serious about making it such. I can state truthfully that Andrews knows more now about the radio industry that many men in it. His contacts within the state are many and mutually profitable to him and the institution. The additional knowledge (and respectability) which the award would confer will make him of yet greater use to the school and the industry with which we have many contacts and whom we continually serve.

I have, on past occasions, talked in general terms with Andrews as to his plans and desires. I know that he wants to do additional work in two rather widely different ways. He has said he feels need of knowing more about motivation. His background is substantial in political science, history, psychology and economics, but he has said he would like to do some basic work in government-business relations, religion, and the place of philanthropy as an American phenomenon. He also wants to do specific, technical work in radio and TV. He has told me that he consider the floundering about for "format" which some broadcasters exhibit an evidence that many do not understand the potentials of the medium. Our graduates are now well-grounded. They are able to get and hold responsible positions with major stations and networks. I am pleased that Andrews wants to do an even better job. I am convinced that his plans will make it possible.

3. Additional considerations.

It should not be overlooked that his man is news director for WSUI (5000 watts fulltime), the university's station as well as a highly qualified teacher.

There are some peculiar and difficult problems connected with the broadcast news assignment. The school has been well satisfied with the job he has done. The news coverage is thorough and competent. It has been a lively and heads-up operation. The station has kept up with an anticipated the trends toward local coverage and faster news in recent years. In 1955 the WSUI newsroom was in third place among contributors to the AP state report. (The leaders were two commercial stations with fulltime news staffs of eleven to twelve men). The students continue to learn their responsibilities and make full use of their rights as news reporters responsible for a thorough job. Andrews trained a correspondent to cover Pasadena at Rose Bowl time to such effect that the WSUI reports, received daily by beeper phone, were used by other radio stations and printed with a by-line by a local newspaper which had its own correspondent there.

Andrews has built up probably the best relationships we have ever had with station management and university administration. The news operation is now totally under the direction of this school through Andrews. There have been no complaints and there have been improvements in relations, budget and news coverage. The plan which he has devised for delegation of responsibility has worked uncommonly well: students and graduate students are in direct personal control of newscasts. There has never been a questionable matter which was not brought to his attention by the students willingly and which was not decided amicably and correctly. Without going into detail of the problems involved, I can say that this assignment is a difficult and demanding one which has been accomplished extremely well.

Andrews has also conducted aired interviews for the WSUI programming department and for other radio and TV stations outside the city. The station has asked his direction of a number of interview and speech programs concerning outstanding individuals in many fields who have lectured in Iowa City. (A few weeks ago, for example, he did the interview here with Marquis Childs.)

As a person, Andrews is helpful and accommodating. He is not demanding, is understanding of problems.

He has been active in community affairs, heading the Iowa City Community Chest public relations and publicity. He has spoken of news considerations at meetings of hospital administrators held here by the Kellogg Foundation, and is scheduled to speak in two weeks to the police chiefs of the major Iowa cities. He has addressed sections of the Speech Association of America and of the Association for Education in Journalism at annual conventions.

He is, as you know, editor of the Bulletin of the Radio-Television News Directors Association, a post in which I, as well as that group's officers, think he is doing outstanding work. I have been impressed with the effort to present investigative and thoughtful material. (I am enclosing several copies of the Bulletin.)

He is thoughtful, concerned and aware of politics; you need have no worry of lunatic fringe problems!

His family is stable and attractive. He looks after his own and family affairs well, and at no expense to his professional work.

You will find that Andrews will enter into any activity with energy and exhibit initiative in accomplishing either tasks set forth or designed for himself.

We would be happy to lose him for a year only because we believe the year would be of great value to him personally and to this institution.

Sincerely,

Leslie G. Moeller
Director

LGM/dm

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMPLITUDE MODULATION RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS IN IOWA: A SELECTIVE HISTORY

(Publication No. 17,458)

Ernest Francis Andrews, Jr., Ph.D.
State University of Iowa, 1956

Chairman: Professor Arthur M. Barnes

The dissertation presents the history of selected amplitude modulation broadcasting stations in the state of Iowa from the beginning of voice transmission in 1919 through the year 1955.

Four introductory chapters compare the development of radio broadcasting in the state with that in the remainder of the nation. Emphasis is placed on comparative development of broadcasting technique and use of technical discoveries, growth of advertising as the primary support of broadcasting stations, and increase in number of stations and geographical areas covered by radio service during the formative years of 1922-1933.

Thirteen chapters give the history of individual stations or of groups of stations. The stations include a number in each of five geographical parts of the state: northeast, southeast, northwest, southwest, and central. Stations of each classification of the Federal Communications Commission are included: I and II, clear channel; III, regional; and IV, local.

The stations whose history is given include: WOC, Davenport; WSUI, Iowa City; WMT, Cedar Rapids; WHO, Des Moines; WOI, Ames; KWLC, Decorah; KMA, Shenandoah; KFNF, Shenandoah; KFJB, Marshalltown; KVFD, Fort Dodge; KICD, Spencer; KWPC, Muscatine; KBOE, Oskaloosa; and KXEL, Waterloo. Other stations whose history is given in somewhat lesser detail include: KRNT, Des Moines; KDTH, Dubuque; and KGLO, Mason City. A chapter summarizes the history of a number of stations, now defunct, formerly owned by the following educational institutions: Western Union College, Penn College, Iowa State Teachers College, Atlantic Automobile School, Morningside College, and Graceland College. WSUI, Iowa City; WOI, Ames; KFGQ, Boone; KWLC, Decorah; and KNWS, Waterloo are the stations continuing in operation which represent those owned by educational and religious organizations.

Four final chapters deal with aspects of the radio broadcasting industry which seem significant to the writer. These include stations owned by newspapers, a discussion of the development of radio news broadcasting, and a summary of network operation in the state.

The conclusions reached in these chapters are that newspaper ownership appears to have had little affect on the nature of operation of a radio station and that newspaper ownership has not indicated that the media of printed and aural communication are so closely allied that common ownership results in altered or improved radio service; that radio news broadcasts slowly developed during two decades so that after World War II they began to present in increasing numbers of cases a "record of the day" nature of service; and that connection with national and regional networks is becoming increasingly less attractive, both from a programming and financial viewpoint.

The general conclusions of the dissertation are summarized as these:

1. In Iowa geographical location of stations has had little effect on station operation or programs.

2. The size of the area in which a station can be heard is of much less importance in 1955 than it was in earlier periods.

3. Programming and management practices of radio stations have changed rather slowly - much more slowly than station managers believe in many cases. Their belief that radio is a fast-changing medium of communication appears to be the result of views of limited perspective held by men close to the every-day operating tasks.

4. Advertising is returning to a form which resembles practices in Iowa in the mid-1920's; "per inquiry" advertising seems to be an increasing factor in the commercial operation of a radio station.

5. Radio networks will continue to decline in programming and financial importance until those remaining will be service organizations providing desired program for money paid by the individual stations.

6. Radio is becoming increasingly local - so much so that many stations already seek to serve only a portion of the area they are technically able to reach.

644 pages. $8.15. Mic 56-3892

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April 4, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Your request for an evaluation of Ernest F. Andrews, Jr., is answered herewith, following the schedule of questions in your letter:

(1)Mr. Andrews plans to devote his life to teaching and administration in the communication field at the university level, and it is reasonable to believe that in such capacity his influence on prospective and actual news and public affairs personnel will (in radio, TV, and other media) be extensive and important. He is doing excellent work at present for the State University of Iowa. It seems to me that his application for a CBS Foundation, Inc., Radio-Television fellowship is indiction per se of his promise and potentials: fresh from Ph.D. research he shows the desire to continue his education for education in the field.

(2)Having known this candidate for some time, I can say that I have seldom if ever met anyone more interested in exchanging ideas, developing concepts, and determining values and techniques. He is able, forthright, serious, and talented. He will pfefit by a year under this plan; so will the others from having him there.

(3)We were sorry to have Mr. Andrews leave Grinnell: he was outstandingly successful in instruction and/or direction of radio, journalism, and communication. We respected his desire to continue work on his degree, and have watched with satisfaction his progress at the University. In ever way he is an ideal candidate for a CBS Foundatio, Inc., fellowship.

Sincerely yours,

GRINNELL COLLEGE — GRINNELL, IOWA

Herbert Prescott
Associate Professor of English (Journalism)

The Bar Harbor Times Publishing Company

BAR HARBOR, MAINE

C. EDWARD SHEA
MANAGING EDITOR

April 5, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Re: Ernest F. Andrews, Jr.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

In reply to your letter of April 3 I can recommend the subject without qualification within the field of my experience.

Mr. Andrews has worked with me during all or parts of the summer months during the past four years. He assisted me in the publication of a weekly newspaper.

I demanded of him - and received - complete cooperation, intelligent approach to contingent problems, and mature judgment and organization. He works very rapidly, and displayed professional abilities far above the average.

In answer to your specific questions: (1) it is my firm belief that the subject is extremely well suited for a career in public relations (I must disqualify myself concerning radio and television); (2) I know of few who would benefit more from an opportunity to be associated in a project of advanced education and experience; (3) I know of nothing concerning his character that can be discussed negatively. He is completely normal in his approach to social activities and responsibilities. His contact with the many sources of news and business here resulted most favorably.

I hope that I have been helpful.

Yours very truly,

CES:md BAR HARBOR TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. C. Richard Evans
Manager of Educational Television Station
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Evans:

Rulon L. Bradley has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest.

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

   Good.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

   Ability, Good.

   Determination, Excellent.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

Mr.Bradley seems overconservative. This may dissappear as training and experience build his confidence. His moral character is fine.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Murray Moler
Intermountain Manager
United Press
Tribune Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Moler:

Rulon L. Bradley has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

Rulon Bradley has all the promise—and the background and motivation to go with it—of going far in his dedicated career of a radio newsman.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

His approach is excellent. In addition to his day-to-day work at KSL Radio and Television, Bradley has been associated at the University of Utah as a professional instructor in his field. This, I feel, gives him an attitude that would lend itself more to benefits from the Columbia Fellowship than would be the case with many of us who have confined our work entirely to professional activities. In other words, he has what might be called a "receptive mind."

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

Bradley's standing in our unique community is of the highest. His character is beyond reproach. I've known "Brad" both here in Salt Lake City and in Boise, where he was news editor at KIDO. My only criticism of his present ability is his lack of intimate knowledge of other parts of the country--particularly the "big cities." I feel the Columbia Fellowship would be just the opportunity needed to round out his background. His association there with other professionals from different geographical areas would, too, be most helpful. He works well with others and would give, as well as "take," in any group discussion.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

PS: Please excuse the reply right on deadline. I had been out of town for the last 10 days. I hope "Brad" makes it.

MMM

April 8, 1957

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Broadcast House · Washington 16, D.C. · Emerson 2-9300

April 10, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I am delighted to be of assistance to the committee and supply additional information about George Cheely, who has applied for one of the CBS Foundation Fellowships. My comments on the points you requested follow in order:

1. My evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

   Mr. Cheely is a very capable reporter who has shown an aptitude for the niceties and needs of electronic journalism. He is conscious of his weaknesses, (voice quality, diction and personal appearance), and has shown steady improvement in all of these while on our staff. He is quick to learn and gives every indication of being an even more valuable employee in years ahead.

2. My evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

   I have never known George Cheely to work on a story for which he was not thoroughly prepared. He has an inquisitive mind and, through reading and discussions with more knowledgable persons, he has become quite expert on the congressional field, which is his specialty. This ability, coupled with his determination to make a career in this field, makes me certain that the Fellowship would be advantageous to both George and CBS.

3. My comments on any other factors, including character, which I think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application:

Mr. Cheely's character is above reproach. We have found him to be extremely reliable and a most willing worker. He has never questioned an assignment and has been available at any hour should the news require his presence. As a reporter-contact man for CBS Newsfilm, he has always been an excellent representative of the company.

I hope that my comments are sufficiently complete and will be of value to you in your selection of the Fellowship winners.

Very truly yours,

William T. Corrigan
Manager, CBS Newsfilm

WTC:GMcC

RECD WCA

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Theodore Koop
CBS News
Broadcast House
Washington 16, D.C.

Dear ~~Mr. Koop:~~ Ted

George Cheely has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

I consider Cheely one of the brightest young men on our staff. He has developed tremendously, and I see no reason why he should not rise to the top in news + public affairs work. I doubt whether he will become an outstanding broadcaster, but he should develop as a producer and eventually as a news executive.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

Cheely knows how to discipline himself and should profit greatly by a year's academic work. He will be able, in my opinion, to translate this directly into improved work for CBS News.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

I cannot speak too highly of his character and personality. He knows how to get along with people. He possesses initiative and resourceful. I commend him heartily for a fellowship.

Ed Koop

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Bill.

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 4, 1957

Mr. Oscar E. Naumann
Washington Bureau Chief
New York Journal of Commerce
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Naumann:

George Cheely has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

Cheely worked for us as a newspaper reporter. In that job he showed great persistence in following a story to its conclusion. He was fresh out of journalism school when he came here and he advanced rapidly from a cub reporter to become our agricultural reporter. I believe he will continue to advance in his field.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

Since he did a great deal of learning on the job here, I believe that a period of concentrated study and group discussion would be even more valuable to his further development.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

Considered a reliable person. Usually rather slow-spoken, which may give the false impression that he is lacking in imagination. He has plenty of imagination, but it goes to work quietly.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

I'd hate to go up this again!

Sig Michelson
Alexander
Jack Barsum, Columbia U
Lewis Douglas
Byron Price

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · Plaza 8-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

RECD WCA APR 7 1957

Capt. Harry C. Butcher
Radio KIST
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Capt. Butcher:

Joseph Peter Costantino, Jr. has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

Excellent; Joe has a keen desire to learn background of the world today to strengthen his ability to interpolate the news.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

Couldn't be higher — he reminds me of Bob Trout of 20 years ago — Joe sort of broke into radio at Radio Kist while he was a student at the Santa Barbara College, U of Calif.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

Joe will be a credit to your most worthwhile project.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

P.S. Regards — from several years ago!

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Please give my best to your Committee members, most of whom are old friends.

Best wishes to all,

Harry Butcher

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Dr. Wilbur Jacobs
Department of History
University of California
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Dr. Jacobs:

Joseph Peter Costantino, Jr. has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

In my judgment Mr. Costantino ranks with the best news commentato on T.V., and I am comparing him with those on the major stations networks throughout the nation. Mr. Costantino can think on his feet, express himself clearly, and he has poise and confidence. Moreover, he is a young man of integrity with a high degree of na intelligence. He was a student leader, president of his fraterni and president of the inter-fraternity council at the University of California at Santa Barbara. As Dean of Men (Acting) I had the opportunity of knowing him intimately, and am convinced that he is one of our outstanding graduates.

Additionally, Mr. Costantino has distinguished himself by his work on Santa Barbara's local TV station. I have talked with local citizens of Santa Barbara and faculty members who have all voiced approval of his work.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

Mr. Costantino is a young man with an alert mind, and in my opini he would greatly profit by study at Columbia. He is the kind of person who is a great asset to our local station, and I believe he will go far in his chosen profession.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

I have no reservations concerning Mr. Costantino. Indeed, you are fortunate to have him as a candidate for your program, for he is exactly the kind of person who will profit from study and associations he will make at Columbia.

I want to emphasize that Mr. Constantino has real character and intellectual integrity. He can think for himself and express his ideas in well chosen words. I have been particularly impressed by his diction and articulation when he appears on T.V. He is sincere and he conveys the impression of sincerity. In my opinion not many professionals possess these qualifications.

Wilbur R. Jacobs, Associate Professor of History, University of Calif., Santa Barbara

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

EF

9 KNXT- NY 4/11/57

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN

/CBS FOUNDATION/

RE JOSEPH PETER COSTANTINO, JR. APRIL 3 REQUEST FOR INFO REACHED ME VIA LONDON, ENGLAND, TODAY. MY CONTACT WITH CONSTANTINO HAS BEEN SOLELY PROFESSIONAL IN HIS CAPACITY AS PROMOTION MAN FOR SANTA BARBARA TV STATION. FROM THIS CONTACT I HAVE FOUND HIM WELL ADJUSTED, AMBITIOUS AND DILIGENT. HE HAS SHOWN GREAT INTEREST IN THE TELEVISION MEDIUM. I DO NOT KNOW COSTANTINO WELL ENOUGH FOR PERSONAL CHARACTER RECOMMENDATION OTHER THAN I HAVE FOUND HIM TO HAVE PLEASING PERSONALITY AND TO BE HARD WORKING. REGARDS.

DEAN LINGER

PROMOTION DIRECTOR

KNXT, HOLLYWOOD

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: William C. Ackerman

April 9, 1957

from: Jim Burke

Regarding your request for comments on Mr. William B. Crawford's application for CBS Foundation Fellowship at Columbia University.

Point No. 1. Concerning Mr. Crawford's potential and promise for a future career in Radio and Television News and Public Affairs, I would say that of all the writers currently on staff, Mr. Crawford shows the greatest potential. He is quick, accurate, co-operative, stable, aggressive, and has the physical appearance that is needed in front of live or film cameras. Of all the writers now on staff, he is the only one I would recommend for promotion to editor. Mr. Crawford has never personally expressed to me any desire to become a CBS News Correspondent, but my association with him for the past 2½ years indicates that he appears to have the intellectual capacity needed for that type of work.

Point No. 2. I know nothing of Mr. Crawford's educational background and academic standing when in college, but from his actions here, I see no reason why he would not profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University.

Point No. 3. As to Mr. Crawford's character, I know nothing derogatory about him. He has been able to stand up very well under the pressure of working with the people on DOUGLAS EDWARDS WITH THE NEWS. Before his assignment to the show, four writers were tried and none could make the grade permanently for one reason or another.

J.B.

JB/i

Dear Bill

In reply to your letter of April , here is my evaluation of Bill Crawford, an applicant [illegible] of the Ford Foundation fellowships.

Crawford is probably the [illegible] we have. He [illegible] some podcasts, [illegible] copy [illegible] copies of the [illegible] writers are superior, but, as I say, I [illegible] he is the [illegible] writer in the group. He has a good [illegible] and probably is personally qualified for an editorship [illegible] Television News.

I have not actually discussed the fellowship with him, but he is a conscientious worker and I have no doubt that he would be able upon to benefit fully from the year at Columbia.

As for the third point in your inquiry, Crawford sometimes gives the appearance of being brusque but he works very well with other people. There must be teamwork in the production of any Television News show and during the entire time he has been assigned to the Douglas Edwards show unit, there has never been any uncooperativeness on his part.

Yours sincerely

John F Day

JFD:JP

Mr. William [illegible] Akerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

REC'D WCA APR 10 1957

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Robert Skedgell
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear ~~Mr. Skedgell~~: Bob

~~William B. Crawford~~ has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

Crawford is an A-1 candidate. With or without the fellowship, he will rise in our organization.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

He has performed very well in every job he has done here, and seems to be a very determined young man.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

[Crawford works hard — and works well with others.

Bd

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Arthur J. Barry, Jr.
President
Radio WEOK
385 Main
Poughkeepsie, New York

Dear Mr. Barry:

William Arthur Eames has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

The Can Eames potential & promise are unlimited for a further career in radio and TV. His work as program director at WEOK was most indicative of this estimate.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

I cannot praise too highly this applicant's ability and determination. He was an inspiration to those working under him. As a result — and therefore a sorely missed member of

an staff

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

His character, ability, personality integrity are beyond reproach. I have always been convinced this man would eventually make an important contribution to our profession.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

I am indeed honored to make the above comment about this far above average applicant —

Arthur J. Barry, Jr.

VASSAR COLLEGE
POUGHKEEPSIE · NEW YORK
Office of the Secretary

April 9, 1957

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Since Miss Blanding is on the West Coast and will not return until the end of this week, I am taking the liberty of answering your letter to her re William A. Eames and I have answered the questions on your letter. Please let me know if you would like any further information.

I feel sure that if she were here, Miss Blanding would concur in recommending Mr. Eames highly.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Holmes

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

[illegible] Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • Plaza [illegible]

WILLIAM S. PALEY
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Miss Sarah Gibson Blanding
President
Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, New York

Dear Miss Blanding:

William Arthur Eames has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

Mr. Eames has been highly regarded in Poughkeepsie as a news commentator. He is not only technically competent, but has the additional assets of an attractive personality and a real intelligence.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

Mr. Eames' background as a scholar and teacher would certainly suggest that he would profit greatly by a year of study and group discussion. I should say that he was particularly suited to take advantage of such an opportunity.

[illegible]

[illegible] negative comment is not necessarily decisive as to his candidate's chances.)

Mr. Eames is a man of considerable warmth and strength of character. He still has many friends at Vassar and I should say that he was particularly noted for a pleasantly direct and forthright manner.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. A. A. Grobe
Production Manager
Radio WQXR
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Grobe:

William Arthur Eames has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

   I'm sorry that my answers must be somewhat qualified by the fact that Eames association with us was rather limited ... but judging from that basis ... we found him to be intelligent, alert, willing to please. Certainly the added training he gets in a scholarship should be of great help to him ... and he seemed to show the qualities which would benefit.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

   He seemed ambitious and conscientious and should profit from such an experience.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Elmer Lower
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Lower:

Albert Feldman has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

   Al Feldman is a very serious and studious young man who is most interested in making himself a more knowledgeable news man in radio and television. He is most intelligent and would seem to have considerable progress ahead of him. I should think he would be more valuable in the pure news program field rather than in an executive or administrative capacity.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

   I would be certain that he would profit by such a year. He is indeed studious and already has enough background that he would be a provocative member of the discussion groups.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

I find Al Feldman very conscientious and sincere. He has had some difficulty in finding his niche in the CBS News organization. However, during the past year he has done some of his best work on the "Good Morning" show. From reports I hear, he has now hit his stride.

While I think highly of Al Feldman, I have no way of knowing what his competition is for one of these fellowships; hence I cannot rate him comparatively. Nor do I know what course of study he wishes to pursue.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Professor David Donald
Department of History
Columbia University
New York, New York

Dear Professor Donald:

Albert Feldman has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

Excellent. Mr. Feldman is a man of maturity, subtlety of mind, and distinction in written and verbal expression. In discussion groups at Columbia he has shown that he can distinguish between the central issue and the irrelevant and that he can present his ideas tactfully but forcefully.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

I think Mr. Feldman could profit a great deal by a year's study of the sort he has planned. He has the ability and the interest to do graduate work of a high quality, but at present he lacks the time. A year of study and research would give him the background and the information he needs as a public affairs analyst.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

I can merely add that everything I know about Mr. Feldman is to his credit. I believe him to be honest, truthworthy, and industrious.

David Donald

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Irving Gitlin
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
545 Madison Avenue
New York, NewYork

Dear Mr. Gitlin:

Albert Feldman has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

Excellent promise and potential for further career in news and public affairs. A bright and imaginative person.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

I feel Al Feldman would profit greatly by a year's study at Columbia. He has the ability and determination to make the most of such an opportunity, which should increase his capacity for further professional and personal development.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

Feldman has impressed me as a person of fine character and excellent mind - a good choice for a CBS Foundation fellowship. I know of no negative factors involved.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

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CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Dr. Richard Haswell
Chairman
English Department
Southwest Missouri State College
Springfield, Missouri

Dear Dr. Haswell:

Randall Gover has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

My contacts with Mr. Gover came while he was a student at this college and a beginning part-time radio newsman. We always have 8-10 students doing such work--Gover is certainly one of the very best. Since then his career has been successful, and I know that the station here regrets sincerely that they could not keep him. They consider him the best man they have lostThey report he was a solid reporter, extremely well liked by his news sources, with an unusal ability to keep the respect and confidence of people during periods of public controversy.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

On this I have no doubts. Gover's grade record in college was above average but not outstanding, but he was working almost full-time while carrying a full academic schedule. I gave him the only failing grade on his record; I think the fact he gave my name for reference indicates something of his character, for he knows as well as I that the grade resulted from not getting the work done rather than from inability. He was a sincere, thoughtful, and rewarding student, combining independent, original thought with modesty and reserve. He had none of the flashiness and superficiality unfortunately characteristic of many promising undergraduates and young journalists.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

When I first heard of this program, out of purely personal curiosity, I went over the past and present personnel of the four local radio stations and the two T-V stations to see if there were any that I could recommend or try to interest. Gover and one other were all I could consider. Gover, of course, had left Springfield several years ago; the other one decided he should not consider a year's absence at this time since he was about to become a father, and so I hired him and he is now beginning graduate work. This, I presume, is not really anything the committee should "take into consideration in connection with this application," but it does indicate my high regard for Gover's ability.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

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CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. SHERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Bruce Palmer
News Director
KWTV
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Palmer:

Randall Gover has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

I feel that Mr. Gover's career in radio and television news and public affairs could be limited only by local circumstances. He is a perceptive news analyst, a very fine and objective on-air reporter, and he seems to have well-rooted ideas on the role of the newsman in the proper interpretation of public affairs in the public interest. His experience in the field has been limited to a rather narrow area, geographically. I think he has exploited the possibilities in this field to the fullest, needing only wider range to developpe his full potential.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

I doubt that I have ever known a more serious, determined and applied perwon. He is conscientious beyond any normal expectation. Further, he is highly intelligent and completely capable of profiting fully from such study. Frankly, he is so quiet that in the early stages of group discussion, he might not share to the fullest, but I am confident that he would absorb all that goes on about him and would react to the stimulus of vigrous forum exchange. If the work of the group were to be evaluated on a standard rating basis, I believe he would easily rank in the upper 10 percent of any given group in terms of assimilation and appreciation of the discussion matter.

[illegible] factors in [illegible] selection, you think the [illegible] should take the [illegible] inspection with the applicant. All comments, pro or con, will be kept confidential. The information of the selection committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.)

I think Mr. Gover's personal character and attitudes should be noted here. In an era that does not always put a penalty on lax moral viewpoints, he is a true exception. Without prating or pointing to himself, he is a practicing Christian, sober, devoted to his home life and family. He has no time for nonsense or off-hand repartee, but he does display at times a wry sense of humor. As noted above, his life and experience have been in the Missouri Arkansas-Oklahoma area. Apparently, he has never been interested in the sophisticated approach, hence there are areas in which he occasionally reveals a surprising naivete. In my acquaintance with him (he was on my staff), I never felt that this was detrimental to his work. I am exceedingly satisfied that he would prove his selection by the committee a wise one.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

RECD WCA APR 6 1957

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Dr. James E. Arnold, Dean
Division of University Extension
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Arnold:

Frank Allen Lester has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

His potential is great. He is presently one of our most valuable staff members. We do not want to lose him but would give him a leave of absence for one year because we have great plans for future expansion and we are convinced that he would return with competencies which would be of great service to the University.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

Extremely able. He would apply himself and experience a growth of great value to himself and society.

RECEIVED
APR 5 - 1957
DIVISION OF
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

Excellent character. Good cultural and family background. Congenial and pleasant personality. Scholarly gentleman, capable of outstanding achievement. I recommend him very highly for one of your fellowships

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Dr. T. William Goodman
Department of Political Science
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Goodman:

Frank Allen Lester has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

I should say Mr. Lester's promise is very great. He has been doing this type of work successfully and has been advancing both in professional experience elsewhere and in increased responsibility for production here. He gives every evidence of a commitment and dedication to his profession.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

Mr. Lester has considerable ability and has, in addition, the capacity to grow with training and experience. I have observed this fact from my association with him for several years. He is at a stage of development where this opportunity would not only benefit him immeasurably but also would stimulate and challenge him.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

Mr. Lester's character is of the highest. He enjoys an excellent reputation in this community both personally and professionally. He is not notably aggressive or extroversive, but he successfully administers a growing program here. He gets things done without bluster or bluff and is extremely accommodating and cooperative.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Kenneth D. Wright
ETV Center
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Wright:

Frank Allen Lester has filed an application with us for one of the Fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

This man is intelligent, diligent, and thoroughly reliable. His academic background is good, including an above average knowledge of German and French. He has been on my staff at the University of Tennessee for eight years, and during my one year's leave this year has been Director of Broadcasting. His administrative success this year has been considerable. The work at Tennessee is heavily oriented toward news and public affairs, and Lester has been senior producer for six years in these areas. I rate him very highly.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

The applicant has demonstrated good ability to absorb and profit by higher education. His attitude toward scholarship and inquiry is an excellent one, and I am confident a year at Columbia University would be a most profitable one. He needs work in political science and foreign affairs, perhaps some background in U. S. economic theories.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

My association with Lester has been uniformly gratifying. For three years as a student and eight years as my staff member, he has shown stability, good humor, and more than average intelligence in his professional and human relations.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. S. Edmund Steeves
Public Relations Department
General Motors
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Steeves:

Robert G. Lindsay has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

My experience with Mr. Lindsay indicated he has good basic ability in radio work coupled with a strong interest in the business and a great deal of initiative. His ability is especially strong in news and special events.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

There is no doubt in my mind that he would profit by further study as evidenced by the fact that he left the active field of radio and news to further his studies at the University of Wisconsin where he has been doing some teaching.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

I can think of no negative aspects to Mr. Lindsay's makeup. He is of good character and has a strong, pleasing personality.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Dick Dugan
United Press
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Dugan:

William Ray Mofield has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs: On the basis of the applicant's start, I believe his potential is very good and he should advance in the radio business.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University: I can't think of anything that would be more helpful to the applicant at this stage than a year of study at Columbia. It should help bring out much latent ability.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

The applicant is a hard-working young man of fine character. He wants to advance. He is doing a job which should pay him triple his salary. I'd like to have him on my staff.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

April 8, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Please find enclosed the form which you sent me.

You may be interested in knowing that we attempted to employ Ray Mofield on the staff of Murray State College. I mention this to show you that we hold him in high regard.

Sincerely yours,

R. H. Woods
President

RHW:msd

Enclosure

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Dr. Ralph Woods
President
Murray State College
Murray, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Woods:

William Ray Mofield has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

   RAY MOFIELD HAS BEEN GENERAL MANAGER OF STATION WPAD FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. HE IS A GRADUATE OF MURRAY STATE COLLEGE AND HAS HAD GRADUATE WORK AT NORTHWESTERN. HE HAS SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION AT MURRAY STATE COLLEGE AND MAY I SAY THAT HE SHOWS AS MUCH PROMISE AND POTENTIAL FOR AN OUTSTANDING CAREER IN RADIO AND TELEVISION AS ANYONE I KNOW.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

   HE HAS THE ABILITY AND THE DETERMINATION TO PROFIT FROM A YEAR'S STUDY AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.)

HIS CHARACTER IS ABOVE REPROACH. HE HAS A DELIGHTFUL PERSONALITY AND IT SEEMS TO ME THAT HE IS THE TYPE OF FELLOW THAT CBS WOULD BE LOOKING FOR FOR THE FELLOWSHIPS PROVIDED AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. I SHOULD HAVE ALSO SAID THAT HE HAS A SPLENDID VOICE.

HE IS THOROUGHLY DEPENDABLE AND I RECOMMEND HIM FOR THE FELLOWSHIP.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

April 5, 1957

Mr. William G. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I am delighted to provide you with the information you requested about Professor Joseph L. Morrison of our staff.

The numbers below refer to the numbered points in your letter of April 3.

1. Professor Morrison has an avid interest in radio and television news work, and he has already demonstrated marked ability in this field through internship programs with media and through teaching radio and television news courses.

   To this principal task of educating newscasters of the future, Professor Morrison brings a level of intellectual development and public affairs knowledge which set him apart from the run-of-the-mind people in this field.

2. Professor Morrison will, I am sure, profit immensely from a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University. He is intensely interested in a number of courses offered there and he has developed a great deal of enthusiasm over the possibility of a fellowship award by your Foundation. You can be sure that if he receives such an award, the study experiences and contacts with you people in New York will contribute greatly to his professional development.

3. One other factor the Committee might consider is simply the matter of financial need. Without one of your fellowships or a comparable offer from some other source, Professor Morrison could not possibly take a year's leave of absence to carry out a study program of the kind he proposes and needs.

Most sincerely,

Roy E. Carter, Jr.
Professor of Journalism
Research Professor, Institute for
Research in Social Science

REC/esb

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mrs. Evangeline Davis
Book Page Editor
Greensboro Daily News
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Davis:

Joseph L. Morrison has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

   Very promising. Morrison's knowledge of American foreign policy and modern European history has been shown amazingly in book reviews done for our paper. He could lend depth and skilled interpretation in these media, in my opinion. His contribution as a teacher has been notable in his years at Chapel Hill, whose graduates so often distinguish themselves in the news field.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

   He would unquestionably apply himself to this opportunity, and in my judgment would be a stimulus to his companions; here he would be in his element.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

While I do not really know Morrison personally, since our relation is professional and carried on chiefly by correspondence, I am sure from long knowledge of his department and faculty fellows that he is a man of character and outstanding ability.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CRS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope for your convenience in replying is enclosed.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Dean Perry Kendig
Roanoke College
Salem, Virginia

Dear Dean Kendig:

John Meredith Patterson has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

Very good. He is even now one of the best newscasters I've ever listened to — intelligent, coherent, unbiased.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

Very good. He has taught a general introductory course in journalism at Roanoke College and has done an excellent job. He is professionally ambitious, and he also has the ability to profit from advanced work.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

Excellent character. He is physically handicapped by two artificial legs. But so far as I can see this does not interfere one whit with the successful practice of his profession. He is a personable young man with a nice family and a thorough gentleman.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Perry Spending
Dean of Roanoke College

April 5, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Incorporated
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I have received your request, dated April 3rd, for information on John M. Patterson, an applicant for one of the CBS Foundation fellowships at Columbia University. I am taking the liberty of placing my comments here, rather than in the spaces indicated in your letter.

I have been associated with Pat for the past three and a half years while he has been Assistant News Director at WDBJ. Prior to the Fall of 1953, I knew Pat as a particularly capable member of the Radio and TV News Department at WTAR in Norfolk. It was because I was so impressed by him in a few brief encounters with him during his Norfolk tenure that when an opening on our staff here occurred in 1953 I asked him to join us.

Here are my answers to your questions:

1. My evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

It is difficult to say whether Mr. Patterson's potential has been fully realized. This is due mainly to the fact that he is so thoroughly competent in his present job. Perhaps I should say that he does not now have full opportunity to utilize all his journalistic talent. He is now a reporter,

(more)

writer and broadcaster. But I consider his greatest potential to lie in the fields of Analysis and Commentary.

2. My evaluation of the applicant's ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Patterson will profit by a year of such study and discussion; he would not have applied for the fellowship otherwise. He is no perennial scholar going to school for the sheer pleasure of it. His ability is without question---his determination to accomplish any project he sets out upon is awe-inspiring, and I'm choosing my words carefully.

3. My comments on any other factors, including character, I think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application.

As to character I need say no more than that Mr. Patterson's character is excellent. Now, some other comments: He is inclined to be moody, occasionally temperamental and is easily annoyed--particularly when being asked to abide by petty rules and regulations which he personally deems unnecessary. It is my personal opinion that the loss of his legs is responsible for such negative traits of character. On the other hand, he has a fine sense of humor, is a devoted friend (although he does not make friends rapdily) and a fine father. He is also dedicated to his profession.

I hope these answers will be of assistance to you. In closing, let me say that you could not, I am sure, make a finer selection for one of your fellowships. With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely

Donald F. Murray
News Director

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Blair Clark
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Clark:

Robert Bruce Taber has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs: In my judgement, Taber is an energetic and ambitious man who is well equipped to pursue a career in radio and television reporting. What he might lack, at this stage in his career, in seasoning, will come with further experience.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

I think his application for the year of study at Columbia is a good indication that he feels some additional academic work would help him to broaden his base for reporting. Given this spirit, I should judge that he would do his best to extract maximum profit from his year of study.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

I first ran into Taber when he was free-lancing in Morocco during the semi-rebellion before the restoration of the Sultan, in 1955. He had only been there a few weeks when I arrived, spoke almost no French and had the handicap of knowing very little about the Moroccan situation. Despite this, he showed great energy in going after the story, took great personal risks in an ugly and dangerous situation and rapidly got familiar enough with the situation to do a better than ordinary reporting job. He has plenty of courage and enterprise.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

RECD WCA APR 9 1957

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Dr. Edward Watson
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Watson:

Alice Weel has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. She has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom she has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs. I should think she would be excellent. When I knew her (1940-45) she was a very able student, who wrote and spoke well and had first-class organizing ability. Although a major in English at Bryn Mawr she developed during the war considerable talent in cartography & photogrammetry, and I employed her as an assistant in courses I was directing in training people for government mapping agencies. She was first class - as teacher, organizer, and had a fine personality in dealing with people. I know only second hand of her more recent activities, but hear good things about them.

2. Your evaluation of her ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

She always was an able & determined student, and I am sure would profit & be worthy of a year's study.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.): She always has an extremely engaging & pleasant personality although somewhat shy - which was an attractive. I cannot recommend her character too highly.

E. H. Watson.
Prof. of Geology
Bryn Mawr College

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Mr. Ackerman

4/10

FROM Faye Fielder (Secretary to Charles Collingwood)

As I explained over the phone, Mr. Collingwood is in Cal and will not return until Easter Week. However, he dictated t attached answers via phone this morning.

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Charles Collingwood
CBS Television
1657 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Collingwood:

Avram Robert Westin has filed an application with us for one of the Fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

   I think Avram's potential is high. He has already made rapid progress toward positions of increasing responsibility. I see no reason why he can't continue.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

   I think, undoubtedly, he would profit by such a year if directed toward filling certain gaps in his education or toward exploring some area which, after experience in radio and television, he now feels would be useful to him. Of course, I do not know what he intends to study.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

I have watched Avram Westin grow in radio and television news and, as I said before, have great confidence in his potential. He is intelligent, eager, ambitious and, above all, veracious in his approach to his work. His biggest difficulty is a certain abrasiveness of personality which sometimes irritates those with whom he has to work. When he learns to get along better with people in the intimate association that naturally occurs in a television news operation, he will be much more useful and valuable to CBS. I am not at all sure that a year of study at Columbia U. might not help wear off some of his rough edges.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS NEWS

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22 Plaza 1-2345

JOHN F. DAY *Director of News*

April 10, 1957

Dear Bill:

In reply to your letter of April 3, here is my evaluation of [redacted], an applicant for one of the CBS Foundation fellowships.

I am, of course, familiar with the work of all of the network's applicants and if I were on the Selecting Committee, I would most assuredly pick Westin as one of the winners.

Your first point asks for an evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a career in this field. I regard him as perhaps the most promising young man in the News and Public Affairs area. He has done outstanding work as a writer, an editor, a director and a producer.

Your second point concerns an ability and determination to profit by a year of study. I believe that Westin definitely will put his mind to the year of study and thus will certainly profit thereby. I have talked to him about this fellowship and he is, in my judgment, approaching it quite seriously.

As for point three, any other comments, I would say only that, in my opinion, the greatest pitfall that lies before him is the possibility that he might get an exaggerated opinion of his own talents. He is unusually capable and already has demonstrated that he can function admirably in electronic journalism, but he requires a bit of ruffing now and then to prevent his getting the big head.

Yours sincerely,

jfd/jp

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Mr. Irving Gitlin
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
545 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Gitlin:

Avram Robert Westin has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

Highest possible potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs. Av Westin has great potential as a top producer or administrator - one of the bright youngsters of our organization.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

A year of study at Columbia would be most valuable for Av Westin, and provide an excellent opportunity to broaden and round out his background. Ability and determination to profit therefrom of a high order.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

I can think of no negative factors. Av Westin is an excellent choice from every point of view for this fellowship.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · Plaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

The Honorable James A. Hart
Mayor of Missoula
Western Montana National Bank
Missoula, Montana

Dear Mayor Hart:

Donald H. Weston has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

   It is my considered judgment that Mr. Donald H. Weston has excellent potential and promise for further development in the field of radio and television, news and public affairs.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

   I have observed Mr. Weston's work generally for a period of approximately eight years and very intimately for a period of almost three years and in my opinion he has clearly demonstrated the capacity to develop in his chosen field. Mr. Weston impresses me as an ambitious person who possesses a keen, alert mind and one who would exploit to the utmost an opportunity for advanced study and group discussion at Columbia University.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

I feel certain Mr. Weston is interested in radio and television as a career. He is a tireless worker and a highly civic minded individual whose character is beyond reproach.

JAMES A HART, MAYOR
City of Missoula

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

RECD WCA APR 10 1957

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

April 3, 1957

Professor Bascett Mosse
Medill School of Journalism
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Professor Mosse:

Donald H. Weston has filed an application with us for one of the fellowships at Columbia University offered by CBS Foundation Inc. for promising persons in news and public affairs work in radio and television. He has given the Selecting Committee your name as one with whom he has been professionally associated.

Since the choice from among the finalists will be made shortly, we would very much appreciate having your comments on the following points by April 10 at the latest:

1. Your evaluation of the applicant's potential and promise for a further career in radio and television news and public affairs:

I am sure he intends to remain in news work and I am just as sure that he has great promise.

2. Your evaluation of his ability and determination to profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University:

He certainly would profit from a year's work at Columbia. He was a top student at Northwestern and I think he is one of the most capable newsmen we have ever graduated.

3. Your comments on any other factors, including character, you think the Selecting Committee should take into consideration in connection with this application. (All comments, positive or negative, will be kept confidential for the information of the Selecting Committee only; negative comments are not necessarily decisive as to a candidate's chances.):

I can only give Weston my highest recommendation.

The Committee has asked me to express its deep appreciation for your cooperation on this request.

Yours sincerely,

William C. Ackerman

Please return this reply to:

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

An envelope is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

KPIX
TELEVISION CHANNEL 5
2655 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco 9, California
PROSPECT 6-5100

April 9, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

(1) It is difficult for us at KPIX to restrain our enthusiasm about Mr. George Willey's potential in the field of television, news and public affairs. This enthusiasm was tangibly expressed over a year ago when we hired George Willey away from Stanford University. Our judgment proved wise when, in a very short time after taking over a complicated and responsible position at KPIX, Mr. Willey as Education Director, was a paramount force in guiding the news, public affairs and educational aspects of our station into the number one position in Northern California. Mr. Willey has become a vital part of San Francisco having affiliated with many of the community services and charitable organizations both as an officer in some and as an active member in others. Mr. Willey has one attribute which is highly important in radio and television and that is the knack of keeping his program objective in clear focus even in the face of the myriad details of production. We feel it is rare indeed to find a person like Mr. Willey who can handle a volume of material in a heavy work load without losing the perspective which is so essential.

(2) It is perhaps significant that Mr. Willey, an above average student, has made a successful career in the teaching profession as well as in the television industry. It is important to know that he works well as a member of a group. He always

recognizes the major feeling or tenor of the group but never hesitates to articulate his own beliefs or analyses of the problem clearly. It is this evidence of past academic experience and this ability to work with groups which convinces us that Mr. Willey would benefit profitably from a year's study and discussion group at CBS Foundation.

(3) Mr. Willey is a well adjusted, friendly, and warm person. He is happily married to a charming wife who shares many of his interests and convictions. She was trained, educated, and employed as a social worker. They have two fine boys and the family is active in their suburban community and in their church. I think it would be of utmost importance for your committee to know that neither Mr. Willey or his wife come from families of means. The education that George has is one for which he worked and, to my knowledge, both Mr. and Mrs. Willey took turns working and going to school during the period that George was getting his PhD at Stanford University.

In summary, I might say that it is our opinion that George Willey has the personality, the native ability, the avid interest and the drive that will make such a year's study profitable to him as well as a good reflection on the CBS Foundation.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM C. DEMPSEY
Program Manager

WCD:rew

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH AND DRAMA
Memorial Hall

April 8, 1957.

MR. WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director, CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend George Willey to you and to the CBS Foundation for one of the fellowships at Columbia University. I think I should tell you at the beginning that I am a prejudiced witness. I think very highly of George Willey and my prejudice will be all in his favor. I first met George Willey when he attended the Stanford Radio-Television Institute many years ago. He was one of the outstanding people of that group, and I determined then to add him to our staff as soon as this would be possible. He has been on our staff for the past several years, doing a stimulating job of teaching. Last year, when I was gone on a Fulbright Scholarship to France, George Willey took over the radio and television work here. This last year he has been with KPIX, the Westinghouse Station and CBS affiliate in San Francisco. There he is the Education Director, and in charge of public affairs. Comments from Phil Laskey, General Manager, and William Dempsey, Program Manager, indicate that he has fitted into their organization in these areas.

In answer to your specific questions, let me say the following:

1: George Willey is bright, ambitious and hardworking. I think this combination of qualities will take him far in a career of radio and television. His general philosophy of radio and television inclines him toward work in television news and public affairs. I think it is in these areas that he has his greatest interest. Whether he should choose to remain in commercial television or eventually return to teaching I think he will be bound to be one the leaders in communications.

2: There is no question in my mind but that George Willey would profit by a year of study and group discussion at Columbia University, because he is determined to broaden his base of knowledge. This work would be for him a post-doctoral study that would give him an opportunity to inquire into the fields of history, economics and political science.

3: While I have said a great deal about George Willey I perhaps should say that he is friendly, courteous and affable. In the years we were together I found him easy to work with and highly cooperative. I know of no reason at all why he would not be an excellent choice for one of these fellowships, and it is my opinion that he would be a credit to CBS, to KPIX in San Francisco, to this University and to himself.

Very sincerely yours,

STANLEY T. DONNER
Director of Radio and Television

STD:a

KPIX
TELEVISION CHANNEL 5
2055 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco 9, California
PROSPECT 6-5100

April 9, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

As you know, Phil Lasky is in Chicago at the NARTB Convention, and in the interest of expediting a reply to your letter, he has telegraphed his response to your questions to me, and they are quoted below for the consideration of the Committee.

"1. In order to fully assess Mr. Willey's potential, an outline of the process of his selection will be of value. In 1951 KPIX hired its first educational public affairs director. Mr. Willey, his successor, was hired in 1956. In filling this position, the station has taken the attitude that the primary prerequisite was an understanding of, and a first-hard working knowledge of, education and communications. It was our feeling that only a speech and drama specialist who was skilled in both drama and verbal communication could adequately transform via television, public service material into effective, dynamic television.

"With the foregoing in mind, Mr. Willey was selected as the best candidate for the 1956 opening.

"The success of his effort can best be measured by the awards won by KPIX for news and public service programming under Mr. Willey.

"As to his potential, although he is relatively new to commercial television, I believe he shows great potential in the public service field because he is a good leader, good idea man, is a

skilled professional dramatist, has shown his ability to effectively communicate via TV to the public. In short, he is now carrying out the station's objectives and shows the potential of helping to broaden and diversify them."

"2. I believe he would profit greatly from a year's study under the Foundation. He has, by training and intellect, the knowledge and interest to make the best use of the study offered at Columbia. I believe that his capacity to learn and to communicate, coupled with his performance at KPIX, proves his potential for continued growth and development."

"3. Mr. Willey has proven to be a serious-minded student of television as an important means of mass communications medium. He has spent his entire academic life in this field and in the fall of last year, was awarded a Doctor's Degree at Stanford University.

He is likeable and extroverted to the proper degree; he makes friends easily and works tirelessly in the community. He has made himself readily available to public groups for consultation and help in preparing television programs and campaigns."

I'm sorry that the NARTB meeting has delayed this reply to your inquiry. If you need further details about Mr. Willey, we will be glad to supply them to you.

Sincerely,

George H. Mathiesen
Assistant General Manager

GHM:eh

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN

Executive Director

April 9, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Preparatory to the interviews on Saturday, April 13, on the 20th Floor here at 485 Madison Avenue, I am attaching:

1. Reproduced copies of the application papers of the 19 applicants who have been invited for interviews. (These selections were arrived at by the subcommittee on the principles and under the procedures authorized by the full committee at the meeting on March 5.)

   It is believed a review of these papers will facilitate the interviews.

2. A full listing of the 19 interviewees, classified by the categories in which they applied, i.e., CBS stations or networks; Affiliated stations; Teachers or staff members of non-commercial stations licensed to colleges and universities.

3. A copy of the printed folder and press announcements.

   One purpose in suggesting review of this material is to prepare the committee for questions they may receive regarding financial and residence arrangements.

4. Minutes of the organization Meeting on March 5, 1957.

5. Suggested Schedule for Interviews.

Letters to references supplied by the finalists have gone out for reply by April 10. If it is feasible to forward a substantial representation of the references received before the meeting I will of course do so. Otherwise I assume they will have to be reviewed and referred to at the time of the interviews.

The Committee is asked to meet promptly at 9:30 a.m. to allow time to (a) approve the schedule of interviews and general plan for conducting them, (b) review the extent of discussion possible at this time on financial and residence arrangements, and (c) discuss any further questions.

It is anticipated that the schedule of interviews can be completed between 10 a.m. and approximately 4 p.m., with time out for lunch for members of the Committee on the 20th Floor. It is possible, however, the schedule may slip for some uncontrollable reason and that more time may therefore be required.

It is suggested that while the Committee may be able to reach its final selections on the 13th, with alternates in 9th and 10th places in the event of declinations, the winners not be notified on that day and no general announcement be made until adequate arrangements can be completed for written acceptance of the fellowships under the general terms discussed and for announcement.

Aside from the notifications to finalists and requests for references, no other circulation is being given at this time to the information in this letter and attachments.

If you have any comments or suggestions for me or for members of the Committee I will be glad to have them, or to forward them as you may wish.

Yours sincerely,

Bill

William C. Ackerman

P.S.

Ed:

Thanks for nominating and getting Joseph Johnson for the Committee. As Chairman he's been doing a lot and, in my book, a fine job.

Bill

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME: Ernest F. Andrews, Jr.

ADDRESS: 157 Riverside Park, Iowa City, Iowa

PLACE OF BIRTH: Eastport, Maine DATE: December 27, 1918

EMPLOYER: School of Journalism State University of Iowa PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN: September, 1953

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT	YEAR
The Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.	1940-42
Westinghouse Broadcasting Corp. (WBA-WBZA, Boston-Springfield)	1947
Grinnell College	1947-53 summers
Bar Harbor (Maine) Times	1952-56

(Please see also attached sheet.)

SECONDARY SCHOOL: Bangor (Maine) High School

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine (A.B., psychology, honors 1940)

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (M. A., history, 1947)

DEGREE: YEAR: OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED:

State Univ. of Iowa (Ph. D., Mass Communications, 1956)

MARRIED? Yes DATE 1942 CHILDREN Stephen Smith Andrews AGE 8

Catherine MacNeill Andrews 5

Elizabeth MacNeill Andrews 5

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? No.

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field:

My work has ranged from fill-in announcer (WABI, Bangor, Maine) to news editor and writer (WBZ, Boston) and news director (WSUI, Iowa City.) In newspapers I have been a correspondent (Bangor (Maine) Daily News), employee (Providence), and the holder of some responsibility (Bar Harbor Times, a weekly.) I have taught newspaper practice, freshman English, feature writing, and radio news. (Please see additional sheet for details.)

Proposed Studies

Please see separate sheet.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

I am a teacher and intend to remain one. I am also a news director for a regional station, and I expect to remain in the active news business. I work for a newspaper in the summer and I keep up with practice by working with a radio-TV station during the school year. On an additional sheet I try to explain how additional study will, I think, make me a better teacher and news director.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year.

I shall have to house a family totalling five. We are realistic about establishing a temporary domicile; I would want to do my best to reduce the problems.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is selected as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

Please see separate listing.

DATE 2/27/57 SIGNED

Previous Employment (addition)

During undergraduate college days I was correspondent for the Bangor (Maine Daily News for three years.

I was in the U. S. Coast Guard 1942-45 between employment at the Hotchkiss School and entering graduate study at Harvard. I was on Atlantic "off shore patrol" and for a year was in the Portland, Maine, communications office. I entered the Coast Guard as a seaman, second class, on a waiver for color-blindness, and became a boatswain's mate, first class. I was not eligible for officers school because of the colorblindness.

I operated a yacht repair and storage yard at Sorrento, Maine, 1936-41, and earned money to go to college.

In 1950 I was technical supervisor for a film produced for Grinnell College and financed by the Younker Foundation; the film received a Peabody Foundation award. In 1951, I was in charge of production aspects for a film made for the Congregational Church related colleges in the U. S.

In 1942, just before entering the Coast Guard, I had begun work for the Providence (R. I.) Journal but was there so briefly the incident shows only that I could get the job.

I have been parttime correspondent here in Iowa City recently for KCRG, KCRG-TV, Cedar Rapids. Richard Yoakam is the news director. Iowa City is an active news source for the station and we do some beeper phone and tape recording work, the latter particularly on interviews of speakers (Marquis Childs recently) at the university.

Experience in News and Public Affairs (addition)

In high school I was staff member, then editor, of the bi-monthly magazine. I was also founder and editor of a weekly high school newspaper that made money (for the athletic department) solely through single-copy sales at five cents (in the period 1933-36.) I was a debater in high school and interested enough in the public questions debated to win prizes as most effective debater in Maine -- and second in New England. In college I won every public speaking and debating prize at least once; Bowdoin College is active in the field.

While in college and ever since I have been employed by or connected with a newspaper or radio station. I have reported news for the state staff of the Bangor News, and been acting editor of the weekly Bar Harbor Times. My first air work was in a "young announcer contest" at Bangor, Maine, and I worked occasionally as announcer for the station.

At Grinnell College I taught all the journalism courses at one time or another. I headed the radio work there -- which included a campus wired-wireless station on which 100 students worked and which had a fulltime news wire. I directed and produced about 100 programs a year which were aired on educational and commercial AM stations; one series of 13 fifteen-minute programs was aired on 25 stations in 18 different states. I taught feature story writing and every one (of nine) class members at this small college got one or more stories printed; I showed I could write by getting an item into Sir! My article in College Public Relations Journal, September, 1951, described the radio work done at Grinnell.

Here at Iowa I have been in charge of the teaching of radio news, head of the radio news sequence of courses (which is accredited by the American Council for Education in Journalism and has been re-accredited since I have been in charge.)

I am also news director for WSUI, 5000 watts fulltime, the station operated by the university. We operate a full local news service, have wire service, and air seven newscasts during a 15-hour day. A number of persons on the list of references know the nature of radio news teaching and practice done here.

My Ph. D. dissertation was on the history of radio broadcasting in Iowa. There is a separate section on radio news and, in the chapters devoted to individual stations, a good deal of discussion of their airing of news and public affairs.

I have been an instructor and am now assistant professor at the State University of Iowa.

Proposed Studies

I should like to do some work in several areas. These areas do not add up to a single direction of work; but, with some considerable course work and degree study behind me, I truly think I can best work now in areas of interest and which, I think, will make me a better teacher of theory as well as practice.

I plan to do some work in Public Finance, which, I believe, is one of the most difficult reporting areas to make at once intelligible and attractive in the electronic media. Government and Business is another area of which I think too many persons are too ignorant. Similarly, I think Labor Economics is a field I ought to know more about.

My interests will urge me to take some courses such as Theory of Protestantism about which I know very little and would now have a chance to learn something. I'm interested in electronics for two reasons: because developments in this area are, it seems to me, perhaps poorest reported in the whole field of science, and because a person assigned to handle ideas by using electronic media should know the full possibilities of these means of communication.

I hope also to do some work, perhaps in formal class, perhaps otherwise, on audience impact as distinguished from audience size.

Naturally, since my Ph. D. work was done on radio history and my M. A. work in history (mainly American), I'd welcome the chance to spend a year in New York. I'm interested now in networks and I would like to have the opportunity to get a better understanding of network accomplishments, philosophies and activities.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated (addition)

A person teaching news writing, editing and gathering should know a great deal about many of the media. In a way I have tried to do that in summertime and parttime work.

A person responsible for news bureau operation should know all the techniques.

The work in course and by observation in New York which I propose to do is calculated to make me a better teacher and trainer of good reporters and a better news director. I should like, simply, to be able to offer a more thorough grounding in the great mass of background knowledge which good reporters to the public need.

The specific areas in which I have suggested some work are those of which I have felt the need. Some concern techniques, some concern knowledge of human beings, and I think each kind is important.

I have a dissatisfaction with the teaching I do -- and we all do. I have a dissatisfaction with the news operation I direct -- and which I observe elsewhere. I think, too, that such dissatisfaction is healthy. I doubt that I shall ever become satisfied, and I hope I don't. Greater knowledge about more things would help any of us improve his work and make a greater contribution to the public we try to serve.

The opportunity to learn and observe offered by the foundation would, I think, be of great utility and satisfaction to me as it would be to many others.

References

The following persons have given me permission to list their names.

✓Professor Leslie G. Moeller, director, School of Journalism, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
(Professor Moeller is my present employer and has known me for more than five years as a faculty member and graduate student.)

Professor Arthur M. Barnes, head of graduate study and research, School of Journalism, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
(Dr. Barnes is well acquainted with my personal and professional qualifications and with the nature of and quality of work I have done here. He is a pioneer member of the Iowa and national radio and television news associations.)

✓Professor Herbert L. Prescott, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.
(Mr. Prescott was a colleague at Grinnell College for six years; I have known him intimately for many more. He was in charge of journalism instruction and public relations at Grinnell when I worked in both those fields.)

✓C. Edward Shea, editor and publisher, Bar Harbor Times, Bar Harbor, Maine.
(I have worked five summers for Mr. Shea. He knows me well socially and professionally. I have regularly been acting editor of his paper and supervisor of the whole job printing shop during his vacations.)

Ted Koop, Washington Director of News and Public Affairs, Columbia Broadcasting System, Broadcast House, 40th and Brandywine N. W., Washington, D. C.
(Mr. Koop is 1957 president of the Radio and Television News Directors Association for which I edit the RTNDA Bulletin. He is acquainted with this school and has attended one of my classes here.)

Harold Baker, news director, stations WSM, WSM-TV, Nashville, Tenn.
(Mr. Baker was 1956 president of RTNDA, and I was also Bulletin editor during his term.)

Jack Shelley, news director, stations WHO, WHO-TV, Des Moines, Iowa.
(Mr. Shelley is former president and board chairman of RTNDA, and was 1956 chairman of the Paul White Memorial Award committee. He directs a news operation which has taken many prizes, including the 1956 RTNDA "outstanding radio news operation" award. He has hired news men for whose preparation I was responsible.)

References (continued)

Lee White, news director, KROS, Clinton, Iowa.
(Lee White is vice-president for radio of RTNDA. His news operation was named "outstanding" in 1955. He has some acquaintanceship with the conduct of the news operation under my direction at the university's station.)

Richard Cheverton, news director, stations WOOD, WOOD-TV, G. and Rapids, Mich.
(Mr. Cheverton is a director of RTNDA. He was news director at WMT, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, when the association named it as best radio news operation in the nation in 1956. He knows well the work here at Iowa.)

James Bormann, news director, WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn.
(Mr. Bormann is not a close associate. He has knowledge of and interest in news reporting improvement and we have worked together to a small degree. A clipping is attached.

WSUI, WCCO Investigation Ends Nonexistent Line's Ticket Sale

WSUI Iowa City uncovered potential fraud in selling air travel accommodations to the January 1 Rose Bowl game in which the State University of Iowa at Iowa City defeated Oregon State College.

Staffer Daryl Fleming tipped that a blind-box newspaper ad placed in a Des Moines paper by "Midwest Airlines," Minneapolis, had resulted in unsatisfactory attempts to call the outfit by phone. Joe Andrews, WSUI director, got excellent help in Minneapolis from Jim Bormann and Chuck Sargeant, WCCO.

Checking results at both ends showed the airline not to exist. James Mills, a sweeper in a Minneapolis mill, said one day, "I am Midwest Airlines," but changed it the next to, "I am no longer connected with Midwest Airlines." He promised to return money sent for the tickets he offered.

The story was released to papers and press services, but the paper that printed the ad didn't touch it.

Richard Yoakam, news director, KCRG, KCRG-TV, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
(At the present time I act as parttime correspondent for KCRG to help their Iowa City coverage. Yoakam knows the school and of my work here.)

F. E. Whitmarsh, news director, WBZ-TV, Boston, Mass.
("Dinny" Whitmarsh was news director for WBZ radio when I worked there in 1947. Time has, I'm sure, dimmed his memory of specific matters, but he can speak of general impressions. We have kept in touch only occasionally since that time, but he knows in general of my doings.)

Professor Carl Menzer, manager, station WSUI, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
(Mr. Menzer has been active in Iowa radio since 1919. He is in direct daily contact with me and with the assistants and students who conduct the news operation of station WSUI.)

William B. Quarton, general manager, WMT, WMT-TV, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
(Mr. Quarton is one of the region's most astute radio and TV managers. I would be glad to have you learn what he thinks of me.)

1.A. (244)

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME: Rulon L. Bradley

ADDRESS: 1577 Glen Arbor Salt Lake City, Utah

PLACE OF BIRTH: Mammoth, Utah DATE: April 10, 1920.

EMPLOYER: Radio Service Corporation of Utah KSL Radio -- KSL Television PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN: April 1, 1952

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:	YEAR:
Radio Station KOVO, Provo, Utah (Mutual Affiliate)	1943-1944
Radio Station KIDO, Boise, Idaho (NBC Affiliate)	1944-1951
Radio Station KUTA, Salt Lake City, (ABC Affiliate)	1951-1952
KSL Radio and KSL Television, SLC, (CBS Affiliate)	1952-1957

SECONDARY SCHOOL: Tintic High School Eureka, Utah

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: Brigham Young University, B.A. Degree 1947.

DEGREE: M.S. Degree, University of Utah YEAR 1954 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED:

MARRIED? Yes DATE 9/22/43 CHILDREN Ralph AGE 11

Lauralee 8

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? None.

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field:

Director of News and Public Affairs for KSL Radio and KSL Television (5 years). For more than 5 years was Director of News for Radio Station KIDO, Boise, Idaho. This is 4th year of teaching Radio Journalism at the University of Utah. Member of Sigma Delta Chi, National Professional Journalistic Fraternity. Member of Kappa Tau Alpha, National Journalistic Scholastic Society. Presently serving as a regional vice-president of the National Radio and Television News Directors Association.

Proposed Studies

Desire to continue a study of "radio editorializing" on which I have already written a master's thesis. Radio and TV broadcasters could lose the opportunity to express intelligent editorial judgment if this freedom is never exercised. Wish to study the social, economic and technological factors of TV and to take suggested courses which can contribute to a broadening and strengthening of my background for continued work in the field of electronic editorializing as well as News and Public Affairs coverage. Wish to take courses for credit and to apply that credit toward a Ph.D. program already underway.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

Through completing proposed studies I could contribute more adequately to the advancement of the professional standards of electronic journalism and can assist in the struggle to obtain complete freedom of information for our media. Radio and Television must maintain the same right to free expression and to editorialize as the free press, and must mature to their full potential as primary communications media. The proposed study program will enable me to carry on additional significant studies concerning radio and TV editorializing.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year:

A family of four. My wife and I and two children.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

✓ Dr. A. Ray Olpin	President of the University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah
✓ C. Richard Evans	Manager of Educational Television Station University of Utah
✓ Murray Moler	Intermountain Manager of United Press Tribune Bldg. Salt Lake
Dr. Q. C. Wilson	Chairman of Journalism Department University of Utah

Dr. Wilson is on a special State Dept. mission to Tehran, Iran. His mailing address is American Embassy U.S.I.S APO 205 New York, N.Y.

DATE 2/18/57 SIGNED

Dr. Wilson will be returning to U. of Utah by April 1, 1957

RADIO EDITORIALIZING

Abstract of a Thesis
Submitted to the
Department of Journalism
of the
University of Utah

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree
Master of Science

by
Fulton L. Bradley
August 1954

This study was designed to establish some general basic attitudes and practices concerning radio editorializing through probing the feelings and opinions of radio station managers in several representative sections of the country.

It is significant that although radio stations now have the freedom to program editorial comment, very few programs directly concerned with controversial issues are broadcast.

The problem of handling controversy is complex. Despite apparent agreement of the major networks, there is some disagreement and confusion existing on the individual radio station level on the subject of handling controversial issues.

Broadcasters actually possess the freedom to editorialize, with the only Federal Communications Commission stipulation being that a reasonably balanced presentation of all responsible viewpoints on both sides of an issue be presented.

For the purpose of this study, station managers in the states of Washington, Utah, Oklahoma and New Jersey were queried by questionnaire regarding their attitudes and practices with respect to editorializing. The state of Washington was chosen because of its location along the West Coastal area. Utah is in the heart of the Intermountain Region and is probably representative of the area. Oklahoma

was chosen because of its strategic position in the Midwest and South. New Jersey was the other choice because of its representative position along the East Coast.

The questionnaire method proved effective. Good returns were obtained from all four states.

Insofar as the 85 radio stations in Washington, Utah, Oklahoma and New Jersey are representative of the approximately 2,533 stations in the fourty-eight states, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Editorializing has never been a significant part of radio programming. Only 14.1 percent of the stations in this particular survey have ever tried it.

2. Editorializing on the individual station level is becoming less common, despite the fact that most managers believe it should be a part of radio programming. Only 8.2 percent of the stations in the survey are now editorializing, showing a slight decline from the 14.1 percent which had broadcast editorial programs in the past.

3. There exists a wide variance between opinion held by the station managers regarding editorialization and the programs they produce. Figures show they pay only lip service to editorializing. They indicate by their answers in the survey that they believe great service was rendered to the public through editorializing, yet these opinions are not translated into practice.

4. There is a divergence of opinion among station

managers with respect to their rights to editorialize, in spite of the June 2, 1949 decision of the Federal Communications Commission. By reversing the famous Mayflower decision on that date, the FCC made it clear that the broadcaster was free to use his editorial rights, with only the stipulation that he make sure that his listening audience will hear a reasonably balanced program on any subject used for editorialization. We may conclude that a good sprinkling of managers have not made themselves aware of their rights.

There is a wide divergence of opinion with respect to the practicality of the practice. The practice runs the gamut of thought, from the managers who believe their stations have achieved excellent response from editorializing, to those who believe the practice contributes nothing to the welfare of the listening area.

5. Practical, not legal, aspects of editorializing keep it off the air. The most important practical deterrent to editorializing is the lack of competent personnel, according to station managers. Many of the station managers agree that only stations with qualified editors, having sufficient time to devote to research, should even attempt to engage in editorial practice.

6. Radio is playing a minor role in attempting to guide public opinion through editorializing on the air, but there is a widely held feeling that radio stations have a responsibility to the public and that stations must take a

more positive approach to the issue. There appears to be a gradual recognition among broadcasters that now that radio is considered mature, it should use the right to editorialize. Broadcasters believe generally that with radio in its place among the more important media of communication, the industry should certainly be trusted with the deserved right to make editorial comment on important issues of the day.

7. There is little pre-occupation among radio station managers with defending editorial rights. Inasmuch as some of the broadcasters do not wish to have freedom to editorialize, it appears that a general confident position for the industry in that particular field is yet to come.

As long as the attitudes and practices of radio broadcasters remain sharply divided as to whether they should exercise or even possess the freedom to editorialize, it appears there will be comparatively few programs of this type on the air.

L. W. DOUGLAS
1740 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: DOUGLWIN, NEW YORK

April 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Mr. Douglas has asked me to send the enclosed letter to you. Mr. Douglas doesn't know Mr. Bradley, but he thought you should have the letter in your files in any case.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Carolyn Tinsley
Secretary

Mr. William C. Ackerman
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

MUTUAL OF NEW YORK "FIRST IN AMERICA"
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

WALKER BANK BUILDING • 175 S. MAIN ST. • SALT LAKE CITY 11, UTAH
Empire 4-6521

WILLIS S. PETERSON
Manager

February 25, 1957

FEB 28

Hold

Dear Mr. Douglas:

I understand that you are one of seven men comprising the selecting committee of the CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship.

Without wanting to appear presumptuous, I should like to recommend for your consideration a very fine young man, Rulon L. Bradley, who is making application for the Fellowship.

For the past 12 years, I have known and watched Rulon's progress. During this time, he has received degrees from both the Brigham Young University, and the University of Utah. He received a B. A. Degree from the B.Y.U., and his Master's Degree from the University of Utah. He has taught part-time at the University of Utah Department of Journalism while holding the position and doing an excellent job as News Director of both Radio and Television at Station KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Rulon is married, has two lovely children who have come during the time he has been finishing his higher education, and getting his Master's Degree. He is deserving of respect for the way he has worked his way through. He is well liked, and thought highly of in Provo, Utah, Boise, Idaho, and here in Salt Lake, where he has been in radio and journalism work.

I am certain Rulon will make the best of every opportunity afforded him. He is the caliber of man that will grow under such a Fellowship being offered by CBS, and will stand as a credit to the purpose of the Fellowship.

Humbly, I solicit your interest in this worthy young man. I am sure you will be proud of your nomination.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Lewis W. Douglas
Chairman of the Board
Mutual Of New York
New York, New York

Life Insurance • Accident and Sickness • Hospitalization
Retirement Plans...for individuals and for employee groups

CBS FOUNDATION, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

March 8, 1957

Professor M. Neff Smart
Department of Journalism
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Professor Smart:

Thank you for your letter of March 4 in regard to the application of Rulon L. Bradley.

We appreciate having the comments contained in your letter and will make it a part of the file regarding Mr. Bradley.

Yours sincerely,

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

March 4, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

It has come to my attention that Rulon L. Bradley, news director for KSL Radio and TV, is a candidate for one of the attractive CBS Foundation fellowships.

I hope I am not violating the rules nor the spirit of the selection process by placing this letter and the accompanying abstract of thesis at your disposal.

Rulon Bradley has been one of our students. He was graduated with an M. S. degree in 1954 and did what we felt was significant research in the field of radio editorializing.

I was chairman of his thesis committee and was impressed with his appetite for study, his curiosity in the field of communications, and the quality of his mind.

The enclosed abstract of the thesis may be relevant to his application. It represents some progress toward ending the considerable confusion which exists regarding the role of radio and TV in the projection of opinion. I am thinking here of the recent (Feb. 25) Time Magazine piece.

While handling his responsibilities as news director at the downtown stations, Bradley has earned his M.S. degree and has outlined for himself and is working on a program aimed at a Ph.D. in journalism or political science. This is long-range, of course, but it is not mere dreaming; and it is a good index to the kind of fellow Rulon is. He is now getting his language requirements completed here on the campus.

I think there can be little doubt that Rulon would serve the interests of electronic journalism and of society should he be enabled to study at Columbia under terms of the fellowship.

Sincerely,

M. Neff Smart
Department of Journalism

Enc.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SERVICES

NADERI AT KUTCHE GOHARSHAD, TEHRAN

TELEPHONE: 3-6257 & 3-7674

Tehran, Iran.
Feb. 26, 1957.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS
CULTURAL RELATIONS
LIBRARY
FILM SECTION

PRESS SECTION
PUBLICATIONS
RADIO PROGRAMS
EXHIBITS

Mr. Sig Mickelson
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Sig:

Two of my former students have applied for the CBS Foundation Fellowships at Columbia University. This leaves me in a dilemma since both, not knowing about the other, has asked for a recommendation. They are Ruleng L. Bradley, news director of KSL Radio and Television in Salt Lake City, and Max Reby, CBS Radio in Hollywood.

Both of these young men are very good and both are loyal CBS workers. Both are seeking to improve their education and their work. Both should be granted a fellowship. Really, I mean just that. I think I have written to you about both of them before.

Bradley has a bacheler degree in political science and a masters in journalism. He has been teaching our radio news classes at the University of Utah. Before going to Hollywood, Reby was working for his masters in journalism and was teaching the Utah radio news course.

Please give both Bradley and Reby the utmost consideration for the CBS Foundation Fellowship. I strongly recommend them.

Sincerely,

Quintus C. Wilson
Head, Department of Journalism
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah.

CBS FOUNDATION, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 25, 1957

Mr. Eugene M. Halliday
Vice President in Charge of
General Services
KSL
145 Social Hall Avenue
Salt Lake City 11, Utah

Dear Mr. Halliday:

Thank you for your letter of February 19 in regard to the application of Rulon L. Bradley, News Director of KSL Radio and KSL Television.

We appreciate having the comments contained in your letter and will make it a part of the file regarding Mr. Bradley.

Yours sincerely,

KSL Radio Television
RADIO SERVICE CORPORATION OF UTAH
145 Social Hall Avenue
Salt Lake City 11, Utah

EUGENE M. HALLIDAY, Vice-President
in Charge of General Services

February 19, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director, CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

This letter is written in behalf of Rulon L. Bradley, News Director of KSL Radio and KSL Television. I understand by indirection, that Mr. Bradley is interested in applying for one of the eight News and Public Affairs Fellowships being awarded this year by CBS Foundation, Incorporated. I should like to take this opportunity of acquainting you with some of his background, which might qualify him for favorable consideration.

Mr. Bradley has a Bachelor's Degree in speech from Brigham Young University and a Masters' Degree in Journalism from the University of Utah. He has had experience in working with the affiliates of all four of the major networks. For the past 11 years his work has been News Director for two different Radio Stations. Since April 1, 1952 he has been News Director for KSL Radio and KSL Television.

Mr. Bradley is a Regional Vice President of the National Association of Radio and Television News Directors. He is a member of Sigma Delta Chi, National Professional Journalistic Fraternity, and Kappa Tau Alpha, National Journalistic Scholastic Society. For the past several years he has had a special

teaching assignment at the University of Utah in the Journalism Department.

At the time Mr. Bradley made application to join our company his background was thoroughly investigated, and we found him to have many of the sterling qualities we were seeking. He is conscientious, ambitious, trustworthy, and cooperative. He possesses that unusual ability of securing news information and retaining the confidence of those with whom he works. Mr. Bradley intends to make news work a lifetime career.

It is my humble opinion that were he selected to be a recipient of one of this years' fellowships, he would be a credit to all those associated with CBS Foundation, Incorporated. He would have our complete backing, and we would be pleased to provide you with any additional information which might be helpful in evaluating Mr. Bradley's qualifications for such a selection.

Yours truly,

EMH/bm

CBS FOUNDATION, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 18, 1957

The Honorable Grant S. Thorn
10 Kolob Circle
Springville, Utah

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of February 11 in regard to the application of Rulon L. Bradley of KSL in Salt Lake City.

We appreciate having the comments contained in your letter and will make it a part of the file regarding Mr. Bradley.

Yours sincerely,

GRANT S. THORN
10 KOLOB CIRCLE
SPRINGVILLE, UTAH

SENATE CHAMBER
STATE OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

COMMITTEES
CHAIRMAN
APPROPRIATIONS
MEMBER
FISH AND GAME
INDUSTRY
MILITARY AFFAIRS

February 11, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director, CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

The other evening, at the conclusion of our legislative session, a very prominent man in the advertising business in Salt Lake informed me that Mr. Rulon L. Bradley had applied to you for a CBS Foundation Fellowship.

I was most happy to learn of this for Rulon is a young man of exceptional ability and energy. He is presently employed as news director for KSL Radio and Television in addition to teaching some classes at the University of Utah.

His record of accomplishment is outstanding and has been made possible only by his ability to work with others, his capacity for organization and his stimulating enthusiasm.

In addition to his academic ability and technical training, Rulon possesses an outstanding personality and the highest moral qualifications. He is a young man of clean habits and high ideals and he applies to his work and personal life the highest of ethical standards and moral values.

His interest and aptitude for the work he wishes to pursue is surpassed only by his love and devotion to a charming young wife and two lovely children.

I know of no young man whom I can more unreservedly or more enthusiastically recommend as a recipient for one of your fellowships.

Sincerely yours,

GRANT S. THORN, Senator
State of Utah

GST:jc

1A (1+3)

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME Georges Chauty

ADDRESS 412 First Street, S.E., Apt. [illegible] Washington [illegible] D.C.

PLACE OF BIRTH Washington [illegible] DATE Mar. [illegible]

EMPLOYER CBS News, Washington Bureau PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN [illegible]

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT YEAR

New York Journal of Commerce, Washington Bureau [illegible]

Washington Post, Part Time College Student [illegible]

MILITARY SERVICE

U.S. Army Air Force and Infantry [illegible]

Seventh Army Headquarters, Germany [illegible]

SECONDARY SCHOOL Cardozo High School, Washington, D.C.

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland

DEGREE B.S. in [illegible] YEAR [illegible] OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED [illegible]

MARRIED? yes DATE [illegible] CHILDREN [illegible] AGE [illegible]

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? [illegible]

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field.

Reporter through Editor, U. of Maryland Diamondback, twice-weekly paper, 1949-1950.

Stringer, Wash. Post, campus & area news, 1949-1950

Reporter, N.Y. Journal of Commerce Wash. Bureau, 1950-1954. Covered trade groups, Government departments and Congress, primarily in agriculture & defense

Contact-Reporter, Nashville, Wash. Bureau, CBS News, 1954-present. Cover Congress and Washington developments in national & international affairs. Duties include interviewing, directing film cameras, arranging film coverage and reporting.

Proposed Studies

I am particularly interested in American and International relations. My aim is to plan a course of studies in this area. Courses I have noted in the Columbia University's current Announcement of the Faculty of Political Science which coincide with my objective include American Political History; History of the foreign relations of the U.S.; the Congress; the role in American politics and media factors in world politics. I would also like to take a refresher course in conversational German.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

I have covered Congress and its committees, politics and the executive branch of international affairs for more than 3 years and am convinced I want to be a correspondent specializing in this general field. Studies listed above would improve my qualifications for my present assignment and for the field I hope to pursue. I have studied German, and a year in Germany with the Army gave me a working knowledge of it. I feel that proficiency in at least one foreign language is an important tool for a political correspondent.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family, and you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year.

My wife and I would need only a small apartment in New York.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

William Corrigan and Theodore Koop, Washington Bureau, CBS News

Walter Wood, Picture Editor, Washington Evening Star

Joseph R. Slevin, Washington Bureau, N.Y. Herald Tribune

Oscar K. Neumann, Washington Bureau Chief, N.Y. Journal of Commerce

DATE _____ SIGNED _____

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: George Cheely
APPLICATION FOR FELLOWSHIP, CBS FOUNDATION INC.

Personal History

Born:
Washington, D.C., May 21, 1926

Parents:
Ellen Harman Cheely and George H. Cheely

Married:
To Elizabeth Haven Pratt, secretary in the office of Senator Pat. McNamara, (Dem., Mich.) on September 7, 1956

Description of Applicant:
Height, 5 ft., 10 in. Weight, 162 lbs.
Hair, brown Eyes, blue

Organizations:
Former Boy Scout and Assistant Scoutmaster; Maryland Beta Alumni Association of Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Radio and Television Correspondents Association; Department of State Correspondents Association, National Press Club

Military Service:
Active Duty - July, 1944 to June, 1946. Attended Air Force Radio and Radar Mechanics Schools and Infantry OCS.
Recalled - September, 1950 to September, 1951.
Served in Adjutant General's Section, Seventh Army Headquarters, Stuttgart, Germany, in Classification & Assignment Section, from November, 1950 to August, 1951.

Reserve Enlistment - January, 1944 to September, 1953. Assigned in Active Reserve to Army Specialized Training Reserve Program at University of Maryland from January, 1944 to June, 1944.

Medical:
Excellent health. Fully recovered from operation for ileitis in March, 1954, which has been only serious illness.

Hobbies:
Reading, Writing, Hiking, Camping, Canoeing

Educational Background

Elementary School:
St. James School, Mt. Rainier, Maryland, 8 years, graduating in 1939.

High School:
Gonsaga High School, Washington, D.C., 4 years, graduating in 1943.

College:
University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, graduating with B.S. in Journalism in 1952. Attended from October, 1943 to June, 1944, six months in ASTRP; from September, 1946 to January, 1950, and completed requirements as a part-time student from September, 1951 to June, 1952.

Collegiate Activities:
Editor, Diamondback, twice-weekly newspaper.
President, Junior Class.
Fund Drive Chairman, Campus Red Cross
Vice-President, Omicron Delta Kappa, national honorary leadership society.
Member, Pi Delta Epsilon, journalism society.
Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, social fraternity.

Experience in News and Public Affairs

High School:
Columnist and Reporter, school paper.

College:
Reporter, News Editor, Copy Editor, Managing Editor and Editor over 3½ year period on University of Maryland Diamondback, twice-weekly newspaper.
Staff member of yearbook, freshman handbook and magazine.

Professional, Part-Time:
Stringer, Washington Post, September, 1949 to February, 1950. Covered news events on campus and in the near-by area. Most significant story was banner-headline reporting of student riot after football rally.

Professional, Full-Time:
Reporter, Washington Bureau, New York Journal of Commerce, March, 1950 to January, 1954. On Military Leave, September, 1950 to September, 1951. Covered trade groups, Government departments and agencies and the Congress, primarily in fields of textiles, agriculture and defense production. Most significant stories were reporting of changes in farm laws and the Defense Production Act. Left to join CBS News.

Professional, Full-Time (Continued):

Contact-Reporter, Newsfilm, Washington Bureau, CBS News, February, 1954 to present. Cover Congress and Washington developments of national and international affairs.

Duties include interviewing, directing film cameras, arranging film coverage and reporting. Most significant stories have been directing film cameras at Army-McCarthy hearings, interviewing public figures and serving as assistant director of remote live television cameras at both 1956 National Political Conventions. Present salary is $7,280 a year.

Studies the Applicant desires to pursue and the Relation of these studies to the Work Performed or Contemplated

I am particularly interested in politics and international relations, and would like to plan a course of studies in this area. I have covered Congress and its committees, politics and the Washington side of international affairs for three years and am convinced that I want to be a correspondent specializing in this general field.

I have consulted Columbia University's current Announcement of the Faculty of Political Science and believe that I could complete the work toward a Master's degree in Public Law and Government under the Fellowship. Courses I have noted in this curriculum which coincide with my objective include American political history; history of the foreign relations of the United States; the Congress: its role in American politics, and basic factors in world politics. Studies of this type would help both in the type of work I am now doing and in the field I hope to pursue.

In addition, I would like to take a refresher course in conversational German. I have studied German, and a year in Germany with the Army gave me a working knowledge of the language. However, I feel that proficiency in at least one foreign language is an important tool for a political correspondent.

CBS FOUNDATION, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 25, 1957

Mr. George Cheely
CBS News
Broadcast House
Washington 16, D.C.

Dear Mr. Cheely:

In reply to your letter of February 23, I am pleased to forward the attached to you.

I regret that in order to make our files uniform on each of the applicants, I must ask you to complete the enclosed application form. If you wish to key some of the material you have already provided to this form, you may of course do so.

Yours sincerely,

CBS NEWS

Broadcast House, Washington 16 Emerson 2-9300

WASHINGTON BUREAU

February [illegible], 1957

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I read with great interest the announcement of CBS Foundation Inc. on the establishment of News and Public Affairs Fellowships at Columbia University. I believe that I am among the group at which the Fellowship program is aimed, and therefore I am making application for one of the Fellowships for the [illegible]-1958 year.

I am an employee of the Washington Bureau of CBS News and have been attached as a Newsfilm Contact-Reporter for the past three years. My primary field of coverage has been the Congress and its committees and the Washington side of national and international political affairs. To further my knowledge and ability in these areas, I believe that a course of study in political science and related subjects would be of great benefit.

I present the following qualifications to satisfy the Requirements for Applicants listed in the brochure of announcement:

1. A. Employee of Washington Bureau of CBS News since February 1, 1954

2. I understand that John Day, Director of News, will provide the required statement.

3. A detailed statement covering these areas is enclosed.

I hope the information provided meets with the approval of the Selection Committee. I will, of course, be happy to furnish any additional facts which may be required.

Thanking you for your consideration of my application, I am

Sincerely,

George Cross

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME: Joseph Peter Costantino, Jr.

ADDRESS: KEY-T Channel 3 730 Miramonte Drive, Santa Barbara, California

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sesser, Illinois DATE: June 9, 1926

EMPLOYER: KEY-T PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN: July 1953

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT YEAR

KIST Radio (NBC) 1952-1953

KDB Radio (Mutual) 1948-1950

SECONDARY SCHOOL: Coal City, Illinois Township High School

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: University of California, Santa Barbara College
Brooks Institute of Photography 1½ years

DEGREE: AB YEAR: 1953 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED:

MARRIED? YES DATE DEC. 1953 CHILDREN: One AGE: 3 months

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? No

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field

Feature News Editor - KEY-T (TV)
Weather News Editor - KEY-T
Production Manager - KEY-T
Promotion Manager - KEY-T
News and Special Events - KIST Radio
News and Special Events -KDB Radio
Feature Editor - College Newspaper

Photographer - College Yearbook and Newspaper

Proposed Studies

See attached

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

See attached

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family and you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year

2 bedroom apartment, furnished

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated

Mr. Colin M. Selph - President KEY-T, Santa Barbara

✓ **Capt. Harry C. Butcher - KIST Radio, Santa Barbara**

✓ **Dr. Wilbur Jacobs - Professor of History - University of Calif. Santa Barbara**

Dr. Roland Quimby - Professor of Speech - University of Calif. Santa Barbara

✓ **Dean Linger - Promotion Manager - KNXT, Los Angeles, California**

Bud Tenerani - Publicity Dept. CBS Hollywood

DATE SIGNED

PROPOSED STUDIES

Like most college students, I found that it was late in my senior year before I had a chance to do any study at all of the 20th Century. If I were to be selected for a CBS Fellowship, I would concentrate my studies in the present era, and the period since World War I with emphasis on international diplomacy, the economics of the era and a detailed study of the development of the U.S.A. as a major world power since 1918.

As a news writer and commentator I find this lack of perspective and knowledge of the 20th Century is the biggest handicap to my interpretation of the daily news. I have not been able to obtain a Columbia University catalogue prior to completing this application so I have been unable to select specific courses. However, I have used Dr. Barzun's books in my later college studies and am certain that his advice would help me to select a curriculum of studies that would broaden my knowledge of the 20th Century.

Were I to be accepted for a Fellowship, I would attempt to complete a Master's degree during my year of study at Columbia. I have already completed 6 units of post-graduate study in International Relations and American Political History since my graduation in 1953.

I would also propose to enroll in several courses in Journalism and Television Production at Columbia were I chosen as a Fellow.

RELATION OF PROPOSED STUDIES TO WORK PERFORMED OR CONTEMPLATED

Like most smaller stations, we at KEY-T have the problem of attempting to provide a news coverage that is not merely a repetition of radio and newspaper reporting. I would use my years study in an effort to develop a more visual and interpretative means of reporting the news. The studies and seminars at Columbia plus the sessions conducted at CBS studios would give me a chance to assimilate the latest thoughts on news presentation as well as production technique we do not now possess.

These studies would include the late developments and use of video tape, color film, rear-screen projection and the advance techniques of editing, scripting and scoring news film.

As Production Manager at KEY-T, I would strive to assimilate the use of visual picturization of news happenings. With the help of CBS personnel I believe the year's study would enable me to bring new techniques and ideas to our own news shows, as well as a broadened knowledge and perspective of current events and happenings.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES:

Dr. Lyle Reynolds - Dean of Men, Santa Barbara College

Mr. James Reynolds - Jonathan Club, Los Angeles, California

February 25, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Attached is my application to the CBS Foundation for consideration for a Fellowship at Columbia University.

I have also attached a transcript of my college record and a recent photo.

I sincerely believe the idea of offering the fellowships is another progressive "First" for CBS, and I am grateful for the opportunity to apply.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Costantino, Jr.
Program Production Manager

JPC/rb

THE POWER HOUSE OF THE PACIFIC
TRANSMITTER HEIGHT • 4201 FEET
VIDEO POWER • 50,100 WATTS
AUDIO POWER • 25,100 WATTS

THE SELLING OF COASTAL CALIFORNIA

215 WIGAMONTE DRIVE
MONTECITO 93108
SANTA BARBARA
CALIFORNIA

January 14, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I have just read a press release from CBS that announces the establishment of Fellowships at Columbia University for persons working in Radio and Television News.

I am desirous of applying for consideration by the selection committee. Could you mail me the rules and regulations concerning the Fellowships as well as other general information that might be available?

At present, I am Production Manager and Feature News Editor at KEY-T and appear daily on Channel 3 as a News Reporter.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Costantino, Jr.
Program Production Manager

JPC/rb

KEY-T

REPRESENTED NATIONALLY BY GEORGE P. HOLLINGBERY CO.

1A 1

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME William B. Crawford

ADDRESS 32 West 10th st., New York 11, N. Y.

PLACE OF BIRTH Lansing, Michigan DATE July 5, '29

EMPLOYER CBS News DATE EMPLOYMENT BEGAN Feb. 16, '54

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT	YEAR
Wisconsin State Journal (Madison) reporter	1951-53
Washington Post copyboy	1946

SECONDARY SCHOOL George Washington High School, Alexandria, Va.

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.

DEGREE BA YEAR 1951 LAST YEAR ATTENDED --

MARRIED? no DATE CHILDREN -- AGE

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? no

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field.

From June '51 to Oct. '53 was general assignment reporter and rewrite man for (Madison) Wisconsin State Journal, a daily of about 40,000. All types of assignments including State House.

Joined CBS News in Feb.'54. & have worked all staff-writer shifts in both radio and television. Since August '55 have been one of two writers on "Douglas Edwards with the News," which won a Peabody Award as the "outstanding news program" of 1955.

Proposed Studies

European and American history, comparative government, economics, and speech courses.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

I hope to fill some of the gaps in my education. History, government and economics would help me preform more intelligently in my present job or any other news position. I also aspire to be a broadcaster-correspondent in Europe. The French and speech would help prepare for that.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted [illegible] the fellowship [illegible] the size of the family you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year.

I am alone and established in New York City.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

Don Anderson, publisher, and Lawrence Fitzpatrick, city editor, Wis. State Jrnl, Madison, Wis.; John Day, CBS News director, N.Y.; Robert Skedgell, CBS Radio News, N.Y.; James Burke, CBS TV News, N.Y. Douglas Edwards, same, and Don Hewitt, same address.

DATE 2/27/57 SIGNED

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME: William Arthur Eames

ADDRESS: 3309 Kipling Road, Boise, Idaho

PLACE OF BIRTH: Becket, Massachusetts DATE: October 30, 1925

EMPLOYER: Boise Valley Broadcasters 1007 Jefferson, Boise, Idaho PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN March 5, 1956

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:	YEAR:
Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Massachusetts	1947-1949
Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey	1949-1950
KDSH (now KBOI), 1007 Jefferson, Boise, Idaho	1950-1951
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York	1951-1954
WEOK, 385 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, New York	1952-1956
WQXR, 229 West 43rd Street, New York City	Sept. 1955 March 1956 Freelance

SECONDARY SCHOOL: Chester High School, Chester, Massachusetts

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts

DEGREE: B.A. cum laude Phi Beta Kappa YEAR: 1946 ; OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED:

MARRIED? Yes DATE: 1949 CHILDREN: Mark Albert AGE: 6

Gregg Nelson 2

Jan Kathleen 1

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? None

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field:

Wrote and produced historical "capsule" programs at WEOK. Produced local Monitor-type program at WEOK. Am presently employed as director of news and special events for both radio and TV at KBOI-AM-TV in Boise. Set up and directed coverage of primary and general elections in 1956 for KBOI. Am entirely responsible for KBOI coverage of the local news field.

Proposed Studies

The studies I would pursue as a CBS Foundation Fellow would lie in the field of American history and 20th century politics. Particular stress would be placed upon the changes in American political thought as they relate to the socio-economic trends in the nation, especially within the past 50 years. Insofar as possible, I would devote a portion of the year's study to news reporting techniques.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

It seems to me that it becomes increasingly necessary for a reporter to have a solid foundation in historic fact to portray and report accurately the news events of the day. I someday hope to be associated with a large news corps in a major metropolitan center or the nation's capital, where my desire to devote myself to political reporting can be fully indulged. For my present position at KBOI and for the future, a year spent upon the above study program would enhance my value to myself and my employer.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year:

Adequate living facilities for my wife, my three children, and myself.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

Westerman Whillock KBOI General Manager

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated

H. Westerman Whillock, GM, KBOI, 1007 Jefferson, Boise, Idaho
✓Arthur J. Barry, Jr. (President), WEOK, 385 Main, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
✓Sarah Gibson Blanding (President), Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
✓A.A. Grobe (Production Manager), WQXR, 229 West 43rd St., N.Y.
John Geddes (Account Executive), WNEW, N.Y., N.Y.
Jack Daughtery (P.R. Director), Western Printing, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

DATE 1/23/57 SIGNED William A. Eames

KBOI
RADIO

BOISE VALLEY BROADCASTERS
INCORPORATED
311 North 10th Street, Boise, Idaho
Telephone 3-2511

CBS
950 kc

January 14, 1957

Mr. William Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

OK
L.R.
1/21/57

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

This letter will serve as a request for an application form for the 1957-1958 CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship on behalf of KBOI News and Special Events Director William A. Eames.

It is the belief of the management of KBOI that Mr. Eames has the qualifications sought by the CBS Foundation in the recipients of the News and Public Affairs Fellowships. He has had extensive broadcast experience in many phases of our industry; he is a graduate of Williams College; he has taught in secondary schools both in this country and abroad, and taught for three years at Vassar College; and he is presently in charge of KBOI News for both radio and television.

It is our pleasure to sponsor Mr. Eames for the CBS Fellowship and to guarantee him his present or an equivalent position at the conclusion of the year's training in New York, should he be selected. Should further recommendation from me or other members of the KBOI management be desired at a later date, feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely

H. W. Whillock

H. Westerman Whillock
General Manager
KBOI - Radio

HWW:dp

1A(143)

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME: Albert Feldman

ADDRESS: Apt. 2Q 63-33 98th Place Forest Hills 74, NY

PLACE OF BIRTH: Cambridge Mass. DATE: Aug. 4, 1926

EMPLOYER: CBS News & Public Affairs PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN: March, 1953

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:	YEAR:
Associate Director - CBS Television	1950-1953
Radio Announcer - WBMS, Boston, Mass.	1947-1950
Radio Announcer - WMEX, Boston, Mass.	1944

SECONDARY SCHOOL: Brookline (Mass.) High School

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: Harvard College // Columbia Univ. at present

DEGREE: B.A.cum laude YEAR 1949 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED:

MARRIED? Yes DATE: June 1954 CHILDREN one expected in July AGE:

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? No

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field

Reporter-contact - Republican Convention 1956, Presidential inauguration 1957, Andrea Doria sinking, etc.; Film Director - Feature assignments for "Good Morning" program at Princeton Univ., Oklahoma City Okla., etc. Writer - CBS News and "Good Morning"; Asst. Producer - CBS Newsfilm Syndication, Summer 1955; Screening Supervisor - CBS Newsfilm; Cameraman - Stringer for CBS News in Europe, Summer 1954; News announcer, Sports reporter - WBMS and WMEX, Boston, Mass.

Proposed Studies

Research and preparation of Master's essay : A study of American mass media and their interpretation of foreign policy problems during a specific period. Diplomatic history of Russia and Eastern Europe (Russian Institute); Diplomatic history of United States; Public opinion and communications research.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work [illegible] Contemplated

Because I anticipate a continuing career with CBS News and Public Affairs, I have, on my own, been taking night courses at Columbia University toward a Master's degree. This additional academic training and research is essential if I am to make an increasing and substantial contribution to the high standards of the department.

To carry forward this program of advanced education in a way that will achieve maximum effectiveness for myself and the work I have chosen,

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would [illegible] the use of the family unit [illegible] wish to establish in or near New York for the [illegible]

I should like to maintain my present three-room apartment in Queens for myself and family; annual rental $1680.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and [illegible] give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow [illegible] present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated

✓ Mr. Elmer Lower

✓ Mr. Irving Gitlin

Mr. James Fleming

Mr. Ned Calmer

✓ Professor David Donald - Department of History, Columbia University (concerning my studies at Columbia)

DATE Feb.11,1957

EXPERIENCE IN NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS (cont'd)

Educational background: At Harvard College, under the guidance of Professors Carl Friedrich and Louis Hartz, I majored in political theory and comparative government.

For the past three years, while working professionally, I have studied at night toward a Master's degree in history at Columbia University. Completed to date with an "A-" average: Diplomatic history of Middle East and Far East in 19th and 20th centuries; American political and social history from 1775 to present; nature and types of history and historiography. I also took courses in history of the drama and playwriting, and completed the language requirement (French).

RELATION OF PROPOSED STUDIES TO WORK PERFORMED OR CONTEMPLATED (cont'd)

I seek a CBS Foundation Fellowship. With the support of such a Fellowship, I could take work in important daytime courses that are not offered at night; in addition, the financial burden would be lightened to the point where I could give full concentration to the studies for which I plan a practical and useful application.

Thus far my CBS experience has trained me in the techniqes of programming and production. I look forward to a career as producer-director, correspondent, or program executive. In any of these positions technical knowledge must be supported by (1) a perspective on world affairs and (2) an alertness to the potential impact on public opinion of any radio or television program and the return or ultimate effect of public reaction on the network's program policies.

Moreover, a familiarity with diplomatic history should enable me to operate quickly and efficiently, with the least possible waste of time and expense, to grasp the essentials in any assignment bearing on world affairs, whether it be a fast-breaking news story, a comprehensive analytical survey, or general program planning.

1A

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME Randall Gover

ADDRESS 1714 Andover Court, Oklahoma City, Okla.

PLACE OF BIRTH Edwards, Missouri June 4, 1922

EMPLOYER KOMA, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla. Nov 25, 1953

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT

Radio Station KTTS, Springfield, Missouri 1949-1952

Radio Station KLRA, Little Rock, Ark. 1952-1953

Television station KWTV, Oklahoma City, Okla. 1953-1956

HIGH SCHOOL Wareaw, Missouri, High School

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri

DEGREE Bachelor of Science 1950

MARRIED Yes DATE 6-22-52 Michele Gover AGE 3

Lisa Gover 4 months

MILITARY DEFERMENTS No

Experience in News and Public Affairs

[illegible] and describe your [illegible] self

(Supplement I)

Proposed Studies

If possible to pursue a degree program at the graduate level, I would work toward an A. M. from the School of International Affairs, with concentration in the field of European Affairs. If this is not possible or practical, then my goal would be an A. M. from the department of Public Law and Government. Assuming I would have a rather wide choice of electives, I would choose diplomatic history, political science, European history, journalistic law, and beginning language courses in French and German.

Relation of Proposed Studies to [illegible] Contemplated

(Supplement II)

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you [illegible] the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York [illegible]

Two-bedroom furnished house or apartment.

Endorsement of the Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS [illegible] a leave of absence for the time required if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation [illegible] equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have [illegible]

✓ Mr. Bruce Palmer, News Director, KWTV, Oklahoma City, Okla. (former employer)

Mr. Bill Bowers, News Director, KTTS KTTS-TV, Springfield, Mo. (former employer)

✓ Dr. Richard Haswell, Chairman of English department, Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri. (former instructor)

Mr. Edgar T. Bell, General Manager, KWTV, Oklahoma City, Okla.

DATE Feb 16, 1957 SIGNED Randall Gover

Randall Gover

SUPPLEMENT I

EXPERIENCE IN NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Night News Editor, KTTS, Springfield, Missouri, (a CBS affiliate) from September, 1949, to January, 1952. My duties included the original reporting, local contacts, writing and editing necessary for three daily news broadcasts. Ten p.m. news outrated three local competitors over a two year stretch. (Comlan surveys)

General News Editor--Newscaster, KLRA News Bureau, Little Rock, Ark., from January, 1952 to November, 1953. (Also CBS affiliate) Basic duties here involved the preparation and broadcasting of two daily news reports and coverage of state capital, county building and city hall. Special work included the coverage of the 1953 state legislature. With portable tape recorder, I interviewed key personages and picked up excerpts from floor speeches during legislative session. For more immediate use, I phoned in special extemporaneous reports of spot news for immediate playback. Produced and narrated a weekly news resume based on tape recordings with original script. Interviewed such public figures as Frank Pace, then secretary of the army; Senators Paul Douglas, William Fulbright, John McClellan; Stan Musial and Miss America of 1953--Neva Jane Langley.

General News Editor--Newscaster, Television station KWTV and its AM affiliate, KOMA, Oklahoma City, Okla., from November, 1953, to October, 1956. (Both stations are CBS affiliates) Basic duties involved preparation and extemporaneous delivery of one television and two radio newscasts daily. Directed newsfilm scheduling for three staff cameramen and helped organize statewide film stringer system. Fed direct reports from 1955 state legislature for use on both radio and television...handled sound camera for excerpts from floor of legislature.

News Director, KOMA, Oklahoma City, since October, 1956. I am responsible for the station's news operation in its entirety. In addition to the preparation and broadcasting of four daily newscasts, I cover a regular local beat that includes the state capital, city and county buildings. Currently engaged in coverage of 1957 state legislative session. Use portable tape recorder for speeches, portions of debates, and interviews at legislature. Telephone spot news reports to newsroom for immediate playback. Eight a. m. news is highest-rated morning news program in city.

Randall Gover

SUPPLEMENT II

RELATION OF PROPOSED STUDIES TO WORK PERFORMED OR CONTEMPLATED

My ambition is to report and interpret news at the national and international levels. I would like to become sufficiently qualified to serve as correspondent at one of the world's important capitals, such as London, Paris, or Bonn. I feel that courses in European affairs, as offered in Columbia's School of International Affairs, are essential to accurate and analytical reporting in this age of complex military, political and economic issues.

Within the area of European affairs I would concentrate on courses in European history, government, and sociology. The most closely allied field probably is public law and government, and if allowed to pursue a graduate degree program in the School of International Affairs, then I would elect courses in political science and diplomatic history.

In the field of modern languages I hope to be able to schedule a basic French course and, if possible, German. If I attain my ambition--that of reporting from Europe--then a speaking and reading knowledge of these languages is essential, in my own estimation. My other elective would be journalistic law, a subject which should be absorbed by every reporter regardless of where he works.

My undergraduate work was concentrated in the fields of English and speech, and included basic journalism, creative and expository writing, as well as considerable study in economics and sociology. The program of study I have outlined here represents my greatest need in relation to my aspirations, and coupled with my experience in the news broadcasting field, would do most--as I see it--to equip me for the reportorial responsibilities I hope to assume.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

Private Wire

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE SENDING YOUR MESSAGE.

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by REGULAR OR AIR MAIL would not suffice. Then be brief and indicate the account number to which the message is to be charged. A letter via REGULAR MAIL addressed to points in Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York; the New England states, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., Montreal and Toronto, and via AIR MAIL to points in other states, will normally reach the addressee within a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 48 hours after it has been mailed from New York City.

Messages for WBBM and KNX are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room on Mondays through Fridays; messages to other stations are normally transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than NOON LOCAL TIME on the first business day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Mark your message "Today" ONLY if faster service to these other stations is vital.

DATE March 22, 19 57

CHARGE TO ACCOUNT NO. 414 (Div.) 81 (Dept.) 07

Mr. Randall Gover
1714 Andover Court
Oklahoma City 16, Oklahoma

CHECKING REQUIRED BEFORE REPLY TO YOUR INQUIRY COULD BE MADE HENCE DELAY. CHANGE DESCRIBED WOULD NOT AFFECT YOUR PRESENT QUALIFICATION SUBJECT ONLY TO NEED FOR ENDORSEMENT IN NEW SITUATION IF YOU PROVE TO BE A SUCCESSFUL APPLICANT. IF NOT CLEAR CALL ME AT OFFICE OR AT HOME THROUGH CBS SWITCHBOARD. PLEASE ADVISE ~~YOUR~~ DECISION for file.

William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation Inc.

March 15, 1957

Mr. William Ackerman, Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Will you please advise me of the effect a job change would have on my application for a CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship?

This is my situation: I am currently News Director for a CBS radio affiliate. I contemplate moving to another state as News Director for a CBS television affiliate.

Rather than place my fellowship application in jeopardy, however, I would wait until the announcements are made May 1. If, on the other hand, a move at this time would have no appreciable effect on my chances, it would be to my advantage to make the change immediately.

Could you please enlighten me on this?

Sincerely,

Randall Gover
1714 Andover Court
Oklahoma City 16, Okla.

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME: Frank Allen Lester

ADDRESS: 14 Ayres Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

PLACE OF BIRTH: Nashville, Tennessee DATE: May 22, 1925

EMPLOYER: University of Tennessee PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN: December 1949

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:	YEAR:
U.S. War Department Civilian Administrative Assistant (Overseas)	1945-46

SECONDARY SCHOOL: Duncan Preparatory School for Boys, Nashville, Tennessee

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: Vanderbilt University, University of Tennessee

DEGREE: B.A., M.A. YEAR: 1950,1956 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED:

MARRIED? no DATE: CHILDREN: none AGE:

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? none

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field.

Please refer to entry entitled "Past duties" p. 1 of attached biographical data sheet.

Proposed Studies

An intensive program in planning, writing, and producing for radio and television in the area of world affairs so that I may bridge my own gap between popular communication and sound scholarship. As to the specific credit or non-credit courses which will be enrolled for, I shall, of course, be guided by the advices of the faculty at Columbia. I should especially like to concentrate in diplomatic history, and engage in considerable refresher activity in French and German language in addition to others not specifically suggested by the Foundation.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Future Plans

In addition to the myriad domestic and international affairs programs which I attempt (or have attempted to write, guide, and participate in-and shall doubtless continue to attempt) I feel that the training provided would enhance my own presently limited activity in the Atoms for Peace program at Oak Ridge with which I am presently part time associated.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e. the size of the family and you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year. I would prefer a small apartin the City near Columbia or NYU which I would prefer that I share with another single CBS Foundation fellow

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

✓ Mr. Kenneth D. Wright, ETV Center, U. of Mighigan, Ann Arbor

✓ Dr. James E. Arnold, Dean Div. of Univ. Extension, U. of Tennessee

✓ Dr. T. William Goodman, Actin Chairman, Dept. Political Science, UT

DATE Feb. 16, 1957 SIGNED FRANK A. LESTER

Biographical Data pertinent to

CBS Foundation Inc.

News and Public Affairs Fellowships

Name: **Frank A. Lester**

Position: **Acting Supervisor**, Broadcasting Service, University of Tennessee; part time **Instructor** in Radio and Television Production, Department of Speech and Theatre Arts, UT. Part time **Consultant** in Speech Mechanics, Interpretation, and Dramatization, Museum Division, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. **Member, Instructional Staff**, American Institute of Banking.

Age: **Thirty-two**

Marital status: **Single**

Educational background: B.A. degree, Univ. of Tennessee 1950; M.A. degree, Univ. of Tennessee, 1956. Northwestern University, NBC Television Institute, certificate, nine quarter-hours graduate work in Television production.

Awards: National Association of Educational Broadcasters scholarship, summer 1955. Attended Northwestern University-NBC-TV Institute. Three-time winner of Alfred P. Sloan Highway Safety Award for three series of public service programs entitled: **The Court of Public Safety** (26 weeks -quarter hour), **Death of a Nation** (13 weeks - quarter hour), **Safety Begins Before Breakfast** (26 weeks - quarter hour).

Present duties: Replacing permanent Supervisor, UT Broadcasting Service currently on leave of absence at Educational Radio and Television Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Position entails: supervision of a staff of eleven people who operate a 76,000 watt FM, non-commercial station; a sixty-seven-participating-station tape recording network of commercial broadcasters in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama; and the personal production of four 30-minute and five 15-minute weekly educational television programs via WBIR-TV, Knoxville CBS affiliate. Teach nine quarter hours, Radio and Television Production as one-fourth time member of the Instructional Staff of the Department of Speech and Theatre Arts.

Past duties: Have been associated with this Institution for seven years during which time I have written and produced two, long-term programs series dealing with news and current events entitled **Faculty Platform** and **Tennessee Editorial Review**. Last year wrote and produced a similar series of thirty 15 minute weekly programs entitled **Nation** which were distributed, via our tape network, to twenty-seven commercial radio stations. Wrote and directed the documented public safety series for radio which are mentioned above. Have written and produced a number of educational programs for in-school listening.

I have a fair fluency in German and French and have resided in both those countries; as a member of the Armed Services and as a private citizen. I toured the British Isles and France and Germany during this past summer. My undergraduate and graduate minor studies were concentrated in the areas of the languages and cultures of Germany and France. My interests transcend our national boundaries insofar as news and public affairs are concerned. I am vitally interested in the work of the Voice of America and, whereas I am very reluctant to leave the field of educational television and radio, I was offered a position with the U.S. Information Agency last July. I mention this only because that Agency's acceptance of my qualifications for the position of a radio information specialist (GS-9) will, perhaps, serve to enhance my qualifications as an applicant for a CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship.

I have had little, if any, formal training in the area of news and public affairs; I am not a highly articulate specialist in this field. I do feel, however, that I have acquitted myself creditably, during my career at this Institution, insofar as the area in question is concerned. I feel that the training provided by the Fellowships will serve to make something of an articulate specialist of me, at present; largely a self-taught individual.

*Permanent Supervisor returns from leave July 1, 1957.

**Programs deal with a diversity of topics including: Government studies, Child Development and Family Relationships, Music Appreciation, Speech Development, and Farm news and information.

CBS FOUNDATION, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 19, 1957

Mr. John P. Hart
President
WBIR-TV
618 S. Gay Street
Knoxville, Tennessee

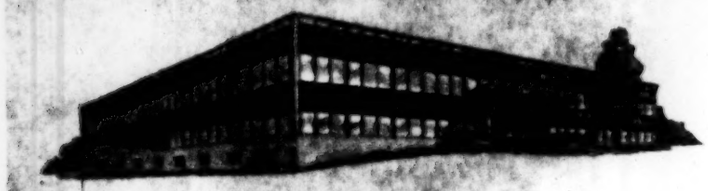
Dear Mr. Hart:

Thank you for your letter of February 12 in regard to the application of Frank A. Lester, Acting Supervisor of the University of Tennessee Radio and Television Services.

We appreciate having the comments contained in your letter and will make it a part of the file regarding Mr. Lester.

Yours sincerely,

OFFICES AND STUDIOS WBIR-AM-FM-TV



WBIR-TV
CHANNEL 10
618 S. GAY ST. • KNOXVILLE, TENN. • PHONE 4-3321

February 12, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

This letter will serve to recommend to you Mr. Frank A. Lester, Acting Supervisor of the University of Tennessee Radio and Television service, who, I understand, is applying for a CBS News and Public Affairs Fellowship.

Mr. Lester is presently heading the University's Radio and Television agency with which we have a contractual arrangement mutually providing seven hours of University program time per week. He is currently producing nine of the ten weekly University programs and is, of course, nominally responsible for the tenth. He is, additionally, producing a once-a-month half hour program for us.

Among the television programs which Mr. Lester produces are:

College Camera for UT Agricultural College - 1/2 hour monthly

UT Telecourses:
- English Refresher - Mon. & Wed. - 30-min. program
- Political Science - Tues. & Thurs. - 30-min. program
- Art Appreciation - Friday - 30-min. program
- Stop, Look & Listen -Mon-Fri. - 15-min. program

These include both credit and non-credit college telecourses. All have been diligently planned and supervised.

I have the assurance of Mr. Lester's immediate superior, Mr. Kenneth D. Wright, presently Executive Producer, Educational Radio and Television Center, University of Michigan; and Dr. James E. Arnold, Dean of the Division of University Extension, of which the Broadcasting Service is a part, that Mr. Lester is assured of a permanent position with the University.

CBS

2/12/57

I am informed that the University plans to enter its first major step in development and expansion of its television activity during this next year.

As a recipient of a CBS fellowship, I feel that both Mr. Lester and CBS will be benefited considerably.

I will appreciate your favorable consideration of his application.

Sincerely yours,

WBIR TV

John P. Hart, President

JPH:ebc

1c.

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME Robert G. LINDSAY

ADDRESS School of Journalism, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

PLACE OF BIRTH Durham, N. C. DATE 27 November 1924

EMPLOYER University of Wisconsin DATE LAST EMPLOYMENT BEGAN 1952

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT	YEAR
U. S. Marine Corps	1941-45; 1950-52
WKOW-CBS (News Editor), Madison	1948-50
United Press, Madison	1952

SECONDARY SCHOOL Belmont (Mass.) High School, 1941

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY University of Wisconsin

DEGREE BA; MA (Journalism) YEAR 1953;1954 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED

MARRIED? yes DATE 1950 CHILDREN Phillips S. AGE 6

Nancy B. 4

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? no

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field

1948-49: Began as reporter, WKOW-CBS, covering police, capitol, and similar beats and participating in all phases of radio news operation. Became News Editor, 1949, directing newsroom staff and writing, editing, and delivering newscasts and commentaries at all news levels.
1952: Newswriter, United Press bureau, Madison, Wis.
Since 1954: Written, prepared, and delivered five-night-a-week news/background-of-the-news program over Wisconsin State (Educational) Station WHA-TV

Proposed Studies

(1) In the general area of radio and television news techniques, especially as they relate to university-level instruction of journalism students planning careers in electronic journalism;
(2) The dissemination of news and information at high levels of ~~government within the broad field of public affairs~~ reporting, with special attention to the pertinent social sciences

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

(1) In the Wisconsin School of Journalism, I teach courses in radio and television news, with a primary aim of providing the broadcasting industry with graduates prepared and competent to assume positions in small or medium-station radio and/or tele vision newsrooms. While competent in this area, it is important that I have an enlarged knowledge and understanding of network-level news operations.
(2) To achieve a better understanding of the problems in reporting military and allied affairs - an important but neglected area among electronic journalists. (My book, This High Name: Public Relations and the U. S. Marine Corps, was published in 1956 by the U. of Wis. Press)

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish or maintain there for the fellowship year

Three bedrooms, near an elementary school

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

✓ Graham B. Hovey, Minneapolis Star & Tribune

✓ S. Edmund Steeves, former United Press Central Division Manager, now General Motors Public Relations, Detroit

✓ Dr. Ralph O. Nafziger, Director, School of Journalism, University of Wisconsin

DATE _____ SIGNED _____

1A (204)

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME: William Ray Mofield

ADDRESS: RFD 1, Hardin, Kentucky

PLACE OF BIRTH: Hardin, Kentucky DATE: 7-3-21

EMPLOYER: WPAD-AM-FM, Paducah, Ky. PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN: Aug. 1945

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:	YEAR:
Teacher, speech, journalism, Spanish at	
Vienna, Illinois High School	1943-44; 1944-45

SECONDARY SCHOOL: Hardin High School, Hardin, Ky 1940

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: Murray State, Murray, Ky

DEGREE: AB YEAR: 1943 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED:
(also 14 hours at Northwestern, Evanston, Ill in 1945 toward MA)

MARRIED? Yes DATE: 1946 CHILDREN: boy & girl AGE: 9 and 2

Terry

Ruth

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS?

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field:

Have written and broadcast news for WPAD since 1945 as director of news and special events. Covered pres. Truman's dedication of Ky Dam; the election of '48 from Barkley's home for CBS; same in '52; UP stringer for West Ky; feed news of West Ky to Ky Calling network; won "Duke of Paducah" award from mayor and "Ky Colonel" from governor for outstanding reporting in news and public affairs; fed CBS several news features e.g. John Sherman Cooper interview; president Murray State College Alumni Assn.

Proposed Studies

Would like to work in labor relations, and if possible, take some background work in nuclear science. Would try for master's degree [redacted] part-time for Murray State.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

Paducah, once a sleepy river town, has now become big labor center with the building of the AEC plant. Thus I feel a need to be able to better understand more about labor relations and something of nuclear science. I would like also to be able to do some teaching at Murray State College and Paducah Junior College.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year

I would be alone since my wife wishes to continue teaching at Benton High School and we own our home.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

[redacted] required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

Joe Knight, WAVE-AM-TV, Louisville, Kentucky

Dr.Ralph Woods, Pres. Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky

Dick Dugan, UP Radio, Louisville, Kentucky

Judith Waller, NBC, Chicago, Illinois

DATE 1-23-57 SIGNED [signature]

1B.

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME Joseph L. Morrison

ADDRESS UNC School of Journalism, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

PLACE OF BIRTH New York, N. Y. DATE May 28, 1918

EMPLOYER University of North Carolina PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN 1940, 1946

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:	YEAR:
Norfolk Virginian-Pilot -- reporter	1941
Army camp newspapers -- reporter and editor	1942-1946
WRAL, Raleigh, N.C. -- continuity and news writer	1946 (summer)
WPTF, Raleigh, N.C. -- news writer under Internship from NAB	1948 (summer)
Cantor Publications Inc., New York, N. Y.	1950, 1952,
(business papers) -- news editor	1953 (summers)

SECONDARY SCHOOL Yonkers High School, Yonkers, N. Y.

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

DEGREE A. B. YEAR 1940 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED

MARRIED? yes DATE 1946 CHILDREN 2, Lucy and Peter AGE 7 and 5

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? no

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field

In 1940 I wrote a weekly 15-minute news analysis broadcast over the University's radio station. In 1941 I worked as reporter for the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot. During World War II, on a succession of army camp newspapers I helped to activate, I was--in effect--a teacher of public affairs reporting. For radio stations WRAL and WPTF, Raleigh, N.C. I wrote regional and local news for which I provided the coverage. My students now work, under my direction, in the newsroom of WUNC-FM, our campus radio station.

Proposed Studies

Sociology R134, Modern Public Opinion Research -- Lazarsfeld
Anthropology 197-198, The Study of Cultural Character -- Mead
Spanish 151-152, Hispanic-American Backgrounds
~~Public Law 244, International Law -- Jessup~~
Government 146, International Politics in the Far East--Peffer
History 169, Development of American Nationalism -- Commager
History 167, The Great Literature of American History -- Nevins

See

wering

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

1. To prepare myself for news analysis work, WUNC-TV (see Letter).
2. To develop material for a new, advanced course in Radio-TV News.
3. To broaden my knowledge of Latin American and Far Eastern affairs, which I feel are neglected areas in Radio-TV analysis (see Letter).
4. To profit from contact with distinguished writers and scholars in the field of public affairs.
5. To improve content of my two courses related to the Fellowship area

Letter

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year

Family unit including my wife, self and two children (boy and girl) would need--at least--a two-bedroom apartment.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated

✓ Prof. Roy E. Carter Jr., UNC School of Journalism, Chapel Hill, N.C.

Mr. Fred Fletcher, WRAL-TV, Raleigh, N. C.

Mr. Graham Poyner, Station WPTF, Raleigh, N. C.

✓ Mrs. Evangeline Davis, Book Page Editor, Greensboro Daily News, Greensboro, N. C.

DATE 1/30/57 SIGNED

Joseph L. Morrison, assoc. prof.
UNC School of Journalism
Chapel Hill, N. C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Jan. 30, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director, CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Subject: Covering letter amplifying facts entered upon form application, Joseph L. Morrison.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I apply, with a sense of delighted shock, because these Fellowships so obviously answer the need for a radio-TV equivalent for the Nieman Fellowships in journalism. As a teacher I was barred from these latter; but precisely as a teacher of radio and television news I am now entitled to apply for a CBS Foundation Fellowship. I apply gratefully.

I am one who, in 1946, was persuaded to enter college teaching permanently and help with the flood-tide of World War II veterans then enrolling. When this flood-tide subsided, I was already married, the father of two children, and burdened with financial obligations that precluded my undertaking graduate study. In high school I was elected to the National Honor Society; at the university to Phi Beta Kappa.

Not that I am in any intellectual rut now. I am an omniverous reader and must be learning all the time. I am a regular reviewer of non-fiction for the Book Page of the Greensboro Daily News (easily the best in the state), and have resorted to this self-imposed stint in order to improve my teaching of Public Affairs Reporting. To indicate the range of my interests, here are some of the books I read recently and reviewed in detail:

Patterson: The Forgotten Ninth Amendment (Bobbs-Merrill); A.L. and J.L. George: Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House (John Day); Waugh: Second Consul, The vice-Presidency (Bobbs-Merrill); Rossiter: The American Presidency (Harcourt, Brace); Galo Plaza: Problems of Democracy in Latin America (UNC Press); Seaman: From Vienna to Versailles (Coward-McCann); Togo: The Cause of Japan (Simon & Schuster); Nichols: Advance Agents of American Destiny (Univ. of Penna.); Fromm: The Sane Society (Rinehart).

I teach two courses comprehended by your rules of eligibility, teaching not only Journalism 73, Radio-Television Journalism but also Journalism 54, Reporting of Public Affairs. Both would be strengthened immeasurably by this one-year reprieve from individual student conferences, faculty committee meetings,

(continued)

grading of examination papers, and assorted elbow-grease chores necessary to a sound, no-nonsense teaching job. My students in Radio-TV Journalism write the news scripts, under my supervision, that are broadcast over the University's radio station, WUNC-FM.

Shop-talk at CBS--as comprehended in this Fellowship--would be especially valuable to me. I have already had to refuse to parrot over television the news unceremoniously ripped from the teletype printer. I prefer to edit and broadcast television news only when the University's station, WUNC-TV, can say something not already said better by the overworked one-man newsroom of the average small-city TV station.

Recently I saw Edward R. Murrow's "See it Now" report on Clinton, Tenn. and was overwhelmed at realizing that this superb job of news analysis was reaching millions of people unreachable by the printed media. Illiterates, semi-literates, people of all age groups and of whatever condition were exposed; more probably startled, informed, inspired. In a more modest way, this is what I envision for WUNC-TV and I hope that a Foundation Fellowship may be the means of my realizing it.

As for studies at Columbia, I am aiming at the subject matter areas in which I may broaden my intellectual background and improve my service to the University here. Equally as important, in my view, is the opportunity to study with people of eminence on the Columbia faculty.

Because of Paul F. Lazarsfeld's pioneer work in radio-TV audience studies, I especially would like to enroll for his course in Modern Public Opinion Research. I would like to assess the recent changes of approach in this field, and particularly the effect of groups (pressure or no) on the formation of opinion.

Because of his pre-eminence in Far Eastern studies, Nathaniel Peffer would be one of those I would like to seek out. His International Politics in the Far East, for instance, would be valuable in gaining insights into the principles governing the Far East since World War II. The revolutionary Bandung Conference and the emergence of the Asian-African bloc are, to my mind, only superficially understood in this country.

Because of the post-World War II War Crimes Trials (I attended the one in Nuremberg) and the emergence of a United Nations constabulary it is more than ever needful to appreciate how international law is <u>built</u>, because it is being carpentered into shape under our very noses. Out of these considerations I would like to enroll in the international law course taught by Philip C. Jessup, not only an international authority who has put his talents

(continued)

at the disposal of his country but who has put his reputation on the line too--and successfully and honorably.

I have found American editors agreed on a virtual taboo of Latin American subjects because of lack of reader interest. This, in turn, I ascribe largely to an overweening condescension on the part of our own people. This "taken-for-granted" backyard neighbor of Latin America is growing up, and so must the attitude toward that area of more American newsmen. Because of my intense interest in Latin American history and culture, I would like to enroll in Columbia's course in Hispanic-American backgrounds. Too much "American" history begins with Columbus and doesn't pick up again until Plymouth Rock and 1620, neglecting the fascinating Spanish colonization in between. I would give a dozen of "The Courtship of Miles Standish" for one of Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" or "Conquest of Peru."

I would like to study with Henry Steele Commager and Allan Nevins, not only for their respective specialties, American Nationalism and the Great Literature of American History, but because both are writing craftsmen of the first order. Distinguished writing is something that can provide a much-needed lift for radio-TV news.

I have great regard for the field studies of primitive peoples developed by Anthropologist Margaret Mead and would particularly like to learn how her insights can be applied to studies of national character. I am an avid amateur violinist (play first violin with the UNC Symphony Orchestra) and would like to study--if time permits--Bach with Douglas Moore. Mr. Moore is an important contemporary composer (I bought my little girl his music for "The Emperor's New Clothes") and I want a working composer's look at the breathtaking genius of J.S. Bach.

As it happens I am a native of New York City and was raised in nearby Yonkers. A year in New York with a CBS Foundation Fellowship would mean that my children could enjoy their grandparents the more. It would be a pleasant, well-ordered year for my family as well as a year of incalculable benefit for me.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph L. Morrison, assoc. prof.
UNC School of Journalism
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Enclosures (3)

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

January 29, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I have encouraged Joseph L. Morrison, Associate Professor in the School of Journalism, to apply for one of the News and Public Affairs Scholarships for 1957-1958 which the CBS Foundation Inc. is providing.

Professor Morrison teaches the following courses in our curriculum:

Introduction to News Writing

Reporting of Public Affairs

Feature Writing

Radio and Television Journalism

Business Journalism

A year of study at Columbia University would make him a much more valuable member of our staff.

I have made arrangements with Chancellor House, as the enclosed letter testifies, that Professor Morrison will be given a leave if he receives a fellowship and that his present position will be awaiting him on his return.

Sincerely yours,

Norval Neil Luxon
Dean

NNL:ms

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPEL HILL

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA COMPRISES: THE UNIVERSITY IN CHAPEL HILL, STATE COLLEGE IN RALEIGH, AND THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE IN GREENSBORO

HARRIS HOUSE, *Chancellor*

January 24, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

I am happy to endorse the application of Joseph L. Marrison, Associate Professor, School of Journalism of The University of North Carolina, for one of the News and Public Affairs Fellowships for 1957-1958.

Should he receive one of the Fellowships, the University will grant him a year's leave and will guarantee that his present position will be awaiting him at the end of the fellowship year.

I join with Dean Luxon of the School of Journalism in his statement that if Professor Morrison is given the opportunity to study at Columbia University for a year under the provisions of this fellowship his value as a teacher in news writing, radio-television news writing, and public affairs reporting will be immeasurably increased.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. House

1A(2+4)

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME: John Meredith Patterson

ADDRESS: 2506 Maiden Lane SW, Roanoke, Virginia

PLACE OF BIRTH: Richmond, Virginia DATE: May 19, 1925

EMPLOYER: Times-World Corp. (Station WDBJ) PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN: Nov. 2, 1953

ALSO: Roanoke College, Salem, Va. " " " Sept., 1956

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT:

	YEAR:
WTAR, Norfolk, Va.	1950-53
Japan International Christian University Foundation, Inc. (Public Relations in Chicago)	Feb.-May, 1950
Station WAYB, Waynesboro, Va.	Jan. '49-Feb. '50
Waynesboro (Va.) News-Virginian	Summer, 1947
Publicity Bureau, Berea College, Berea, Ky.	1942-43

SECONDARY SCHOOL: Stuarts Draft High School, Stuarts Draft, Va. (1941)
Berea College, Ky., 1941-43 (no degree)

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY: U. of Pittsburgh, 1946-47 (AB); Northwestern U., N.U.TV News Institute

DEGREE: MS in Journalism YEAR 1947-48 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED: Summer, 1954

MARRIED? yes DATE: Aug. 20, '55 CHILDREN: one AGE: nine months

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? No

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field:

(1) Am presently Asst. News Director of WDBJ and WDBJ-TV, Roanoke, which has a five-man news staff. I gather, write, and broadcast news for radio and TV; help plan and present special public affairs programs; a 14-part series last year on Virginia's school segregation dilemma, for which we won an AP award, was my idea and, for the most part, my work. (2) Was second in command of the news dept. at WTAR, Norfolk, for three years, but was not permitted to do air work. Left there for better-paying WDBJ job, which also offered greater opportunity to implement ideas in public affairs programming.

Proposed Studies

Courses related to the current and continuing conflict between the federal judiciary and the governments of Southern states over segregation; specifically, (1) anthropology, (2) psychology, (3) constitutional law, (4) sociology, and (5) political science.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

Such courses would give me as complete a background as it is possible to acquire, in one academic year, on a problem which will continue to be the South's major news story for years to come. Upon completion of such studies, I would be better qualified to give perspective to day-by-day developments in the story, and more likely to see the goals at which we could aim public affairs programs.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year:

Would need an apartment for me and my wife, our nine-month-old son, and another baby we are expecting in late summer.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

Ray P. Jordan, General Manager, WDBJ and WDBJ-TV

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

✓ John W. Eure, asst. to the president, Times-World Corp. (former WDBJ news director)

✓ Perry Kendig, Dean, Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia.

Gilbert McLeod, News Director, Station WTAR, Norfolk, Va.

✓ Donald F. Murray, News Director, Station WDBJ, Roanoke, Va.

DATE _____ SIGNED _____

Feb. 23, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Enclosed is an application for a CBS Foundation News and Public Affairs Fellowship.

Not included on the application form is information concerning my teaching position. Therefore, this data could be appended:

Started teaching Roanoke College, Salem, Va., in September 1956. I teach the only journalism course offered in the curriculum of that college. It is a survey course.

The college has agreed to reserve this teaching position for me, should I be accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow. That assurance comes from the dean, Perry Kendig, who is listed as one of my references.

The "Proposed Studies" category is necessarily sketchy, because I do not have a Columbia University catalogue available to me.

Thank you for your previous assistance, in promptly mailing the application form and printed information.

Sincerely,

John M. Patterson
Asst. News Director

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CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

[illegible] ACKERMAN
Executive Director

January 25, 1957

Mr. John M. Patterson
WDBJ
P.O. Box 150
Roanoke, Virginia

Dear Mr. Patterson:

In reply to your recent request, I am pleased to forward the attached to you.

It would appear from your letter that your application would clearly fall in Category 1a. As additional information, it might be desirable to indicate somewhat more fully the content of the course you teach at Roanoke College.

Yours sincerely,

WBJ Radio Television

January 21, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ackerman:

Your ad in the Jan. 7 issue of Broadcasting-Telecasting has stimulated my keen interest in your program of News and Public Affairs Fellowships. It is precisely the type of study I would like.

Please send me two copies of the application form, together with any information that would help me in applying.

The following facts will aid, in the event you classify applicants according to the category and place of work:

(1) I am a full time newsman -- gathering, writing, and broadcasting news for radio and television.
(2) I am a part-time journalism instructor on the faculty of Roanoke College -- teaching a survey course, the only one on journalism in that college's curriculum.
(3) I have a master's in journalism from Northwestern University, and a bachelor's in history from the University of Pittsburgh.

Any help you can give me in applying for a fellowship will be greatly appreciated.

Yours most truly,

John M. Patterson
Asst. News Director

1A (1+3)

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME Max Reby, Jr.

ADDRESS 20019 Ennadia Way Canoga Park, California

PLACE OF BIRTH Alva, Oklahoma DATE Aug. 14, 1922

EMPLOYER CBS-KNX Los Angeles, Calif. PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN June 1, 1951

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT: YEAR:

KSL Radio & KSL-TV Salt Lake City, Utah 1946-1951

(U.S. Army Signal Corps ETO) 1943-1946

KFBI Wichita, Kansas 1942

Alva (Okla.) Daily Review-Courier 1941

SECONDARY SCHOOL Albuquerque High School Albuquerque, New Mexico

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah

DEGREE B.A. Pol. Sci. YEAR 1949 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED

MARRIED? Yes DATE 1943 CHILDREN Irene AGE 9

Maxine 7

Frank 4

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? No

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field.

CBS-KNX news staff reporter-broadcaster: write my own daily news broadcasts, moderate weekly discussion program, report and narrate documentary and special news projects.

News Director, KSL-Radio-Television; Intermountain correspondent for CBS News and special instructor in journalism at University of Utah.

News broadcaster and wire editor for KFBI.

Reporter for Alva (Okla.) Daily Review-Courier

Proposed Studies

American Government (the "how" and "why" as well as the "what"):

Desiring a greater depth of knowledge of American political institutions as related to contemporary political thought or philosophy, the conduct of foreign affairs and public policy in economic matters, I want to study for a Master of Arts degree under the Faculty of Political Science in the Department of Public Law and Government.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

Advance studies in political science on the national level would broaden and strengthen my background (reporting of the state legislature, county administrations and small town as well as big city government) enabling me to meet continually increasing responsibilities as a CBS newsman in Los Angeles, in Washington or wherever my career with CBS takes me.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year.

Three bedroom apartment for our family of five

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

✓ Jack Beck, Director of News, CBS-KNX &CPRN, LosAngeles, Calif.

✓ Ralph W. Hardy, Vice President, CBS, Inc. Washington, D.C.

Dr. Quintus Wilson, Chairman, Journalism Dept. University of Utah

Martin Umansky, General Manager, KAKE-TV, Wichita, Kansas

✓ Brooks Bicknel, Publisher, Daily Review-Courier, Alva, Oklahoma

DATE Feb.18,'57 SIGNED [illegible]

C
O
P
Y

University of Utah
Salt Lake City

Office of the President

February 8, 1957

Dr. John A. Krout
Columbia University
New York, New York

Dear John:

Hal Bentley and I often think of your visit to the University of Utah and the nice evening we had at the Ft. Douglas Club.

I am writing you at this time to mention the name of Max Roby who is with CBS Radio, Hollywood, California.

Max did his B.A. in political science under my personal tutelage. He did excellent work. For the past ten years he has been active with CBS news. He has intelligence and perception.

He is applying for one of the fellowships under the CBS Foundation Fellowship Program at Columbia. I understand you lead the committee which will name the chosen few to receive this distinction.

I would like to say that Max Roby, in my judgment, is well worth considering. I think he deserves place among the crack correspondents that now surround Ed Murrow.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

G. Homer Durham
Vice President

GHD/ps

CBS RADIO

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System Inc

6121 SUNSET BOULEVARD · HOLLYWOOD 28 CALIFORNIA · HOLLYWOOD 9-1212

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application brochure press release + a letter of F.R. 12-8-57

January 22, 1957

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director,
CBS Foundation, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Ackerman,

Those of us charged with the responsibility of gathering and broadcasting the news are often hard pressed to keep up with the rapidity of change which marks our time. The journalists of radio and television must meet the demand for more competency in education and performance resulting from broader definitions of news and public affairs and from a growing enthusiasm on the part of the public for not only more but better information on a wide variety of subjects. That is one reason why the announcement of CBS Foundation Fellowships at Columbia University is most welcome.

I would appreciate the opportunity to be considered for a CBS Fellowship and to that end I have asked for and received permission here to request an application. Please send an application to me: Max Roby
CBS-KNX News
6121 Sunset Boulevard
Hollywood 28, California.

Sincerely yours,

Max Roby

Max Roby

1A (143)

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME: Robert Bruce Taber

ADDRESS: 3 West 15th Street, New York, 11, N.Y.

PLACE OF BIRTH: Chicago, Illinois DATE: 7/5/19

EMPLOYER: Columbia Broadcasting System Inc. PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN: January, 1956

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT	YEAR
CBS, Inc. (See attached schedule "A")	July, 1950-June, 1955
Newsday, Inc., Garden City, LI, N.Y.	August, 1948-July '50
Long Island Daily Press - Star-Journal	September 1946-Aug '48
Standard News Association, NYC	August, 1945-Sept. '46

SECONDARY SCHOOL

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY

DEGREE YEAR OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED

MARRIED? Yes DATE 2-18-43 CHILDREN One, male AGE 9

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? No

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience to date in the news and public affairs field

See attached Schedule "B"

Proposed Studies

Arabic; Middle Eastern affairs. See attached Schedule "C"

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

Requisite to contemplated career as correspondent, Middle East specialist. Please see attached Schedules "B" & "C."

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year

Present resident Manhattan; existing facilities entirely satisfactory.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated

✓ Ned Calmer, correspondent, CBS News.

✓ Blair Clark, " " "

✓ Robert Trout, " C" "

Tim Foote, correspondent, Time-Life, Paris (4 Place de la Concorde)

Edward P. Morgan, " , ABC

DATE 1/22/57 SIGNED

R.B. Taber

Application for News & Public Affairs Fellowship, Columbia University

Supplement:

A. Employment of applicant by CBS News (CBS, Inc.) has been twice interrupted, in one instance for only a few weeks, during the summer of 1953, when the writer was granted a brief leave of absence during which he covered the Guatemalan revolution of that year as news correspondent and newsfilm cameraman for CBS News, on a freelance financial basis. In the second instance, the writer left the CBS News staff to work abroad, again as a freelance correspondent and cameraman, in North Africa, covering the events which brought an end to French Morocco's status as a French protectorate. The period in question began at the end of June, 1955, and extended to January, 1956, during which time the applicant was variously employed by CBS News, Time-Life International, North American News Alliance, and France-Soir, among others.

Staff experience with CBS News has been for the most part as a radio and television newswriter, but has included extensive periods as an acting editor in both radio and television news, as well as a year in CBS Newsfilm Syndication. Previous news experience includes stints as a court reporter for Standard News Association, a city wire service (defunct); as police reporter for the two Newhouse newspapers in Queens, and as rewriteman, copy editor, and acting city editor for Newsday on Long Island.

B. Data concerning employment, above, should apply here, with emphasis on the variety of responsibilities and skills implied in such a record. The writer has experienced literally every phase of modern news gathering and dissemination, from metropolitan precinct reporting to ultimate responsibility for the county edition of one of America's top-ranking newspapers; from scripting news broadcasts to broadcasting as a foreign correspondent, and from supervising the film content of television news shows to the actual business of filming the news, as a cameraman and news photographer.

C. To anyone even slightly acquainted with recent developments in the Arab world, the need for journalists having specialized training in Arab affairs would seem almost obvious. It may also be suggested that the media of radio and television, as they come to rely more and more on their own correspondents and less on the world wire services, will surely have an increasing need for reporters with specialized knowledge and abilities. Although a knowledge of the Arabic tongue is clearly not an absolute requirement for a specialist in Arab affairs, one cannot but feel that an acquaintance with the language would be the surest road to an understanding of the people, and of the values and prejudices which support a complex political and social structure, quite unlike our own. This consideration is, of course, quite aside from the practical value of languages to any working reporter.

(more)

However, one might add that there are few if any reporters so qualified, save for the Arab journalists themselves, and their Arabic-speaking French counterparts in what remains of the French Moslem empire, most of the latter being employed by local journals.

A footnote with regard to the goals which motivate this application.
As the background indicated above may suggest, my principle interest lies in the field of active reportage, with the stress on the word "active." Thus I should be grateful for any sort of training which would strengthen my abilities as a reporter; i.e., in this contest - instruction in elementary Arabic, and the opportunity to study the cultural, political and sociological structures to which the language applies; secondarily, the chance to brush up my weak Spanish and weaker French, with the same objectives in mind.
This sort of training is, of course, of particular value to the reporter in the field, to the North African or Middle Eastern correspondent. Yet I should like to suggest that it would be of only a trifle less value, in the long run, to the writer, the editor, whose business it is to interpret the news that comes to him from abroad. Radio and television can afford to support a few specialists; indeed, it must have them if it is to maintain the high standard of interpretive reporting already established by CBS News. It is my purpose to specialize; I have already made a start in that direction; I feel that a Columbia Fellowship would be of immense assistance in completing the process, and that the result would clearly meet the stated objectives of the CBS Foundation. rbt

CBS NEWS
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22 PLaza 1-2345

January 14, 1957

CK
LR

Mr. William C. Ackerman
Executive Director,
CBS Foundation, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

With regard to the recently announced CBS Foundation News & Public Affairs Fellowships, I should like very much to have an application form and whatever additional information may be needed by a prospective candidate for a fellowship, as I believe myself to be.

I am presently an acting news editor, CBS News, television; and have been with CBS News, as newswriter and acting editor in radio and television, since July, 1950, save for a brief leave of absence during the summer of 1953, when I covered the Guatemalan revolution, and again for six months during 1955, when I left the payroll to cover the disturbances which led, little more than a year ago, to an end of the protectorate status of French Morocco. (In both instances I worked, as correspondent and cameraman, on a free-lance basis for CBS News, and was accredited as a CBS News correspondent.)

My interests as a journalist are centered largely on Arab affairs; the background which I have touched upon, above, may help to explain the reason. In the happy event of a fellowship grant, I should like to enroll in Columbia University's Middle Eastern Institute, and study Arabic (the language, that is) and related political and cultural subjects, with the thought of returning to North Africa and the Arab states as a correspondent. With the same object, I should also wish the opportunity to improve my meager French, and, if possible, to learn something more of film techniques.

In any event, the opportunity to take the first step, by making formal application for a foundation fellowship will be greatly appreciated by

Yours very truly,

Robert B. Taber

3 West 15th Street,
New York, 11, N.Y.

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY for 1957-1958

NAME Alice Weel

ADDRESS 113 East 35th St. New York, N.Y.

PLACE OF BIRTH New York, N.Y. DATE 9/24/22

EMPLOYER CBS News PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN 7/16/44

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT	YEAR
London Daily Mirror (asst. NY correspondent)	3/44--7/44
Richard Edes Harrison (cartographic asst.)	6/43--10/43
Interior Dept. U.S. government (photogrammetrist in Washington, and teaching surveying and photogrammetry at Bryn Mawr College)	9/42--6/43

SECONDARY SCHOOL St. Agatha School, New York, N.Y. (defunct)

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY Bryn Mawr College; Columbia University Sch. of Journalism

DEGREE B.A.; M.S. YEAR '43;'44 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED

MARRIED? No DATE -- CHILDREN --- AGE --

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? None

Professional Experience

Helped cover the 1944 Quebec conference between Roosevelt and Churchill for the London Daily Mirror. At CBS News --radio: rewrote news on all shifts, assisted C. Collingwood, L. Lesueur, wrote "Newsmakers" and "As Others See Us." Produced "Word From the Country." At CBS News --television: rewrote news and scripted film for all shows; edited nightly digests of Army-McCarthy hearings; produced half-hour obits and review of Korean War; wrote closed-circuit program for convention delegates; am a writer for Douglas Edwards with the News, specializing in film scripting. Have served as editor.

Proposed Studies

History, political science in particular; also economics and speech.
I would like to specialize in American history and government, but also brush up on European history, and close gaps in my knowledge of middle-eastern and far-eastern countries.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

My current work with newsfilm may demand a working knowledge of Yemen one day; of tight money the next. Since I was an English major at college, I took only casual courses in the above subjects, and although daily contact with the news cannot help but educate, I am glad the encyclopedia is close at hand. As to the future, I think I ought to specialize, and would like to develop some program ideas for bringing the background of this country to bear on current problems.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships (e.g. the size of the family unit you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year).

none

Endorsement of the Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

✓ Dr. Edward Watson; Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

✓ Richard Edes Harrison, 313 East 51st. St. New York, N.Y.

at CBS News: ✓ Malcolm Johnson, Robert Skedgell, Douglas Edwards, Don Hewitt, Charles Collingwood.

DATE Feb. 28,57 SIGNED

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME AVRAM ROBERT WESTIN

ADDRESS 54 WEST 16th STREET, NEW YORK CITY, 11, N.Y.

PLACE OF BIRTH NEW YORK CITY DATE 7-29-29

EMPLOYER CBS TELEVISION, INC. PRESENT EMPLOYMENT FROM JUNE, 1949

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT YEAR

CBS SHORTWAVE NEWS 6/47 - 9/47

CBS NEWS 6/48 - 9/48

SECONDARY SCHOOL BRONX HIGHSCHOOL OF SCIENCE, BRONX, NEW YORK

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY NEW YORK UNIVERSITY; GRADUATE SCHOOL, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

DEGREE B.A. YEAR 1949 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED 1953, GRADUATE SCHOOL

MARRIED? YES DATE 4-24-55 CHILDREN NONE

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? NONE

June 1949 - June 1950: Apprentice news writer, CBS Radio News; June 1950 - August 1951: Senior news writer, Tape Reporter assigned to CBS Public Affairs program THE NATION'S NIGHTMARE, stringer reporter in New York for HEAR IT NOW. September 1951 - March 1952: Chief field reporter for CBS Public Affairs program THE PEOPLE ACT; April 1952 - February 1954: Assistant Director Special Events, CBS Radio, Produced Admiral WORLD NEWS WITH ROBERT TROUT, produced, wrote and reported for

Graduate studies completed earlier have given me a background knowledge of the history of United States Foreign Policy and of the history and political and economic institutions of countries in the Far East. I propose to concentrate these studies on East Central Europe and the Middle East. Areas to be studied: Postwar economic development and planning in East Central Europe; Political institutions in the states of East Central Europe since 1945; Political institutions in the Near and Middle East; colloquial French.

Relation to work currently performed: Because of time and expense factors involved in television, accuracy and speed in making decisions are becoming increasingly essential in a competitive news operation. These proposed studies would enable me to better understand and more quickly and completely assign coverage and develop background for stories on CBS programs I produce and direct.
Relation to work contemplated: I have always anticipated the

I would need to maintain the 3-room apartment I currently occupy in Manhattan at an annual rental of $1920.

Mr. Sig Mickelson, Mr. Irving Gitlin, Mr. John Day,

Mr. Charles Collingwood, Mr. Walter Cronkite, Mr. Douglas Edwards,

Mr. Fred W. Friendly

EXPERIENCE IN NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS -- continued.

THE WORLD TODAY which won awards for a series on the migration of northern industry to the south, Produced LISTEN TO KOREA, AIRCRAFT FLASH and acted as New York regional reporter for CBS Radio News. February 1954 - January 1955: News Editor, CBS News and Public Affairs program THE MORNING SHOW; January 1955 to Present: Director-Producer CBS Television currently assigned to CBS News and Public Affairs program GOOD MORNING! Other assignments include: UN IN ACTION: BANDWAGON '56; FOR GOD AND COUNTRY; SIX O'CLOCK REPORT; THE LATE NEWS.

RELATION OF PROPOSED STUDY TO WORK PERFORMED OR CONTEMPLATED ** cont.

possibility of being assigned by CBS News to an overseas post as a correspondent. A good correspondent, in addition to knowing how to get a story, also must know how that story has developed and in what directions in may yet develop.

The ultimate goal of this applicant is an executive position on a fairly high level with CBS News and Public Affairs (perhaps based overseas with the advent of trans-Atlantic television). A reasonably complete intellectual background would, I believe, be essential as a prerequisite for such an appointment.

(A-244)

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1957-1958)

NAME George Arthur Willey

ADDRESS 238 Stanford Avenue, Menlo Park, California

PLACE OF BIRTH Los Angeles, California DATE 8/23/23

EMPLOYER KPIX PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN 6/56

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT	YEAR
Acting Director of Radio-TV, Stanford University	1955-56
Radio-TV Instructor, Stanford University	1952-55
Director of Radio and TV, Beloit College	1949-52
General Manager, WBNB-FM	1949
Communications and Executive Officer, USNR	1943-46

SECONDARY SCHOOL Susan M. Dorsey High School (Los Angeles)

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY Occidental College (A.B. 1948); Northwestern University (M.A. 1949); Stanford University

DEGREE PhD YEAR 1956 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED

MARRIED? yes DATE 1949 CHILDREN Arthur John AGE 5

Robert Kirk 2

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? none

(See back)

Experience in News and Public Affairs

Please list and describe your experience in these fields, including dates and [illegible]

As Educational Director of KPIX I have assumed responsibility for the conception and execution of all public affairs programs. This involves a close relationship with all civic, cultural and educational organizations and has resulted in my having produced more than two hundred programs dealing with such diversified subject areas as religion, science, medicine, history, politics and world affairs.

Proposed Studies

Soc. 23: Communications and their effect in modern America.
Soc. R134: The study of public opinion.
Govt. 103: The process of government: political and social forces.
University Seminar 421-422: Public communication
Special seminar in journalism (TV Seminar)
(Other courses as recommended by University representatives).

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

My liberal arts education has provided a useful familiarity with the content of public affairs programming but I recognize the need for the specific training necessary to use so powerful a medium as television most effectively and in the most responsible manner. It is to insure the maximum effectiveness of such programming that I wish to avail myself of this opportunity for further study and observation.

Residence Requirements

Please indicate the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, [illegible] the size of the family and you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year.

kitchen facilities, one bath, two or three bedrooms and play area sufficient for two small boys.

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required, if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

George H. Mathiesen, Asst. General Manager, KPIX

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

✓ Philip G. Lasky, General Manager, KPIX, 2655 Van Ness, San Francisco.

✓ William C. Dempsey, Program Manager, KPIX, 2655 Van Ness, San Francisco.

✓ Stanley T. Donner, Director of Radio-TV, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

DATE Feb. 26 SIGNED

Single television recipient of the Benjamin Franklin statuette awarded for journalistic excellence by the San Francisco Printing Week Committee. January 17, 1957

Addressing Bay Area press representatives on the interest and objectives of CBS and KPIX in the field of public affairs.
September 10, 1956

CBS Foundation Inc.

APPLICATION FOR NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIP
AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (for 1953-54)

NAME Donald H. Weston

ADDRESS 340 Woodworth Ave. Missoula, Mont.

PLACE OF BIRTH Missoula, Montana DATE 11/26/27

EMPLOYER KGVO and KMSO-TV PRESENT EMPLOYMENT BEGAN 6/21/53

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT YEAR

CBS Radio (WBBM) Chicago, Ill. 1953

WNAX-Radio Sioux City, Iowa 1950

KGVO-Radio Missoula, Mont. 1946

United Press Helena, Mont. 1946

Spokesman-Review Spokane, Wash. 1947

SECONDARY SCHOOL Missoula County High School, Missoula, Mont.

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY Montana State University and Northwestern University

DEGREE B.A. Montana State University 1949
M.S. Northwestern YEAR 1953 OR LAST YEAR ATTENDED

MARRIED? Yes DATE 4/15/51 CHILDREN Marcia AGE 3 years
Mark 3 months

ANY OTHER DEPENDENTS? No

Experience in News and Public Affairs

KGVO & KMSO-TV: News and Special Events Director, supervising news and public service; writing, editing, airing news programs including news interviews and editorial opinion programs.

CBS-WBBM; writing and editing news programs
WNAX: writing, editing and airing news programs
United Press and Spokesman-Review: news correspondent
Also: Managing Editor of Montana Kaimin, student daily newspaper at Montana Univ.

Proposed Studies

I propose to take graduate-level courses in the general fields of economics, history and political science. I want to obtain a better understanding of current issues and problems facing our nation, through study of their relationship to the past and future. This study would better equip me for more accurate and informative interpretation in news broadcasts.

Relation of Proposed Studies to Work Performed or Contemplated

With radio and television having reached a point of such prominence in the American way of life, I believe it is vitally important that news dissemination through electronic journalism include more than the traditional "who, what, where and when." But also provide the "why" of what is happening in today's world, and what it means to the individual. This can be done only by persons with the fullest possible experience and education.

Residence Requirements

Please state the residence requirements you would have if accepted for one of the fellowships, i.e., the size of the family and you would wish to establish in or near New York for the fellowship year.

Two or three bedroom apartment

Endorsement of this Application by Employer

I hereby endorse this application for a CBS Foundation Fellowship and agree to give the applicant a leave of absence for the time required if he is accepted as a CBS Foundation Fellow, so that he may return to his present or an equivalent position at the end of the fellowship period.

References

Please list at least three persons with whom you have been professionally associated.

✓ Prof. Baskett Moese, Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.

✓ Henry Minard, Division Manager, United Press, San Francisco, Calif.

Prof. O.J. Bue, School of Journalism, Montana State Univ., Missoula, Mont.

✓ James A. Hart, Mayor City of Missoula, vice president Western Montana National Bank, Missoula, Mont.

DATE 2/15/57 SIGNED

CBS FOUNDATION INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York · PLaza 1-2345

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director

February 25, 1957

VM

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

On the basis of the replies to my letter of February 13, the most generally suitable date for the meeting of the Selecting Committee appears to be Tuesday, March 5.

The meeting will accordingly be held that evening, beginning with cocktails at 6:30 p.m. and dinner at 7:00 p.m., on the 20th Floor at this address.

Papers will be prepared to expedite the Committee's work, but it is nonetheless anticipated that the meeting will probably last until 10:00 p.m. or thereabouts in order to set the necessary principles to be followed.

All members of the Committee have indicated their ability to attend except Mr. Douglas who is in Arizona and will not return to New York until the end of March. His views will, however, be obtained by telephone before the meeting so that they can be represented in the discussion.

Yours sincerely,

Bill.

This will mean after 8 p.m. for you. But the meeting won't get started until after that. We are getting more good applications — approximately 70 at this time. Glad you can be there on the 5th.

Bill

To: Ed Murrow

Herewith, I am pleased to be able to say.

From here on in it ought to be more fun.

Bill

1.4.57

William C. Ackerman

CBS Foundation Inc. News and Public Affairs Fellowships for 1957-1958

CBS Foundation Inc. *announces the establishment at Columbia University in New York of a group of one-year CBS Foundation Fellowships, to begin in September 1957, for eligible persons engaged in news and public affairs in the radio and television field. The Fellows will have all University expenses paid and in addition will receive a stipend designed to cover living and other necessary costs during the fellowship year. Eight fellowships are offered for 1957-1958.*

Purpose of the Fellowships

CBS Foundation Inc. has established the fellowships to offer a year of study for men and women engaged in Radio-TV news and public affairs who show promise of greater development and who seem most likely to benefit from the study year provided.

The fellowships make it possible for a holder to pursue credit or non-credit courses of his own choosing from the wide curriculum of Columbia University. The courses chosen should be those which, in the opinion of the Fellow and with the advice of a University representative, can contribute most advantageously to a broadening and strengthening of his background for continued work in news and public affairs. The courses would not, therefore, be limited to any general field; they might range across such varied fields as diplomatic history, economics, modern languages, Far Eastern affairs, political science, labor relations, nuclear science, etc.

In addition to the study program, CBS Foundation Fellows will meet from time to time as a group to hear invited speakers on subjects related to the news and public affairs field and to discuss these subjects with them; and they will be invited from time to time to observe and discuss news and public affairs programs and operating techniques at CBS Radio and CBS Television studios in New York.

The Fellowship Year

While Fellows will be expected to meet the attendance standards of the courses in which they enroll, no final examination or paper or report will be required. The year is intended to be one in which promising people can, through detachment from their routine work, find both formal and informal opportunities to build up their knowledge of particular subjects and, at the same time, increase their understanding of the potentialities of radio and television as media for news and public affairs programming.

The first year of the fellowships will be the academic year 1957-1958, starting in September 1957.

Address request for an application or other correspondence to:

WILLIAM C. ACKERMAN
Executive Director, CBS Foundation Inc.
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Applications must be received not later than March 1, 1957. The Selecting Committee will announce its selections about May 1, 1957.

Requirements for Applicants

1. Qualification in one of the following categories:

A. News and public affairs staff employes of (1) the CBS Radio Network and its six owned stations; (2) the 197 U.S. stations affiliated with CBS Radio, but not owned by it; (3) the CBS Television Network and its five owned stations; (4) the 184 U.S. stations affiliated with CBS Television, but not owned by it.

B. Regular members of the staffs of non-commercial radio and television stations licensed to colleges and universities who are engaged for a substantial portion of their time in news and public affairs programs.

C. Teachers of courses in radio and television news and public affairs techniques at colleges and universities.

2. A statement by the applicant's employer promising the applicant his present job, or an equivalent job, at the end of the fellowship year.

3. A statement covering the applicant's personal history; educational background; experience in news and public affairs; and the studies the applicant desires to pursue and the relation of these studies to work performed or contemplated.

The Selecting Committee (*for 1957-1958*)

On Behalf of the Public:

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, *former American Ambassador to Great Britain; former Member of Congress and Director of the Budget; Chairman of the Board, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.*

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, *President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; former Professor of History, Williams College; former officer of U.S. Department of State and adviser to U.S. delegations to the U.N.*

BYRON PRICE, *former Executive News Editor, Associated Press; Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations; U.S. Director of Censorship, World War II; awarded special Pulitzer citation for creation and administration of press and broadcasting wartime codes (1944).*

On Behalf of Columbia University:

DR. JACQUES BARZUN, *Dean of the Graduate Faculties*
DR. JOHN A. KROUT, *Vice President and Provost*

On Behalf of CBS Foundation Inc.:

SIG MICKELSON, *Vice President in Charge of News and Public Affairs, CBS, Inc., and a member of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc.*

EDWARD R. MURROW, *News and Public Affairs broadcaster*

The Selecting Committee will consider, among other factors, whether the stipend offered each applicant will be sufficient to meet living and other necessary expenses to the applicant. In cases where an applicant has above-average living expenses because of the size of family or above-average travel and transportation expenses because of the distance of his city or town from New York, consideration will be given to the possibility of a special allowance. All expenses at Columbia University (including tuition and special charges in connection with the fellowship program) will be paid in full for each Fellow.

CBS. Foundation

CBS FOUNDATION INC.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

January 4, 1957

For release: Monday A.M., January 7, 1957

CBS FOUNDATION ESTABLISHES NEWS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS FELLOWSHIPS

Pioneer Plan in Radio and Television Field To Select Promising People for Full-year Study

The establishment at Columbia University of eight annual fellowships to enable promising persons working in radio and television news and public affairs to broaden and strengthen their backgrounds for meeting "their growing responsibilities in electronic journalism" was announced today by CBS Foundation Inc., the agency for making educational and charitable grants on behalf of CBS, Inc., and its divisions.

Through the fellowships, which will average approximately $8,000 apiece annually, CBS Foundation Inc. will cover tuition, transportation and maintenance in New York during the fellowship year. A recipient will follow studies "which, in the opinion of the Fellow and with the advice of a University representative, can contribute most advantageously to a broadening and strengthening of his background for continued work in news and public affairs."

The Fellows will, at the same time, constitute a group to hear invited speakers and to discuss with them subjects relating to the news and public affairs field. They will also have access from time to time to CBS Radio and CBS Television studios to observe techniques and procedures.

(More)

This is the first time such a fellowship plan for persons in news and public affairs has been undertaken in the radio-television field. Generally similar fellowships for persons in the newspaper field have been available for several years at Harvard University under the Nieman Foundation.

Ralph F. Colin, President of CBS Foundation Inc., and a member of Rosenman Goldmark Colin & Kaye, CBS counsel, in announcing the fellowships, said: "We believe that the radio and television personnel who work in the area of news and public affairs will play increasingly important roles in determining the growth of radio and television as informational media. It is important, therefore, that such personnel have as broad a background and as complete a training as possible. The fellowships are aimed at encouraging promising persons in the fields of news and public affairs to spend a year in the study of subjects of special interest and importance to them.

"CBS Foundation feels that through this fellowship plan it can make a real contribution to the industry by increasing the abilities of the fellowship-holders to meet their growing responsibilities in electronic journalism."

President Grayson Kirk of Columbia University viewed the plan as "indicative of the ever-increasing sense of responsibility which our important news and information organizations are bringing to their work in these days when national and world events move at an almost bewildering pace."

The fellowships will begin in the fall of 1957. Recipients will arrange with their employers to take leave of absence from their regular jobs for the year. Applications will close on March 1, 1957 and the names of the selected recipients will be announced about May 1.

(More)

The fellowships are offered to specified categories of commercial and non-commercial broadcasters and operating employees, and also to teachers of courses in news and public affairs techniques in colleges and universities. The plan is open to the following: staff employees in the News and Public Affairs Departments of CBS Radio and CBS Television and of the 11 CBS-owned radio and television stations; similar staff employees of all U.S. stations affiliated with CBS Radio and CBS Television but not owned by them; similar staff employees of non-commercial radio and television stations licensed to colleges and universities; and teachers of courses in radio and television news and public affairs techniques in colleges and universities.

Selection of the Fellows will be made by a committee of seven, composed of three representatives of the public, two representatives of Columbia University, and two representatives of CBS Foundation. The committee is as follows:

On Behalf of the Public:

Lewis W. Douglas, former American Ambassador to Great Britain; former Member of Congress and Director of the Budget; Chairman of the Board, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Joseph E. Johnson, President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; former Professor of History, Williams College; former officer of U.S. Department of State and adviser to U.S. delegations to the U.N.

Byron Price, former Executive News Editor, Associated Press; Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations; U.S. Director of Censorship, World War II; awarded special Pulitzer citation for creation and administration of press and broadcasting wartime codes (1944).

On Behalf of Columbia University:

Dr. Jacques Barzun, Dean of the Graduate Faculties
Dr. John A. Krout, Vice President and Provost

(More)

On Behalf of CBS Foundation Inc.

Sig Mickelson, Vice President in Charge of News and Public Affairs, CBS, Inc., and a member of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc.

Edward R. Murrow, News and Public Affairs broadcaster

The fellowships at Columbia University will be under the general direction of Dr. Barzun, historian and author, who has appeared on radio and television discussion programs.

The announcement by CBS Foundation described the purpose of the fellowships as follows:

"The fellowships make it possible for a holder to pursue credit or non-credit courses of his own choosing from the wide curriculum of Columbia University. The courses chosen should be those which, in the opinion of the Fellow and of a University representative, can contribute most advantageously to a broadening and strengthening of his background for continued work in news and public affairs. The courses would not, therefore, be limited to any general field; they might range across such varied fields as diplomatic history, economics, modern languages, Far Eastern affairs, political science, labor relations, nuclear science...

"The year is intended to be one in which promising people can, through detachment from their routine work, find both formal and informal opportunities to build up their knowledge of particular subjects and, at the same time, increase their understanding of the potentialities of radio and television as media for news and public affairs programming."

Members of the Board of CBS Foundation Inc., besides Mr. Colin and Mr. Mickelson, are: Dr. Leon Levy, of Philadelphia; Millicent C. McIntosh, President of Barnard College; and Dr. Frank Stanton, President, CBS, Inc.

* * *

Century

APRIL, 1958

Volume 33, Number 4

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 West 43rd Street, New York

Calendar

Board of Management	March 26
Monthly Meeting	April 3
Committee on Admissions	April 9
Board of Management	April 23

The Monthly Meeting Thursday, April 3, 1958

The speaker on the evening of the April meeting will be Centurion Carl E. Newton, a distinguished amateur of prestidigitation. He will perform feats of magic and perhaps even of extra-sensory perception.

There will be the usual preliminaries starting at a quarter before seven (6:45), in the evening. Dinner will be at seven-fifteen (7:15), and the meeting at nine o'clock.

The privilege of introducing guests is suspended *after three o'clock in the afternoon.*

In the Gallery

The current exhibition of chess pieces and chess boards from the collection of John Frederick Harbeson will close on March 30 and will be followed by an exhibition of paintings and drawings of the American Indian by George Catlin, lent by The Smithsonian Institution and the American Museum of Natural History. This exhibition will open on Wednesday, April 2, and will close on Sunday, August 31.

In Memoriam

	Elected	*Died*
TRACY HOPPIN	1913	February 16
FREDERICK MAY ELIOT	1938	February 17
HENRY BRUÈRE	1927	February 17
DANIEL T. MACDOUGAL	1908	February 22
GEORGE DEBEVOISE	1919	February 24
TERTIUS VAN DYKE	1920	February 28
JOHN HELD	1933	March 2
GEORGE L. HARRISON	1940	March 5
FREDERICK J. H. SUTTON	1929	March 10

"Summer Service"

The House Committee has decided to repeat last summer's extended season of "Summer Service" for the inner man. These informal arrangements for food and drink at the Clubhouse have been popular—and, not incidentally, economical—for a number of years. No meal or bar service is provided, but cold cuts, salads, sandwiches, and drinks are available. The schedule of "Summer Service" this year will be in effect as follows:

On Sundays: April 27 through October 26.
On Saturdays: May 31 through September 20.
On Memorial Day, the *Fourth of July,* and *Labor Day.*

March's New Members

RESIDENT

HENRY R. ASHTON
NEWTON P. BEVIN
PAUL M. HERZOG
LINDSLEY F. KIMBALL
GEORGE WINCHESTER STONE, JR.
WALTER KNIGHT STURGES
ROBERT WARD
WILLIAM H. WHYTE, JR.

NON-RESIDENT

SOLOMON CADY HOLLISTER

Candidates Recommended for Election

The Committee on Admissions recommends the following candidates for admission to the Association at the Monthly Meeting of April 3:

RESIDENT

PHILIP W. CLAFLIN, Banker
proposed by
Austin Lamont, Sheldon Keck

EDWARD FRANCIS D'ARMS, Foundation Executive
proposed by
Quincy Porter, Philip E. Mosely

EMERSON DAY, Physician
proposed by
N. Chandler Foot, Fred W. Stewart

GEORGE FREEDLEY, Writer
proposed by
Oscar James Campbell, John Mason Brown

DUNCAN LONGCOPE, Writer
proposed by
Frederic R. King, Brendan Gill

FRANK J. REILLY, Artist
proposed by
Dean Cornwell, Sidney E. Dickinson

NON-RESIDENT

ROBERT AMORY, JR., Government Official
proposed by
Philip E. Mosely, Allen W. Dulles

SLOCUM KINGSBURY, Architect
proposed by
Douglas W. Orr, Louis K. Hyde, Jr.

Proposals for Membership

During the month of February, the following gentlemen were proposed for membership:

RESIDENT

Cleve Gray, artist, proposed by Peppino Mangravite, Jacques Barzun
Alexander Hamilton, historic preservationist, proposed by Charles Garside, James Grote Van Derpool
James J. Heslin, museum director, proposed by R. McAllister Lloyd, C. Otto V. Kienbusch
Sherrell Hillman, journalist, proposed by John Mason Brown, Marquis Childs
Ethan Allen Hitchcock, lawyer, proposed by George W. Martin, Richard A. Kimball
Elmer Hutchisson, foundation executive, proposed by Charles Glen King, Detlev Bronk
George W. Martin, Jr., lawyer, proposed by Whitney H. Shepardson, Harrison Tweed
William H. Osborn, engineer, proposed by D. Percy Morgan, George K. Livermore
John H. G. Pell, business executive, proposed by Francis M. Sedgwick, R. Keith Kane
Richard Rodgers, composer, proposed by Douglas S. Moore, Oscar James Campbell
Winthrop Sargeant, writer, proposed by William McK. Chapman, Carleton Sprague Smith
Clyde C. Trees, business executive, proposed by Adlai S. Hardin, Walker Hancock
Robert Worthington, business executive, proposed by R. McAllister Lloyd, Jarvis Cromwell

Kenneth T. Young, public official, proposed by Allen W. Dulles, Arthur H. Dean

NON-RESIDENT

Ellis O. Briggs, diplomat, proposed by Francis H. Horan, Arthur H. Dean

John Dos Passos, writer, proposed by Lewis Galantière, C. Dickerman Williams

Vernon A. Eagle, foundation executive, proposed by Donald J. Shank, Charles G. Bolte

George Goodspeed, bookdealer, proposed by C. Waller Barrett, Howard S. Mott

Sir Leslie Knox Munro, ambassador, proposed by Whitney H. Shepardson, Hamilton Fish Armstrong

Library Notes

Among the recent gifts to the library, one of special interest has been donated by Samuel Sloan Duryee: a copy of Chaucer's *Works,* dated 1561.

The library lacks the definitive edition of Byron's writings, which is out of print: *The Works of Lord Byron, A New Revised and Enlarged Edition,* London, John Murray, 1898-1904, in 13 volumes. If some member owning a set would be willing to present it to the library, the donation would be cared for and greatly appreciated.

The following books, each with a Century connection, have been received since the publication of the last *Bulletin:*

REDMOND A. BURKE, *What Is the Index?*

BASSETT JONES, *Engineering Papers of Bassett Jones*

WILLIAM L. LANGER, *The Next Assignment*

Century

Century

Committee on Admissions

MARCH 1958

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

CONCERNING CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION

To the Members of the Association:

The posted list of candidates proposed for admission to The Century Association will be found in the following pages.

You are requested to examine the list, and to send to the Committee such information, whether favorable or unfavorable, as you may possess and feel will assist in the consideration of any name. Article I of the Constitution declares: "This Association shall be composed of authors, artists, and amateurs of letters and the fine arts." The mere endorsement of a name is of little help to the Committee in determining whether a candidate, whatever his vocation, has such breadth of interest and qualities of mind as would make him a sympathetic, stimulating and congenial companion in such a society. *THE COMMITTEE SEEKS ENLIGHTENMENT.*

All communications are confidential. Letters unfavorable to a candidate are returned to their writers by registered mail, and all other letters are destroyed after final action has been taken. "The proceedings of the Committee shall be secret and confidential." *(Article VI, par. 4, of the Constitution.)*

Members are requested not to propose, second or endorse more than one candidate in any one letter.

For the guidance of members of the Association, we respectfully call attention to the Requirements of the Committee, which are printed on the following page.

THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

1. The proposer must write to the Committee, stating the qualifications of the candidate. The letter should convey definite information as to the candidate's background, vocation, attainments, character, and personality. If he is not an artist or an author, it should also give evidence as to those interests and tastes outside of his vocation which would make him a sympathetic, stimulating, and congenial companion in a society of artists and authors.

2. The seconder must also write to the Committee in regard to the candidate. The letter should contain information of a character similar to that outlined for the proposer's letter.

3. The name, address, and vocation of the candidate shall be entered in the Candidates' Book, preferably by the proposer and seconder, with their signatures. The Secretary of the Committee may make such entry when letters of recommendation have been received from both proposer and seconder.

4. The candidate must be known to *at least two* members of the Committee if he is a candidate for resident membership or to *at least one* member if he is a candidate for non-resident membership. To facilitate the introduction of candidates to members of the Committee, proposers and seconders are asked to get in touch with the *Chairman of the Sub-Committee* to which the candidate has been assigned.

5. The Committee must receive, in addition to the letters of the proposer and seconder, *at least ten letters* from other members of the Association concerning a candidate for resident membership or *at least six* letters concerning a candidate for non-resident membership. These letters should do more than merely endorse a candidate; they should contain information which will be a source of enlightenment to the Committee as to the candidate's qualifications.

Note: The Committee on Admissions has long interpreted the term "amateur" as relating to "breadth of interest and qualities of mind and imagination" rather than to "occupation." It therefore suggests to proposers that in filling the space (in the Candidates' Book) designated "occupation," they use some term other than "amateur" to describe the candidate's "profession or occupation," in compliance with Rule I of the Committee, as adopted by the Association.

"Amateurs of Letters and the Fine Arts"

Your special Committee appointed to consider the difficulties that have lately developed within the Admissions Committee over the interpretation of the word "amateur" in Article I of the Constitution, and to report on a suggestion that Article I should be amended has made inquiries, has considered, and now reports.

We find that for more than sixty years the Committee on Admissions has been guided in passing upon qualifications of candidates not by such a narrow interpretation of the words "amateurs of letters and the fine arts" as would have required candidates to be experts or connoisseurs, but rather by the view that those words as used in the Constitution were intended to admit gentlemen of any occupation provided their breadth of interest and qualities of mind and imagination made them sympathetic, stimulating, and congenial companions in a society of authors and artists. We believe that this construction has long been clearly expressed through the Century's membership, and that the Admissions Committee may now regard it as being sanctioned and established by long usage and tradition. Consequently, we also think that the Admissions Committee need not hesitate to govern itself accordingly, and need not call upon the Club to undertake the difficult task of formulating a precise definition of the word "amateur."

On the other hand, we see no reason why it should not be admitted here that the Admissions Committee has erred in particular cases. It seems better to recognize this than to let anyone suppose that mistakes are to be accepted as precedents for a lax standard. This is stated because confusion has lately resulted from just that supposition.

The Admissions Committee should make it clear to all its members that it intends to interpret "amateur" very broadly, but never to interpret it so loosely as to cover candidates who do not clearly possess what may be called a responsible sympathy with letters and the fine arts, no matter how eminent or successful they may be, no matter how respectable socially, or how deserving of recognition on special grounds. It is understood that the writer of a technical treatise is not such an "author" as the Constitution intends; similarly, a mere collector, no matter how untiring, might well stand outside our broadest interpretations of "amateur." We do not want spiritual mediocrity. Our standard is obviously hard to define. But if the word "culture" did not sound priggish to some ears, it would perhaps suggest most briefly what the Century requires of a candidate quite apart from any special kind of ability or success.

(Minutes of Committee on Admissions, January 23, 1923.)

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS 1959

To serve until January 1959

Whitney North Seymour, *Chairman*

David Preswick Barr
Louis G. Bissell
Alfred de Liagre, Jr.
Karl H. Gruppe
Denver Lindley
Holger Lundbergh

To serve until January 1960

Francis Day Rogers, *Secretary*

George E. Brewer, Jr.
Brooks Emeny
George B. Ford
August Heckscher
Thomas P. Peardon
Robert Hawthorne Wylie

To serve until January 1961

Edwin Sharp Burdell

Spencer Byard
Hugh Ferriss
Alexander D. Harvey
Russell Lynes
James M. Nicely
Ogden M. Pleissner

Sub-Committee of the Committee on Admissions 1958

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Whitney North Seymour, *Chairman* (WO. 4-1900)
120 Broadway
New York 5, N. Y.

Francis Day Rogers, *Secretary* (MU. 7-0345)
219 East 44th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Committee Number 1: Creative Artists

Russell Lynes, *Chairman* (MU. 3-1900)
49 East 33rd St.
New York 16, N. Y.

Hugh Ferriss (MU. 3-4575)
101 Park Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

Karl H. Gruppe (AC. 2-0895)
138 Manhattan Ave.
New York 25, N. Y.

Ogden M. Pleissner (TR. 4-5961)
33 West 67th St.
New York 23, N. Y.

Committee Number 2: Professions

Robert Hawthorne Wylie, *Chairman* (TR. 9-5110)
903 Park Ave.
New York 21, N. Y.

David Preswick Barr (PL. 4-1144)
625 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Spencer Byard (HA. 2-3400)
15 Broad St.
New York 5, N. Y.

Alexander D. Harvey (LE. 5-4196)
133 East 64th St.
New York 21, N. Y.

Committee Number 3: Public Affairs

Denver Lindley, *Chairman* (EL. 5-3610)
383 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

Alfred de Liagre, Jr. (PE. 6-6678)
55 West 42nd St.
New York 36, N. Y.

George B. Ford (MU. 5-2670)
130 East 39th St.
New York 16, N. Y.

August Heckscher (BR. 9-8118)
20th Century Fund
41 East 70th St.
New York 21, N. Y.

Committee Number 4: Academic

Louis G. Bissell, *Chairman* (BU. 8-5865)
141 East 72nd St.
New York 21, N. Y.

Edwin Sharp Burdell (AL. 4-6300)
Cooper Union
Cooper Square
New York 3, N. Y.

Brooks Emeny (Princeton, WA. 1-1060)
221 Elm Rd. (N.Y.C., RH. 4-4478)
Princeton, N. J.

Thomas P. Peardon (UN. 5-4000, Ext. 2555)
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Committee Number 5: Other Occupations

Holger Lundbergh, *Chairman* (CO. 5-3542)
630 Fifth Ave.
New York 20, N. Y.

George E. Brewer, Jr. (LE. 2-6110)
30 East 40th St.
New York 16, N. Y.

James M. Nicely (BO. 9-1000)
55 Wall St.
New York 5, N. Y.

Francis Day Rogers (MU. 7-0345)
219 East 44th St.
New York 17, N. Y.

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP — MARCH 1958

Note: For the convenience of members of the Association, the Sub-Committees of the Committee on Admissions are named in connection with the candidates who come under their jurisdiction. This grouping does not necessarily determine the order of consideration by the Committee.

Candidates in the resident class—95 Candidates in the non-resident class—91
Vacancies in the resident class— 8 Vacancies in the non-resident class— 0

Committee Number 1: Creative Artists

Russell Lynes (Chairman), Hugh Ferriss, Karl H. Gruppe, Ogden M. Pleissner

RESIDENT

		PROPOSER	SECONDER
1956			
July 6	Thorne Sherwood	*Leopold Arnaud*	*Philip M. Brett*
July 11	Charles Abbe	*Michael Rapuano*	*Wallace K. Harrison*
1957			
Mar. 9	Ethan Allen Dennison	*Frederick A. Godley*	*Henry S. F. Cooper*
Apr. 29	Boris Lovet-Lorski	*John Frederick Harbeson*	*Hobart Nichols*
Aug. 28	Alexander Eliot	*James Johnson Sweeney*	*Francis Henry Taylor*
Aug. 28	Edwin Francis Gamble	*John A. P. Millet*	*Henry S. F. Cooper*
Oct. 9	Harold R. Sleeper	*William L. Kleitz*	*Leopold Arnaud*
Oct. 9	Norman Cousins	*John Mason Brown*	*Thomas K. Finletter*
Oct. 23	J. Sanford Shanley	*Sherley W. Morgan*	*Gregg Dougherty*
Oct. 31	Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr.	*Gilmore D. Clarke*	*Frederic R. King*
Nov. 9	Gillet Lefferts, Jr.	*Francis W. Roudebush*	*William G. Avirett*
Dec. 11	John Cheever	*William Maxwell*	*William Cabell Greet*
1958			
Feb. 15	Winthrop Sargeant	*William McK. Chapman*	*Carleton Sprague Smith*
Feb. 15	Richard Rodgers	*Douglas S. Moore*	*Oscar James Campbell*
Feb. 15	Cleve Gray	*Peppino Mangravite*	*Jacques Barzun*
Feb. 22	Serrell Hillman	*John Mason Brown*	*Marquis W. Childs*

NON-RESIDENT

1956			
Mar. 13	Byron Thomas	*Ogden M. Pleissner*	*William Adams Delano*
Aug. 9	Nathaniel A. Owings	*Michael Rapuano*	*Goeffry N. Lawford*
Nov. 5	Dore Schary	*Cass Canfield*	*Gardner Cowles*
Nov. 5	Wheaton J. Lane	*Lucius Wilmerding, Jr.*	*Sherley W. Morgan*
1957			
Feb. 1	John Koch	*Stewart Klonis*	*Ogden M. Pleissner*
Feb. 9	Rolf William Bauhan	*John F. Folinsbee*	*Francis W. Roudebush*
Apr. 9	Richard Hubbard Howland	*Leslie Cheek, Jr.*	*Alexander S. Cochran*
May 4	Paul Sample	*Louis Bouché*	*John S. Dickey*
July 16	Henrik Martin Mayer	*Austin Purves*	*Eugene F. Savage*
Aug. 28	Alexander Eliot	*James Johnson Sweeney*	*Francis Henry Taylor*
Sept. 16	Alexander R. James	*Eric Gugler*	*Barry Faulkner*
Oct. 10	Charles Greenough Chase	*John F. Folinsbee*	*John L. Pool*
Oct. 16	Aldous Huxley	*Cass Canfield*	*Peppino Mangravite*
Oct. 27	Emlen Etting	*Peppino Mangravite*	*Hudson Dean Walker*
Nov. 13	Randall Davey	*Louis Bouché*	*Homer Saint-Gaudens*
Dec. 3	Malcolm Cowley	*Van Wyck Brooks*	*Russell Cowles*
1958			
Jan. 20	Robert Penn Warren	*Lewis Galantiére*	*John K. Jessup*
Feb. 8	John Dos Passos	*Lewis Galantiére*	*C. Dickerman Williams*
Mar. 1	Yehudi Menuhin	*Carleton Sprague Smith*	*Douglas S. Moore*

Committee Number 2: Professions

Robert Hawthorne Wylie (Chairman), David Preswick Barr, Spencer Byard, Alexander D. Harvey

RESIDENT

		PROPOSER	SECONDER
1955			
Aug. 29	Ralph F. Colin	*Frank Stanton*	*Robert A. Lovett*
1956			
Mar. 28	William Britton Stitt	*Grayson Kirk*	*Maurice T. Moore*
May 2	Malcolm Fooshee	*Arthur Lee Kinsolving*	*Henry Allen Moe*
Oct. 2	Jacquelin A. Swords	*Geoffrey Platt*	*Charles H. Willard*
Nov. 14	Donald J. Simons	*John M. Pearce*	*Charles K. Wilkinson*
1957			
Jan. 5	Hugh Clark Davidson	*Bassett Jones*	*Albert C. Herring*
Jan. 10	William Bowen Sherman	*Howard F. Shattuck*	*Frederick R. Bailey*
Feb. 19	Robert L. Levy	*Henry Cave*	*Allen T. Klots*
Mar. 2	Austin T. Foster	*Goldthwaite H. Dorr*	*Rustin McIntosh*
Mar. 16	William H. Kammerer	*Russell L. Cecil*	*Cranston W. Holman*
Apr. 25	Arthur Moore Sutherland	*Fred W. Stewart*	*Adolph A. Berle, Jr.*
Aug. 2	Joseph Walker	*Franklin E. Parker, Jr.*	*Jarvis Cromwell*
Aug. 28	Theodore Pearson	*Gilbert G. Browne*	*G. Jarvis Coffin*
Nov. 9	Morris L. Ernst	*Arthur Loomis Harmon*	*Edward R. Murrow*
Nov. 26	Cyrus R. Vance	*Walter Lord*	*Thomas Thacher*
Dec. 11	George Winthrop Haight	*Dana T. Bartholomew*	*William Dwight Whitney*
1958			
Jan. 11	Garfield H. Horn	*Arthur H. Dean*	*I. N. Phelps Stokes*
Feb. 1	William Henry Osborn	*D. Percy Morgan*	*George K. Livermore*
Feb. 1	Ethan Allen Hitchcock	*George W. Martin*	*Richard A. Kimball*
Feb. 22	George W. Martin, Jr.	*Whitney H. Shepardson*	*Harrison Tweed*

NON-RESIDENT

1955			
Dec. 19	Howard F. Burns	*Ernest Angell*	*Ordway Tead*
1956			
Jan. 30	Woodfin L. Butte	*Richard U. Light*	*R. McAllister Lloyd*
Apr. 6	Edward A. Taft	*John Reynolds*	*Lewis Perry*
June 11	Harold Thayer Meryman	*N. Chandler Foot*	*Samuel Sloan Duryee*
June 27	Eli Huston Brown III	*Harold F. Johnson*	*John B. Ferguson*
Nov. 9	Leland Hazard	*Bethuel M. Webster*	*Ralph E. Griswold*
1957			
Jan. 3	A. Crawford Greene	*Allen Evarts Foster*	*Harrison Tweed*
Jan. 4	Henry L. Shepherd	*Thomas Hewes*	*Charles E. Saltzman*
Apr. 15	Thew Wright, Jr.	*Thornton Wilder*	*Thomas W. Swan*
Apr. 25	Elmer Belt	*George W. Corner*	*Jean T. Delacour*
Nov. 15	Richard Bentley	*Hermon Dunlap Smith*	*Samuel Sloan Duryee*
Dec. 11	Samuel Rawlins Rosenbaum	*Henry Allen Moe*	*Otto Luening*

Committee Number 3: Public Affairs

Denver Lindley (Chairman), Alfred de Liagre, Jr., George B. Ford, August Heckscher

RESIDENT

		PROPOSER	SECONDER
1957			
Jan. 2	Sigourney Mickelson	*Laurence E. LeSueur*	*Frank E. Stinchfield*
Mar. 16	Marvin Pierce Halverson	*Morgan P. Noyes*	*Walter A. Taylor*
Apr. 25	Charles Collingwood	*Edward W. Barrett*	*Morris Bishop*
May 25	Hugh D. McCandless	*Bethuel M. Webster*	*Arthur Lee Kinsolving*
July 16	Archibald C. Coolidge	*George Van Santvoord*	*Kenneth Holland*
July 16	John A. Pollard	*Irving S. Olds*	*Charles E. Farr*
Sept. 23	Howard S. Cullman	*Ralph H. Boots*	*Jess H. Davis*
Sept. 30	John McCready Patterson	*Henry Irving Brock*	*John J. Slocum*
Nov. 9	Walter Sullivan	*James Nevins Hyde*	*Thomas J. Hamilton*
Dec. 3	John McGill Krumm	*William Cabell Greet*	*Arthur Lee Kinsolving*
Dec. 11	John Franklin Day, Jr.	*W. McNeil Lowry*	*Edward R. Murrow*
1958			
Jan. 25	Shepard Stone	*Philip E. Mosely*	*John J. McCloy*
Feb. 8	Elmer Hutchisson	*Charles Glen King*	*Detlev Bronk*
Feb. 22	Kenneth T. Young	*Allen W. Dulles*	*Arthur H. Dean*

NON-RESIDENT

1955			
Nov. 4	Robert F. Metzdorf	*Donald F. Hyde*	*Curt F. Buhler*
Dec. 15	Gabriel S. Hauge	*Elliott V. Bell*	*David Rockefeller*
1956			
Jan. 21	Roscoe Drummond	*Geoffrey Parsons*	*Allen W. Dulles*
Feb. 4	Robert A. MacKay	*John B. Brebner*	*Raleigh Parkin*
Oct. 6	George Cochran Doub	*F. Courtney Nicodemus*	*Hamilton Owens*
Oct. 26	Charles S. Dewey	*Joseph C. Grew*	*Robert Woods Bliss*
Nov. 30	Herbert Scoville, Jr.	*Charles Garside*	*Brendan Gill*
1957			
Jan. 21	William J. Brennan, Jr.	*John M. Harlan*	*Chester I. Barnard*
Mar. 16	Ellsworth Bunker	*Sidney W. Davidson*	*R. Gordon Wasson*
Mar. 16	Sterry R. Waterman	*Learned Hand*	*Francis H. Horan*
Apr. 25	Frank Eyerly	*Louis Bouché*	*Gardner Cowles*
June 21	James Earl Russell	*Lawrence H. Chamberlain*	*Arthur I. Gates*
July 16	Darby Betts	*Leopold Arnaud*	*Edward N. West*
Oct. 23	Lauriston L. Scaife	*James W. Angell*	*James A. Pike*
1958			
Feb. 1	Sir Leslie Knox Munro	*Whitney H. Shepardson*	*Hamilton Fish Armstrong*
Feb. 15	Ellis O. Briggs	*Francis H. Horan*	*Arthur H. Dean*
Feb. 22	Vernon A. Eagle	*Donald J. Shank*	*Charles G. Bolte*
Mar. 1	J. Lee Rankin	*Herbert Brownell, Jr.*	*Bethuel M. Webster*

Committee Number 4: Academic

Louis G. Bissell (Chairman), Edwin Sharp Burdell, Brooks Emeny, Thomas P. Peardon

RESIDENT

		PROPOSER	SECONDER
1956			
Sept. 24	Lewis Leary	*Oscar James Campbell*	*Calvin B. Hoover*
1957			
Aug. 28	John Murdoch MacGregor	*John A. Krout*	*Ward Melville*
Oct. 9	Harry D. Gideonse	*George N. Shuster*	*Frank Altschul*
Oct. 27	Joel Dean	*Imrie de Vegh*	*James W. Angell*
Dec. 30	Nathaniel Peffer	*Dana W. Atchley*	*Raymond B. Fosdick*
Dec. 30	Edgar Johnson	*Henry Morton Robinson*	*Leon Edel*
1958			
Jan. 20	Allan B. Richardson	*R. Gordon Wasson*	*Charles Garside*

NON-RESIDENT

1954			
Mar. 23	Moacyr Eyck Alvaro	*Bernard Samuels*	*R. Townley Paton*
1955			
Oct. 24	Reuben Frodin	*Charles Garside*	*Robert S. Hutchins*
1956			
Mar. 5	Armour Craig	*Charles W. Cole*	*Francis T. P. Plimpton*
Apr. 2	Milton Katz	*Charles M. Spofford*	*Whitney H. Shepardson*
Apr. 4	Leonard Woods Labaree	*James T. Babb*	*James Phinney Baxter, III*
Apr. 18	Eugene V. Rostow	*William Dean Embree*	*James T. Babb*
Apr. 20	William Laverack	*Frederick R. Bailey*	*Russell Lynes*
Apr. 27	Jefferson B. Fordham	*Bethuel M. Webster*	*James Creese*
July 5	Clinton Rossiter	*Morris Bishop*	*Carlton S. Proctor*
Aug. 6	James E. Allen, Jr.	*William S. Carlson*	*Oliver C. Carmichael*
Nov. 27	Lamont Moore	*Theodore Sizer*	*David E. Finley*
Nov. 28	Willard Long Thorp	*Francis T. P. Plimpton*	*Julius Seeley Bixler*
Nov. 29	Clark Kerr	*Frank Stanton*	*Robert K. Merton*
Dec. 3	Matthew Madison Warren	*Henry P. Van Dusen*	*Lewis N. Lukens*
Dec. 17	William S. Dix	*Willard Thorp*	*Harold W. Dodds*
1957			
Jan. 31	Robert Taylor Cole	*David F. Cavers*	*Calvin B. Hoover*
Mar. 2	John Cook Wyllie	*C. Waller Barrett*	*John D. Gordan*
Mar. 21	Laurens H. Rhinelander	*James Nevins Hyde*	*Harold Morton Landon*
Apr. 4	George J. Stigler	*Frederick C. Mills*	*Joseph H. Willits*
Apr. 15	James Grier Miller	*C. Leslie Glenn*	*Henry A. Murray*
May 4	Richard Glenn Gettell	*Edward R. Murrow*	*William G. Avirett*
May 20	Robert F. Goheen	*Harold W. Dodds*	*Dean Rusk*
May 25	Frederick DeW. Bolman, Jr.	*Ordway Tead*	*Harry J. Carman*
May 25	Francis Parkman	*Wilson Parkhill*	*John M. Kemper*
June 21	John Philip Dawson	*Oscar James Campbell*	*Philip C. Jessup*
July 4	Courtney Craig Smith	*Henry Allen Moe*	*Emory H. Niles*
July 16	Gray Thoron	*Willis L. M. Reese*	*L. Bancel La Farge*
Aug. 28	John E. Burchard	*James R. Killian, Jr.*	*Joseph W. Barker*
Oct. 9	Thaddeus Seymour	*Francis H. Horan*	*John S. Dickey*
Oct. 27	Julius A. Stratton	*Vannevar Bush*	*Henry M. Wriston*
1958			
Jan. 11	Quigg Newton	*James Grafton Rogers*	*Bethuel M. Webster*

Committee Number 5: Other Occupations

Holger Lundbergh (Chairman), George E. Brewer, Jr., James M. Nicely, Francis Day Rogers

RESIDENT

		PROPOSER	SECONDER
1956			
Dec. 5	Robert J. Lewis	*Frederick Sheffield*	*Henry Cave*
1957			
Jan. 30	Roger Brunschwig	*George Stewart*	*Pierre Bédard*
Feb. 19	Dan Lacy	*John Fischer*	*Thomas K. Finletter*
Feb. 19	Charles D. Hilles, Jr.	*Frederick Sheffield*	*Yale Kneeland, Jr.*
Feb. 20	Fairman R. Dick	*Arthur W. Page*	*Richardson Pratt*
Feb. 21	Joseph Verner Reed	*Philip Ives*	*Franklin E. Parker, Jr.*
Feb. 21	Earl D. Osborn	*Grenville Clark*	*Samuel Sloan Duryee*
Feb. 21	John C. Case	*James M. Nicely*	*George F. Kennan*
Mar. 2	Robert Mercer MacGregor	*Charles Henry Coster*	*Jacques Barzun*
Mar. 2	Ernest Brooks	*George H. Humphreys, II*	*A. Whitney Griswold*
Mar. 9	Edward G. Wilson	*Howard Reid Craig*	*John W. Gardner*
Mar. 16	Edgar C. Schenck	*Francis Henry Taylor*	*Douglas S. Moore*
Mar. 21	George Stevens	*J. Seymour Montgomery*	*Dana H. Ferrin*
Mar. 21	J. William Hinkley	*Joseph W. Barker*	*Timothy N. Pfeiffer*
May 31	John Houseman	*Russell Lynes*	*Donald Oenslager*
June 12	William North Jayme	*Edward Steese*	*Allyn Cox*
June 12	George Frederick Morgan	*Allen Tate*	*Donald B. Aldrich*
June 12	Fred Smith	*Charles J. Symington*	*Horace M. Albright*
July 16	Warwick Potter	*Philip C. Jessup*	*William Platt*
Sept. 16	James F. Oates, Jr.	*Fordyce B. St. John*	*John Lord O'Brian*
Oct. 31	Ralh E. Carpenter, Jr.	*Pierre Bédard*	*Horace M. Albright*
Nov. 1	T. Edward Hambleton	*F. Courtney Nicodemus*	*Hamilton Owens*
Nov. 15	Arthur Bernon Tourtellot	*George W. Martin*	*Roy E. Larsen*
Nov. 23	William Shawn	*Brendan Gill*	*John Fischer*
Dec. 21	Kenneth C. Brownell	*Franklin E. Parker, Jr.*	*Reginald G. Coombe*
Dec. 21	Henry Cushman Breck	*Horace M. Albright*	*Frederick C. Mills*
1958			
Jan. 11	William C. Greenough	*Francis T. P. Plimpton*	*John W. Gardner*
Feb. 1	Alexander Hamilton	*Charles Garside*	*John Grote Van Derpool*
Feb. 8	James J. Heslin	*R. McAllister Lloyd*	*C. Otto V. Kienbusch*
Feb. 8	Robert Worthington	*R. McAllister Lloyd*	*Jarvis Cromwell*
Feb. 22	Clyde C. Trees	*Adlai S. Hardin*	*Walker Hancock*
Feb. 22	John H. G. Pell	*Francis M. Sedgwick*	*R. Keith Kane*

NON-RESIDENT

1956			
Oct. 17	Louis C. Jones	*John Walden Myer*	*Carl Carmer*
Dec. 5	William Renwick	*Fritz B. Talbot*	*Arthur Adams*
Dec. 7	James Fairchild Adams	*Richardson Pratt*	*L. Whittington Gorham*
1957			
Feb. 21	Mahonri S. Young	*Francis Henry Taylor*	*Bartlett H. Hayes, Jr.*
Mar. 16	Arthur H. Thornhill	*Victor Weybright*	*John P. Marquand*
May 25	Richard R. Higgins	*Francis W. Roudebush*	*Walter S. Burrage*
May 31	Melvin Brorby	*Donald J. Shank*	*Hermon Dunlap Smith*
1958			
Jan. 3	Hermann W. Williams, Jr.	*Gordon Page Williams*	*David E. Finley*
Feb. 15	George Goodspeed	*C. Waller Barrett*	*Howard S. Mott*

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

To the Members of the Century Association:

We regret to inform you that during 1955 the Century Association has operated at a substantial deficit. This occurred in spite of the unceasing efforts of the Officers and your House Committee. It has been due entirely to the steadily rising costs of goods and services, a condition which the Officers and the House Committee have been powerless to prevent.

A study of estimated income and expense for the current year indicates that the Century must increase its revenue during 1956. Quite obviously the easiest way to raise the revenue is to increase the dues.

The Board of Management hopes that the cost of belonging to the Century will never be so high as to deter a desirable candidate from accepting membership or to cause the resignation of anyone already a member. The Board believes that the future welfare of the Association depends upon a firm adherence to this policy.

The Board of Management has decided, therefore, that instead of recommending an increase in dues the members should be given an opportunity to increase the revenue of the Association during the current year through voluntary contributions. On the enclosed bill for dues you will find an item entitled "Voluntary Special Contribution" and, if you choose to do so, you may include this item in your check in payment of your dues. Such contributions are not subject to either Federal or City tax.

This plan is not a new idea as it has been tried in several clubs in New York and elsewhere with great success. The Board of Management approved the plan because it seems to offer the only possible way of avoiding an immediate increase in dues.

While the success of this experiment depends entirely upon the generosity of the members and although we urge all who can do so to participate, it should be clearly understood that no member should feel under the slightest moral compulsion to contribute if, for any reason, he does not wish to do so. Your contribution (or your lack of one) is a confidential matter. An honored Centurian remains an honored Centurian regardless of whether he contributes or not.

During the year your Officers and your House Committee will continue their efforts to increase revenue and decrease expenses in every way possible without materially affecting the pleasant habits and customs which are so much a part of the atmosphere of the Century.

We beg your cooperation, your understanding and your patience -- with them we feel confident that the current financial situation can be worked out to the satisfaction of all.

Respectfully,

for the Board of Management
Paul Kieffer
President

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION

7 WEST 43RD STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1955

RICHARDSON PRATT, Treasurer

February 7, 1956

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION

BALANCE SHEETS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1955 AND DECEMBER 31, 1954

ASSETS

	December 31, 1955	December 31, 1954
Current Fund:		
Cash	$ 53,145.25	$ 55,712.77
Accounts receivable	31,704.11	29,658.71
Inventories and prepaid expenses	24,493.96	26,989.18
	$ 109,343.32	$ 112,360.66
Endowment and Special Funds:		
Cash	$ 45,976.04	$ 1,633.38
Accounts receivable	—	20.00
Investments, at book value	484,631.10	435,409.47
	$ 530,607.14	$ 437,062.85
Plant Funds:		
Land and building, at book value	$ 551,628.00	$ 551,628.00
Furniture, furnishings and equipment, at book value	63,943.84	63,943.84
Library books, at 1940 appraised value	113,740.00	113,740.00
Pictures and works of art, at book value	69,554.00	69,554.00
	$ 798,865.84	$ 798,865.84
Total assets	$1,438,816.30	$1,348,289.35

LIABILITIES AND FUNDS

Current Fund:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 17,065.83	$ 18,590.63
Unearned dues and dues received in advance	54,476.30	54,079.05
Employees' Christmas fund	16,436.96	15,613.30
Unexpended income restricted for library	6,357.38	5,455.48
Reserves	55,000.00	55,000.00
Deficit	(39,993.15)	(36,377.80)
	$ 109,343.32	$ 112,360.66
Endowment and Special Funds:		
Endowment funds	$ 398,894.84	$ 297,118.13
Centennial fund	33,655.43	47,962.48
Other special funds	98,056.87	91,982.24
	$ 530,607.14	$ 437,062.85
Plant Funds:		
Equity in plant, at book value	$ 798,865.84	$ 798,865.84
Total liabilities and funds	$1,438,816.30	$1,348,289.35

Note:

At December 31, 1955, $45,000 face value United States Treasury bonds from the pooled investment of endowment and special funds are deposited with the State of New York to partially secure a reserve for workmen's compensation insurance of $50,000. Quoted market or redemption value of investments of endowment and special funds amounted to $731,231.13 at December 31, 1955.

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENSE AND CURRENT FUND DEFICIT
For the Years Ended December 31, 1955 and December 31, 1954

	Year ended December 31, 1955	Year ended December 31, 1954
GENERAL INCOME:		
Dues earned	$159,604.80	$159,885.39
Interest and dividends	25,581.97	19,099.31
Other	1,352.52	1,255.64
	$186,539.29	$180,240.34
DEPARTMENTAL PROFITS AND (LOSSES):		
Restaurant	($ 26,466.66)	($ 22,727.35)
Bar	9,275.14	8,901.66
Cigars and cigarettes	175.16	144.27
Billiards	(2,252.16)	(1,926.92)
Cards	—	(.20)
Net departmental losses	$ 19,268.52	$ 15,608.54
HOUSE EXPENSE:		
Salaries, wages and board of employees	$ 72,153.47	$ 69,884.89
Equipment repairs, renewals and acquisitions	8,743.62	6,996.30
Other	18,984.12	21,001.35
	$ 99,881.21	$ 97,882.54
GENERAL EXPENSE:		
Salaries, wages and board of employees	$ 23,752.74	$ 22,861.21
Real estate tax	22,108.75	22,195.00
Payroll taxes	4,794.96	5,280.46
Other	21,468.61	19,669.59
Committee on art (net)	2,189.32	2,816.90
Committee on literature (net)	1,706.03	1,002.61
Committee on music	2,430.12	1,145.83
	$ 78,450.53	$ 74,971.60
	$197,600.26	$188,462.68
Excess of expense from operations	$ 11,060.97	$ 8,222.34
OTHER INCOME:		
Initiation fees	$ 11,400.00	$ 9,650.00
Less:		
Write off of certain prepaid expenses at December 31, 1955	(3,954.38)	—
New York City sales tax assessment	—	(1,438.69)
	$ 7,445.62	$ 8,211.31
NET ADDITION TO CURRENT DEFICIT	$ 3,615.35	$ 11.03
CURRENT DEFICIT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	36,377.80	36,366.77
CURRENT DEFICIT, END OF YEAR	$ 39,993.15	$ 36,377.80

FRANKE, HANNON & WITHEY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
444 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

To the Board of Management
THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION:

We have examined the balance sheet of The Century Association as at December 31, 1955 and the related statement of income, expense and current fund deficit and the statement of funds transactions for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The Association, on our recommendation, departed from the practice of recording certain prepaid expenses. Accordingly, such items aggregating $3,954.38 at December 31, 1955 have been charged to the current deficit at that date.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statement of income, expense and current fund deficit and the statement of funds transactions present fairly the financial position of The Century Association at December 31, 1955 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

FRANKE, HANNON & WITHEY

New York, N. Y.
February 7, 1956

Century Club

AUDIOFAX ASSOCIATES

INCORPORATED

689 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 8-9130

May 25, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
News Department
17th Flr.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

The system which I designed and installed for the Century Club has been accepted and was used at their last monthly meeting. Reports seem quite favorable and I thought that you would like to know. Although it took more time than I expected, apparently the end result was worth it.

Mr. Roudebush has written me a nice note and I have instructed the Club Engineer, Henry LaPlante, in the proper operation of the system.

Thank you for the lead and your efforts in my behalf.

Sincerely,

Phil Erhorn

PHILIP C. ERHORN
Vice President

PCE:APF

cc: Joe Tall,
Engineers Lounge
Columbia Broadcasting System
51 East 52nd St.,
New York, N.Y.

Century

VOL. 29, NO. 4

February 1955

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION

7 West 43rd Street, New York

Calendar

Monthly Meeting	February	3
Committee on Admissions	February	9
Board of Management	February	23
Monthly Meeting	March	3
Committee on Admissions	March	9
Board of Management	March	23
Monthly Meeting	April	7
Committee on Admissions	April	13
Board of Management	April	27
Monthly Meeting	May	5
Committee on Admissions	May	11
Board of Management	May	25

The Monthly Meeting Thursday, February 3rd

Following the February meeting, our fellow Centurion Philip Hofer will give a talk on "Four Modern French Bestiaries"—from illustrated books by Toulouse-Lautrec, Bonnard, Dufy, and Picasso. Mr. Hofer will illustrate his talk with slides.

The usual preliminaries will start at a quarter to seven (6:45) in the evening, dinner at seven-fifteen (7:15), the meeting at nine. The privilege of introducing guests is suspended *after three o'clock in the afternoon.*

C. C. Burlingham Elected Honorary Member

Charles C. Burlingham, a Centurion since 1893, was elected an Honorary Member at the Annual Meeting on January 13. In reporting the Board of Management's recommendation, President Kieffer referred to him as one who, "in the opinion of many, has a just claim to be called New York's First Citizen." There have now been twenty Honorary Members elected in the history of The Century.

Annual Election

At the Annual Meeting on Thursday, January 13, the following Officers, Trustees, and members of the Committee on Admissions were elected:

President
Paul Kieffer

First Vice-President
James Kellum Smith

Second Vice-President
Paul Austin Wolfe

Secretary
Charles G. Proffitt

Treasurer
Richardson Pratt

Trustees

Sherman Baldwin	Irving S. Olds
Lyman Bryson	William Barclay Parsons
Henry S. F. Cooper	Oliver C. Reynolds
Pierpont V. Davis	Carleton Sprague Smith
Charles Garside	Edward Streeter
William Cabell Greet	R. Gordon Wasson
Carl Paul Jennewein	Frederick J. Woodbridge
Donald Oenslager	T. R. Ybarra

Committee on Admissions
To serve for three years

Lewis G. Adams	Robert Beverly Hale
Mason H. Bigelow	Edward H. Hart
Thomas R. Coward	William B. Nichols

Charles G. Poore

"The National Game"

The paintings, sculpture, and photographs of baseball subjects, now in the Art Gallery, will remain on exhibition until Sunday, February 27. They will be followed by an exhibition of paintings, lithographs, and drawings by Daumier.

Proposals for Membership

The Committee on Admissions recommends for admission to the Association at the Monthly Meeting on Thursday evening, February 3, the following list of candidates:

RESIDENT

CURT F. BUHLER, Curator of Printed Books, Morgan Library

proposed by
Sinclair Hamilton, LeRoy Elwood Kimball

JOHN TURNER SARGENT, Publisher

proposed by
William J. Schieffelin Jr., Douglas M. Black

NON-RESIDENT

GEORGE P. BERRY, Dean, Harvard Medical School

proposed by
Fordyce B. St. John, Reginald Fitz

GEORGE C. KEISER, Chairman, Board of Governors, Middle East Institute, Washington, D. C.

proposed by
Richard Boring Snow, Bayard Dodge

CLEMENT R. NEWKIRK, Architect, Utica, N.Y.

proposed by
Lewis G. Adams, Gilmore D. Clarke

RICHARD STILLWELL, Professor of Architecture, Princeton University

proposed by
William B. Dinsmoor, Rensselaer W. Lee

New Members Elected
January 13, 1955

RESIDENT

HERMAN S. KIAER
RALPH J. MENCONI
EDWARD O. MILLER
J. SEYMOUR MONTGOMERY

NON-RESIDENT

HARLAN HATCHER
THOMAS CARR HOWE
LUTHER NOSS

In Memoriam

	Elected	*Died*
G. Lister Carlisle	1937	December 22
H. Morton Merriman	1926	December 30
William Oliver Stevens	1943	January 15

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION

7 WEST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1953

RICHARDSON PRATT, Treasurer

January 26, 1954

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION

BALANCE SHEETS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1953 AND DECEMBER 31, 1952

ASSETS	Year ended December 31, 1953	Year ended December 31, 1952
Current Fund:		
Cash	$ 49,985.71	$ 50,448.87
Accounts receivable	31,747.67	30,510.57
Inventories and prepaid expenses	24,222.64	20,574.39
	$ 105,956.02	$ 101,533.83
Endowment and Special Funds:		
Cash	$ 987.14	$ 5,550.37
Accounts receivable	40.00	140.00
Investments, at book value	424,581.88	411,148.20
Due from current fund	—	2,774.75
	$ 425,609.02	$ 419,613.32
Plant Funds:		
Land and building, at book value	$ 551,628.00	$ 551,628.00
Furniture, furnishings and equipment, at book value	63,943.84	63,943.84
Library books, at 1940 appraised value	113,740.00	113,740.00
Pictures and works of art, at book value	69,554.00	69,554.00
	$ 798.865.84	$ 798,865.84
Total assets	$1,330,430.88	$1,320,012.99
LIABILITIES AND FUNDS		
Current Fund:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 19,801.51	$ 19,795.32
Unearned dues and dues received in advance	53,088.71	51,927.48
Employees' Christmas fund	14,432.57	13,186.90
Reserves	55,000.00	53,000.00
Due to endowment and special funds	—	2,774.75
Deficit	(36,366.77)	(39,150.62)
	$ 105,956.02	$ 101,533.83
Endowment and Special Funds:		
Endowment funds	$ 289,962.40	$ 292,643.06
Centennial fund	46,749.15	47,153.39
Other special funds	88,897.47	79,816.87
	$ 425,609.02	$ 419,613.32
Plant Funds:		
Equity in plant, at book value	$ 798,865.84	$ 798,865.84
Total liabilities and funds	$1,330,430.88	$1,320,012.99

Note:

At December 31, 1953, $35,000 face value United States Treasury bonds from the pooled investment of endowment and special funds are deposited with the State of New York to partially secure a reserve for workmen's compensation insurance of $50,000. Market or redemption value of investments of endowment and special funds amounted to $513,193.33 at December 31, 1953.

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENSE AND CURRENT FUND DEFICIT

For the Years Ended December 31, 1953 and December 31, 1952

	Year ended December 31, 1953	Year ended December 31, 1952
GENERAL INCOME:		
Dues earned	$157,016.79	$153,774.06
Interest and dividends	18,563.17	17,891.80
Other	1,297.79	1,123.51
	$176,877.75	$172,789.37
DEPARTMENTAL PROFITS AND (LOSSES):		
Restaurant	($ 17,090.25)	($ 20,532.21)
Bar	9,342.75	6,539.16
Cigars and cigarettes	213.02	219.60
Billiards	(2,162.50)	(2,720.37)
Cards	2.04	14.07
Net departmental losses	$ 9,694.94	$ 16,479.75
HOUSE EXPENSE:		
Salaries, wages and board of employees	$ 63,709.25	$ 61,673.11
Equipment repairs, renewals and acquisitions	8,717.93	8,025.44
Other	17,926.55	17,805.39
	$ 90,353.73	$ 87,503.94
GENERAL EXPENSE:		
Salaries, wages and board of employees	$ 21,598.03	$ 20,464.69
Real estate tax	19,607.50	19,147.50
Payroll taxes	5,260.62	5,776.53
Other	21,908.78	22,583.41
Committee on art (net)	4,866.59	4,561.53
Committee on literature (net)	769.33	1,326.42
Committee on music	1,085.80	548.41
	$ 75,096.65	$ 74,408.49
	$175,145.32	$178,392.18
Excess of income or (expense) from operations	$ 1,732.43	($ 5,602.81)
OTHER INCOME:		
Initiation fees	$ 12,700.00	$ 11,150.00
Less:		
Extraordinary repairs and renewals	(6,648.58)	—
Transfer to reserve for workmen's compensation insurance	(5,000.00)	—
	$ 1,051.42	$ 11,150.00
NET INCOME	$ 2,783.85	$ 5,547.19
CURRENT FUND DEFICIT, JANUARY 1	39,150.62	44,697.81
CURRENT FUND DEFICIT, DECEMBER 31	$ 36,366.77	$ 39,150.62

FRANKE, HANNON & WITHEY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

444 Madison Avenue

New York 22, N. Y.

To the Board of Management
THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION:

We have examined the balance sheet of The Century Association as at December 31, 1953 and the related statement of income, expense and current fund deficit for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statement of income, expense and current fund deficit present fairly the financial position of The Century Association at December 31, 1953 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

FRANKE, HANNON & WITHEY

New York, N. Y.
January 26, 1954

Century

October 8, 1952

Dear Ken:

This is merely a note to remind you of the Century Club dinner on October 22. I am most distressed that I can't go myself, but I do hope you will be able to.

As ever yours,

Mr. Kenneth Holland
Institute of International Education
1 East 67th Street
New York 21, New York

dm

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

September 29, 1952

Dear Sir:

According to a custom of the Century, members who have been elected to the Club during the preceding twelve months are urged to dine and spend the evening at the clubhouse as soon after the summer holidays as possible, thereby giving members of longer standing an opportunity to become acquainted with those more recently elected.

I am writing you on behalf of the Board of Management to ask you to make a special effort to be present at a dinner to be held on Wednesday, October 22d. This will be entirely a social occasion. No Club business will be transacted.

The officers of the Club look forward to meeting you at the clubhouse at a quarter to seven o'clock on that evening. Traditionally on such occasions there is an address of welcome to the new members, and this year it will be made by Paul Kieffer.

Will you please let me know at your early convenience whether or not you can be with us? A list of new members to whom I am writing is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Lewis

Chairman, House Committee

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

September 29, 1952

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regard to

Mr. Kenneth Holland

a recently elected member of the Century, of whom you were either proposer or seconder. He has just received a letter from the Club, of which I enclose a copy, together with a list of the recently elected members.

May I ask you also to communicate with him as soon as convenient regarding the dinner of October 22nd and, if possible, to arrange to accompany him to the clubhouse on that evening and to introduce him to other members there?

For dinner, as many small tables as possible will be provided, with the hope that sponsors will make up dinner groups to which they will bring the newly elected members. Requests for tables seating six or eight may be made through Mr. Marchand at the office of the Club. Such reservations should be made not later than a week before the dinner. In the office you will also find a list of the members expecting to come to the dinner, as well as the names of other proposers and the seconders to whom this letter is being sent.

Will you please let me know as soon as is convenient whether or not it will be agreeable to you to follow any or all of these suggestions?

Sincerely yours,

Howard Lewis

Chairman, House Committee

Century

OCTOBER 1952

Members elected since
November 1st, 1951

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 West 43rd Street, New York 36

MALCOLM P. ALDRICH, *President*
Comonwealth Fund
ALBERT H. ALDRIDGE, *Gynecologist and Obstetrician*
FRANK ALTSCHUL, *Retired Banker*
NILS ANDERSON, *Business Executive*
PAUL R. ANDERSON, *President,*
Pennsylvania College for Women
CLARENCE L. BARNHART, *Lexicographer*
BARRY BINGHAM, *Newspaper Editor*
McGEORGE BUNDY, *Educator*
FREDERICK BURKHARDT, *President,*
Bennington College
WALTER S. BURRAGE, *Physician*
WALKER O. CAIN, *Architect*
JAMES H. CASE, JR., *President,* Bard College
LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN, *Dean,*
Columbia College
L. STUYVESANT CHANLER, *Banker*
HENRY CHAUNCEY, *Educator*
CHARLES GARDNER CHILD, 3D, *Surgeon*
ROBERT L. DEBEVOISE, *Farmer*
CORNELIS W. DE KIEWIET, *President*
University of Rochester
THEODORE A. DISTLER, *President,*
Franklin & Marshall College
HORACE W. B. DONEGAN, *Bishop*
R. L. DUFFUS, *Journalist and Author*
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR., *Motion Pictures*
JOHN FISCHER, *Editor*
RUFUS HENRY FITZGERALD, *Chancellor,*
University of Pittsburgh
ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, *President,*
Ohio Wesleyan University
FRANK W. FOOTE, JR., *Pathologist*
JOHN H. GIBBON, JR., *Surgeon*
S. HAZARD GILLESPIE, JR., *Lawyer*
NORVIN H. GREEN, *Trustee*
ERWIN. N. GRISWOLD, *Dean*
Harvard Law School
HAROLD K. GUINZBURG, *Book Publisher*
ROBERT HALE, *Congressman from Maine*
ANDERSON F. HEWITT, *Advertising Executive*
KENNETH HOLLAND, *President,*
Institute of International Education
WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, *Architect*
FRANCIS A. JAMIESON, *Journalist*
OSWALD R. JONES, *Physician*
WALTER BOARDMAN KERR, JR., *Newspaper Editor*
MORRIS KETCHUM, JR., *Architect*
GEORGE H. T. KIMBLE, *Executive Director*
STEWART KLONIS, *Artist*
V. LADA-MOCARSKI, *Banking Executive*
LAWRENCE LARKIN, *Artist*
JOHN G. LAYLIN, *Lawyer*
GEORGE K. LIVERMORE, *Banker*
STORER B. LUNT, *Book Publisher*
HAROLD R. MEDINA, *Judge,* U. S. Court
C. DOUGLAS MERCER, *Industrialist*
SAMUEL R. MILBANK, *Investment Broker*
JOHN D. MILLETT, *University Professor*
JOHN WALDEN MYER, *Museum Director*
OTTO L. NELSON, JR., *Insurance Executive*
ROY FRANKLIN NICHOLS, *Professor of History*
GEORGE A. PERERA, *Physician*
GEORGE W. PERKINS, *Diplomat*
JAMES A. PERKINS, *Educator*
WILLIAM GRAVES PERRY, *Architect*
OGDEN M. PLEISSNER, *Artist*
CALVIN H. PLIMPTON, *Physician*
J. LAWRENCE POOL, *Neurosurgeon*
WILLIAM POTTER, *Architect*
ORVILLE PRESCOTT, *Literary Critic*
CHARLES A. RAGAN, JR., *Physician*
PERRY TOWNSEND RATHBONE, *Museum Director*
THEODORE ROUSSEAU, JR., *Curator of Paintings*
GLENN STANTON, *Architect*
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, *Governor of Illinois*
ISAAC NEWTON PHELPS STOKES, *U. S. Government Official*
LEWIS L. STRAUSS, *Banker*
HORACE TAYLOR, *Professor of Economics*
HUGH S. TAYLOR, *Dean,* Graduate School
Princeton
WALTER ANDREWS TAYLOR, *Architect*
JAMES GROTE VAN DERPOOL, *Educator*
SAMUEL T. WILLIAMSON, *Editor, Writer*
THOMAS JAMES WILSON, *Book Publisher*
ARNOLD WOLFERS, *Educator*
BENJAMIN F. WRIGHT, *President,* Smith College
LOUIS B. WRIGHT, *Director,*
Folger Shakespeare Library

Architects	7	Lawyers	4
Artists	3	Motion Pictures	1
Authors & Writers	2	Museum Administrators	4
Bankers	5	Physicians & Surgeons	10
Broker	1	Public Service	4
Business Executives	4	Publishers	3
Clergy	1	Trustee	1
Editors & Journalists	6		—
Educators	19		78
Farmer	1		
Foundation Executives	2		

SP

Century

Committee on Admissions

NOVEMBER 1951

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION

7 West 43rd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

CONCERNING CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION

To the Members of the Association:

The posted list of candidates proposed for admission to The Century Association will be found in the following pages.

You are requested to examine the list, and to send to the Committee such information, whether favorable or unfavorable, as you may possess and feel will assist in the consideration of any name. Article I of the Constitution declares: "This Association shall be composed of authors, artists, and amateurs of letters and the fine arts." The mere endorsement of a name is of little help to the Committee in determining whether a candidate, whatever his vocation, has such breadth of interest and qualities of mind as would make him a sympathetic, stimulating and congenial companion in such a society. *THE COMMITTEE SEEKS ENLIGHTENMENT.*

All communications are confidential. Letters unfavorable to a candidate are returned to their writers by registered mail, and all other letters are destroyed after final action has been taken. "The proceedings of the Committee shall be secret and confidential." *(Article VI, par. 4, of the Constitution.)*

Members are requested not to propose, second or endorse more than one candidate in any one letter.

For the guidance of members of the Association, we respectfully call attention to the Requirements of the Committee, which are printed on the following page.

THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

1. The proposer must write to the Committee, stating the qualifications of the candidate. The letter should convey definite information as to the candidate's background, vocation, attainments, character, and personality. If he is not an artist or an author, it should also give evidence as to those interests and tastes outside of his vocation which would make him a sympathetic, stimulating, and congenial companion in a society of artists and authors.

2. The seconder must also write to the Committee in regard to the candidate. The letter should contain information of a character similar to that outlined for the proposer's letter.

3. The proposer must enter the name, address, and vocation of the candidate in the Candidates' Book and must sign the entry, or give written authorization to the Secretary of the Committee to perform these acts in his behalf.

4. The seconder must place his signature under that of the proposer in the Candidates' Book or give written authorization to the Secretary of the Committee to do so in his behalf.

5. The candidate must be known to *at least* two members of the Committee if he is a candidate for resident membership or to *at least* one member if he is a candidate for non-resident membership.

6. The Committee must receive, in addition to the letters of the proposer and seconder, at least *ten* letters from other members of the Association concerning a candidate for resident membership or *at least* six letters concerning a candidate for non-resident membership. These letters should do more than merely endorse a candidate; they should contain information which will be a source of enlightenment to the Committee as to the candidate's qualifications.

Note: The Committee on Admissions has long interpreted the term "amateur" as relating to "breadth of interest and qualities of mind and imagination" rather than to "occupation." It therefore suggests to proposers that in filling the space (in the Candidates' Book) designated "occupation," they use some term other than "amateur" to describe the candidate's "profession or occupation," in compliance with Rule I of the Committee, as adopted by the Association.

"Amateurs of Letters and the Fine Arts"

"Your special Committee appointed to consider the difficulties that have lately developed within the Admissions Committee over the interpretation of the word "amateur" in Article I of the Constitution, and to report on a suggestion that Article I should be amended has made inquiries, has considered, and now reports.

We find that for more than sixty years the Committee on Admissions has been guided in passing upon qualifications of candidates not by such a narrow interpretation of the words "amateurs of letters and the fine arts" as would have required candidates to be experts or connoisseurs, but rather by the view that those words as used in the Constitution were intended to admit gentlemen of any occupation provided their breadth of interest and qualities of mind and imagination made them sympathetic, stimulating, and congenial companions in a society of authors and artists. We believe that this construction has long been clearly expressed through the Century's membership, and that the Admissions Committee may now regard it as being sanctioned and established by long usage and tradition. Consequently, we also think that the Admissions Committee need not hesitate to govern itself accordingly, and need not call upon the Club to undertake the difficult task of formulating a precise definition of the word "amateur."

On the other hand, we see no reason why it should not be admitted here that the Admissions Committee has erred in particular cases. It seems better to recognize this than to let anyone suppose that mistakes are to be accepted as precedents for a lax standard. This is stated because confusion has lately resulted from just that supposition.

The Admissions Committee should make it clear to all its members that it intends to interpret "amateur" very broadly, but never to interpret it so loosely as to cover candidates who do not clearly possess what may be called a responsibe sympathy with letters and the fine arts, no matter how eminent or successful they may be, no matter how respectable socially, or how deserving of recognition on special grounds. It is understood that the writer of a technical treatise is not such an "author" as the Constitution intends; similarly, a mere collector, no matter how untiring, might well stand outside our broadcast interpretations of "amateur." We do not want spiritual mediocrity. Our standard is obviously hard to define. But if the word "culture" did not sound priggish to some ears, it would perhaps suggest most briefly what the Century requires of a candidate quite apart from any special kind of ability or success.

Finally, if this report is acceptable to the Admissions Committee as an explanation rather than a definition of what the word "amateur" should be understood to intend, we propose that it should be spread on the records for reference, and also that this report or some equivalent explanation should be read to new members who come on to the Committee before they are called upon to discuss and vote."

(Minutes of Committee on Admissions, January 23, 1923.)

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP—NOVEMBER 1951

Note: For the convenience of members of the Association, the Sub-Committees of the Committee on Admissions are named in connection with the candidates who come under their jurisdiction. Attention is called to the revised disposition of these Sub-Committees and the reduction in number from seven to five.

This grouping does not necessarily determine the order of consideration by the Committee.

Candidates in the resident class—71 Candidates in the non-resident class—46
Vacancies in the resident class—73 Vacancies in the non-resident class—82

Committee Number 1: Creative Artists

Robert S. Hutchins (Chairman), Lewis Galantière, Donald Oenslager, Lewis Iselin

RESIDENT

			PROPOSER	SECONDER
1950				
Feb.	11	Walter Kerr	*Geoffrey Parsons*	*Hamilton Fish Armstrong*
June	8	Clarence L. Barnhart	*William Cabell Greet*	*Dana H. Ferrin*
1951				
Jan.	19	Francis A. Jamieson	*Thomas J. Hamilton*	*Wallace K. Harrison*
Apr.	4	Richard M. Brown	*Eugene F. Savage*	*Edward N. West*
Apr.	17	Stewart Klonis	*Eugene Speicher*	*Gifford R. Beal*
May	17	William Potter	*Albert G. Clay*	*Francis W. Roudebush*
July	5	John Fischer	*Frederick L. Allen*	*Brooks Emeny*
Sept.	4	Adlai Hardin	*Walker Hancock-*	*Wheeler Williams*
Nov.	5	Orville Prescott	*Franklin B. Kirkbride*	*S. Spencer Scott*

NON-RESIDENT

1950				
Mar.	31	Samuel T. Williamson	*Henry Irving Brock*	*Gifford R. Beal*
Sept.	22	William G. Perry	*William Emerson*	*Charles D. Maginnis*
Dec.	10	Lawrence Larkin	*William A. Lockwood*	*Harold G. Henderson*
1951				
Feb.	17	Elmer Rice	*Robert E. Sherwood*	*Whitney North Seymour*
Feb.	20	Ogden M. Pleissner	*Harrison Cady*	*Lawrence Grant White*
Apr.	16	Allen Tate	*James Johnson Sweeney*	*Willard Thorp*
May	10	Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.	*Lewis W. Douglas*	*T. M. Cleland*
Aug.	21	William Reed Huntington	*Lawrence Grant White*	*Charles D. Maginnis*
Aug.	28	Glenn Stanton	*Julian E. Garnsey*	*Stephen F. Voorhees*
Oct.	1	Barry Bingham	*John Mason Brown*	*Harold F. Johnson*

Committee Number 2: Professions

Howard Reid Craig (Chairman), Roscoe H. Hupper, Eugene F. DuBois, Sherman Baldwin

RESIDENT

			PROPOSER	SECONDER
1949				
July	27	Reuben Edwin Bakenhus	*Reginald R. Belknap*	*William M. Chadbourne*
1950				
Aug.	2	Kenneth C. Royall	*Robert P. Patterson*	*Dwight D. Eisenhower*
Oct.	20	George H. T. Kimble	*Robert Cushman Murphy*	*Charles W. Colby*
Nov.	10	George A. Perera	*Dana W. Atchley*	*Yale Kneeland, Jr.*
Nov.	30	Harold R. Medina	*Charles Garside*	*Whitney North Seymour*
Dec.	19	Charles Gardner Child III	*David Preswick Barr*	*N. Chandler Foot*
1951				
Jan.	29	Charles A. Ragan	*Ralph H. Boots*	*Russell L. Cecil*
Feb.	1	Samuel Hazard Gillespie, Jr.	*Russell C. Leffingwell*	*William Dean Embree*
Feb.	9	George W. Kosmak	*B. P. Watson*	*Vanderbilt Webb*
Feb.	14	Herbert B. Wilcox, Jr.	*B. P. Watson*	*Lawrason Riggs*
Mar.	5	Emil H. Praeger	*William Adams Delano*	*Gilmore D. Clarke*
Mar.	12	Oswald R. Jones	*Frank Brown Berry*	*Whitney North Seymour*
Apr.	23	Harold J. Baily	*Hobart Nichols*	*Albert W. Atwood*
Apr.	24	Frank Gordon Pettengill	*Dever S. Byard*	*Gilmore D. Clarke*
Apr.	25	Calvin H. Plimpton	*Franklin M. Hanger*	*Arthur Lee Kinsolving*
May	8	Shepard Kreck	*Malcolm Goodridge*	*Henry S. F. Cooper*
May	14	Oliver B. Merrill	*Charles D. Kyle*	*Hamilton Hadley*
May	27	Paul B. De Witt	*Whitney North Seymour*	*Harrison Tweed*
July	19	Sigourney Butler Olney	*Frank C. Nicodemus, Jr.*	*George W. Martin*
July	30	J. Seymour Montgomery, Jr.	*Randall Thompson*	*Rensselaer W. Lee*
Aug.	21	Edward R. Finch, Jr.	*Frederic R. Coudert*	*Edward N. West*
Sept.	20	William Mason Smith	*Ernest Angell*	*Stephen P. Duggan, Jr.*

NON-RESIDENT

1949				
Oct.	27	Jose M. de Navarro	*John A. P. Millet*	*H. O'Neill Hencken*
1950				
Mar.	18	Walter S. Burrage	*Ernest Angell*	*Reginald Fitz*
1951				
Mar.	13	John H. Gibbon, Jr.	*Allen O. Whipple*	*Joseph Barnes*
Apr.	9	Charles Miller Ewing	*John Lord O'Brian*	*Geoffrey Parsons*
Apr.	24	Graydon Smith	*Edward W. Miller*	*Chauncey H. Hand, Jr.*
June	11	John Gallup Laylin	*George Rublee*	*John Lord O'Brian*
July	30	John Sherman Cooper	*Louis K. Hyde, Jr.*	*John Foster Dulles*

Committee Number 3: Public Affairs

Jarvis Cromwell (Chairman), Paul A. Wolfe, Elihu Root, Jr., Francis Henry Taylor

RESIDENT

		PROPOSER	SECONDER
1947			
Mar. 12	Adrianus Pelt	*Arthur Sweetser*	*Huntington Gilchrist*
1948			
Dec. 30	Phillips Wyman	*Gordon C. Aymar*	*Pierpont V. Davis*
1949			
Apr. 11	Harold Guinzburg	*Herbert Agar*	*Cass Canfield*
1950			
Oct. 6	Hermon More	*Eugene Speicher*	*Peppino Mangravite*
1951			
Jan. 5	Malcolm P. Aldrich	*Lewis Perry*	*Donald B. Aldrich*
Feb. 28	Theodore Rousseau	*Ambrose Lansing*	*Pierre Bédard*
Mar. 6	Storer B. Lunt	*Howard C. Lewis*	*Parker McCollester*
Apr. 7	Horace W. B. Donegan	*Charles K. Gilbert*	*John W. Davis*
Apr. 13	J. Walden Myer	*Henry Clifford*	*Franklin B. Benkard*
May 16	Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr.	*James Stewart Cushman*	*Henry P. Van Dusen*

NON-RESIDENT

1947			
June 25	Benjamin Gerig	*Huntington Gilchrist*	*Arthur Sweetser*
Nov. 25	Chester Kerr	*Henry F. Pringle*	*Eugene Reynal*
1949			
Apr. 12	Adlai E. Stevenson	*Francis T. P. Plimpton*	*Huntington Gilchrist*
May 10	Thomas J. Wilson	*Frank Aydelotte*	*Willard L. Sperry*
1950			
Feb. 23	Perry T. Rathbone	*Edward James Mathews*	*Charles Nagel*
Apr. 26	George W. Perkins	*Harold B. Hoskins*	*Frederick Osborn*

Committee Number 4: Academic

James Kip Finch (Chairman), Philip James, Frederic R. King, Frederick C. Mills

RESIDENT

		PROPOSER	SECONDER
1950			
Mar. 23	Leland Rex Robinson	*Samuel McCune Lindsay*	*Allan Nevins*
Mar. 29	Louis M. Hacker	*Harry J. Carman*	*Douglas S. Moore*
Apr. 3	Lawrence H. Chamberlain	*Harry J. Carman*	*Leopold Arnaud*
Apr. 17	Erik Barnouw	*William Cabell Greet*	*John A. Krout*
July 11	Horace Taylor	*Charles Cheney Hyde*	*Raymond J. Saulnier*
1951			
Mar. 21	John D. Millet	*Frank D. Fackenthal*	*Lindsay Rogers*
June 6	Kenneth Holland	*Edward R. Murrow*	*Charles Dollard*
June 19	Maurice L. Valency	*Afred de Liagre, Jr.*	*Oscar James Campbell*

NON-RESIDENT

1949			
Apr. 27	Joseph Walter Bingham	*Roswell Magill*	*Edwin G. Zabriskie*
May 3	Frederick Burkhardt	*Harry J. Carman*	*Charles Dollard*
Aug. 29	Benjamin F. Wright	*Pendleton Herring*	*James Phinney Baxter, III*
Oct. 14	John E. Pomfret	*Oliver C. Carmichael*	*John D. Rockefeller, III*
Nov. 29	Roy Franklin Nichols	*Robert C. Clothier*	*John A. Krout*
Dec. 5	Arthur S. Fleming	*Elmer Davis*	*Ralph W. Sockman*
Dec. 30	Erwin Griswold	*Harrison Tweed*	*R. McAllister Lloyd*
1950			
Jan. 27	Arnold O. Wolfers	*Thomas D. Thacher*	*Frederick A. Godley*
Feb. 7	McGeorge Bundy	*Henry L. Stimson*	*Thomas D. Thacher*
Dec. 4	Paul Russell Anderson	*Ralph W. Sockman*	*Ordway Tead*
1951			
Feb. 12	Henry Chauncey	*James B. Conant*	*Charles Dollard*
Feb. 28	James H. Case, Jr.	*Ernest Angell*	*Jens Frederick Larson*
Mar. 14	Arthur Stanton Adams	*Gilmore D. Clarke*	*Edmund Ezra Day*
Apr. 9	Thomas R. McConnel	*Harry Woodburn Chase*	*Samuel P. Capen*
July 22	Herman Wardell Liebert	*Allen Evarts Foster*	*James T. Babb*

Committee Number 5: Other Occupations

Oliver C. Reynolds (Chairman), George B. Pegram, Walter H. Kilham, Jr., Charles Pratt

RESIDENT

		PROPOSER	SECONDER
1949			
Oct. 27	Otto L. Nelson, Jr.	*Devereux C. Josephs*	*Pendleton Herring*
Nov. 30	Anderson Fowler Hewitt	*William Adams Delano*	*Francis T. P. Plimpton*
Dec. 12	Valerian Lada-Mocarski	*Eli Whitney Debevoise*	*George E. Brewer, Jr.*
Dec. 27	Samuel R. Milbank	*Franklin B. Kirkbride*	*Morris Hadley*
1950			
Feb. 3	Laurence G. Payson	*Samuel D. Bell*	*Theodore C. Speers*
Feb. 14	Norvin H. Green	*Edward R. Hewitt*	*Franklin B. Kirkbride*
Mar. 4	Frank Altschul	*R. Gordon Wasson*	*T. M. Cleland*
May 19	Hastings Foote	*John H. Chapman*	*Frederick J. H. Sutton*
June 12	David Brooks Kirkbride	*Edward Pulling*	*Alfred de Liagre, Jr.*
July 19	Hudson Dean Walker	*Peppino Mangravite*	*John I. H. Baur*
Aug. 23	C. Douglas Mercer	*W. Randolph Burgess*	*William H. Edwards*
Nov. 27	George H. Fitch	*Peter Grimm*	*Frederick B. Adams, Jr.*
Dec. 8	L. Stuyvesant Chanler	*William Adams Delano*	*Ray Morris*
1951			
Jan. 13	Lewis L. Strauss	*Pierpont V. Davis*	*Herbert Hoover*
Apr. 16	J. Carlisle MacDonald	*James M. Nicely*	*John C. Long*
Apr. 27	Gerald K. Lake	*Olin Dows*	*Henry Allen Moe*
May 11	William G. Lord	*Richard A. Kimball*	*Yale Kneeland, Jr.*
May 18	Donald F. Bush	*Seymour L. Cromwell*	*Richard A. Kimball*
May 27	Byard Schieffelin	*W. Randolph Burgess*	*Samuel Sloan Duryee*
Aug. 16	Alexander M. White	*Richard A. Kimball*	*Arthur W. Page*
Sept. 26	Carroll L. Wilson	*Vannevar Bush*	*James B. Conant*
Oct. 3	Reginald Allen	*Carleton Sprague Smith*	*Learned Hand*
Oct. 25	Dean Mathey	*George Roberts*	*Eugene Speicher*

NON-RESIDENT

1950			
Jan. 10	David Judson Winton	*Charles Dollard*	*Harold E. Stassen*
Mar. 27	Harry G. Stoddard	*Arthur W. Ewell*	*George F. Booth*
Apr. 17	Hermon Dunlap Smith	*Victor Elting*	*Francis T. P. Plimpton*
July 17	James N. White	*Caryl P. Haskins*	*Ferris Greenslet*
July 25	Levi P. Smith	*George W. Alger*	*George S. Van Schaick*
1951			
May 16	William Fields	*Raymond Massey*	*Jo Mielziner*
Aug. 10	Gordon Page Williams	*Oswald W. Knauth*	*Louis K. Hyde, Jr.*

COMMITEE ON ADMISSIONS

To serve until January, 1952

John Reynolds *(Chairman)*

Howard Reid Craig
Jarvis Cromwell
Robert S. Hutchins
Walter H. Kilham, Jr.
Donald Oenslager
Oliver C. Reynolds

To serve until January, 1953

Paul A. Wolfe *(Secretary)*

Eugene F. DuBois
James Kip Finch
Lewis Galantière
Roscoe H. Hupper
Philip James
George B. Pegram

To serve until January, 1954

Sherman Baldwin

Lewis Iselin
Frederic R. King
Frederick C. Mills
Charles Pratt
Elihu Root, Jr.
Francis Henry Taylor

October 15, 1951

Dear Arthur:

You have already received notice of the annual ~~dinner meeting for~~ new members of the Century Club on November 1st. ~~I should certainly~~ be delighted to take you myself, but unfortunately, I shall not be back from Europe in time. I do hope you will be able to attend.

So

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur W. Packard
John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Office
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

October 15, 1951

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I am indeed sorry that I shall be in Europe on November 1st and therefore am unable to accompany Mr. Packard and Mr. Lesueur to the Century that evening.

I have however written them suggesting that they make evey effort to attend.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Howard Lewis
The Century Association
7 West Forty-third Street
New York, New York

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

October 5, 1951

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regard to

Mr. Arthur W. Packard

a recently elected member of the Century, of whom you were either proposer or seconder. He has just received a letter from the Club, of which I enclose a copy, together with a list of the recently elected members.

May I ask you also to communicate with him as soon as convenient regarding the dinner and meeting of November 1st and, if possible, to arrange to accompany him to the clubhouse on that evening and to introduce him to other members there?

For dinner, as many small tables as possible will be provided, with the hope that sponsors will make up dinner groups to which they will bring the newly elected members. Requests for tables seating six or eight may be made through Mr. Marchand at the office of the Club. Such reservations should be made not later than a week before the dinner. In the office you will also find a list of the members expecting to come to the dinner, as well as the names of other proposers and the seconders to whom this letter is being sent.

Will you please let me know as soon as is convenient whether or not it will be agreeable to you to follow any or all of these suggestions?

Sincerely yours,

Howard Lewis

Chairman, House Committee

Lewis.

Century

NOVEMBER 1951

Members elected since
November 1st, 1950

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 West 43rd Street, New York

J. BURNS AMBERSON, *Physician*
EDWARD BALLANTINE, *Musician*
CHESTER I. BARNARD, *President*
The Rockefeller Foundation
STEWART TAFT BEACH, *Writer, Editor*
DONALD R. BELCHER, *Treasurer,* A.T.&T.Co.
PHILIP W. BONSAL, *Diplomat*
FRANCIS BRENNAN, *Art Editor*
PAUL BROOKS, *Publisher*
PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE, *Public Accountant*
JONATHAN FAIRCHILD BUTLER, *Architect*
DONALD T. CARLISLE, *Vice President*
N. Y. Zoological Society
ERIC T. CLARKE, *Consultant on the Arts*
NORMAN COKE-JEPHCOTT, *Musician*
CHARLES C. COLT, *Business Executive*
H. PAGE CROSS, *Architect*
JOHN DOLLARD, *Educator*
JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, *Surgeon*
DUDLEY T. EASBY, JR., *Museum Executive*
ALVIN C. EURICH, *Educator*
MAURICE EWING, *Geophysicist*
HERBERT FEIS, *Author*
ROBERT J. FLAHERTY, *Motion Picture Director*
WILLIAM DEWEY FOSTER, *Architect*
CHARLES FAIRCHILD FULLER, *Architect, City Planner*
JOHN W. GARDNER, *Vice President*
Carnegie Corporation of New York
WILLIAM FRANCIS GIBBS, *Naval Architect, Marine Engineer*
ALBERT GAILORD HART, *Educator*
FRANCIS WHITING HATCH, *Adv. Executive*
RAYMOND B. HAYNES, *Stock Broker*
JOHN N. HAZARD, *Teacher*
AUGUST HECKSCHER, *Journalist*
PAUL G. HOFFMAN, *Pres.,* The Ford Foundation
PAUL HORGAN, *Writer*
WALTER HOWE, *Historian*
JAMES R. HUNT, JR., *Government Service*
DONALD F. HYDE, *Lawyer*
JOHN KNOX JESSUP, *Editor*
GEORGE F. KENNAN, *Government Service*
JAMES R. KILLIAN, JR., *Educator*
EDWARD D. KING, *Trustee*
JOHN LAVALLE, *Artist*
OLIVER INGRAHAM LAY, *Landscape Architect*
LAURENCE E. LESUEUR, *News Analyst*
CHARLES C. LIEB, *Physician*
DANIEL LONGWELL, *Editor*
CHARLES P. LUCKEY, *Banker*
LAUREN DWIGHT LYMAN, *Vice President*
United Aircraft Corp.
RUSSELL LYNES, *Editor, Writer*
HENRY J. MALI, *Textile Manufacturer*
JOHN B. MARSH, *Lawyer*
JAMES G. K. McCLURE, *Farmer*
DWIGHT G. MINER, *Educator*
MAURICE T. MOORE, *Lawyer*
EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER, *Author*
HARRY SHAW NEWMAN, *Dealer in Old Prints*
WHITNEY JENNINGS OATES, *Educator*
GIRARD F. OBERRENDER, *Surgeon*
ARTHUR W. PACKARD, *Foundation Executive*
GEOFFREY PARSONS, JR., *Editor*
LESTER B. PEARSON, *Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada*
LEWIS PERRY, JR., *Schoolmaster*
SIR CHARLES GORDON RAMSEY, *Admiral*
Royal Navy
BASIL RAUCH, *Educator*
WILLIS L. M. REESE, *Educator*
ROGER WILLIAM RIIS, *Editor*
FRANCIS DAY ROGERS, *Architect*
OSCAR M. RUEBHAUSEN, *Lawyer*
JOEL SAYRE, *Writer*
HARRY SCHERMAN, *Publisher*
EARL B. SCHWULST, *Banker*
ERNEST J. SIMMONS, *Educator*
CHARD POWERS SMITH, *Writer*
DEWITT HENDEE SMITH, *Physician*
HERBERT L. SPENCER, *Foundation Executive*
WALLACE STEVENS, *Poet, Corporation Executive*
CHAUNCEY STILLMAN, *Government Official*
WESLEY A. STURGES, *Educator*
JAMES E. THOMPSON, *Surgeon*
ALEC WAUGH, *Author*
VICTOR WEYBRIGHT, *Publisher*
NELSON C. WHITE, *Artist, Writer*
CHARLES MALLORY WILLIAMS, *Physician*
LUCIUS WILMERDING, JR., *Political Economist*

Architects	5
Naval	1
Landscape	1
Art Consultant	1
Art Dealer	1
Artist	1
Authors & Writers	11
Bankers	2
Broker	1
Business Executives	5
Diplomat	1
Economist	1
Editors & Journalists	7
Educators	11
Farmer	1
Foundation Executives	6
Government Service	4
Lawyers	4
Manufacturer	1
Motion Picture Director	1
Museum Administrator	1
Musicians	2
Naval Officer	1
News Analyst	1
Physician and Surgeons	7
Public Accountant	1
Publishers	3
Scientist	1
	83

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

October 5, 1951

Dear Sir:

According to a custom of the Century, members who have been elected to the Club during the preceding twelve months are asked to dine and spend the evening at the clubhouse on the occasion of the November Monthly Meeting, thereby giving members of longer standing an opportunity to become better acquainted with those more recently elected.

I am writing you on behalf of the Board of Management to ask you to make a special effort to be present at the meeting on Thursday, November 1st. The officers of the Club look forward to meeting you at the clubhouse at seven o'clock on that evening. Traditionally on these occasions there is an address of welcome to the new members, and this year it will be made by Henry Allen Moe.

Will you please let me know at your early convenience whether or not you can be with us? A list of the new members to whom I am writing is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman, House Committee

Clubs - Century

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

25 November, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I am informed that our public address system at the Century is now in good operating order. The engineer whom you sent was able immediately to detect what was at fault. This has now been corrected.

The public address system has bedeviled us for so many years that I have heard Centurions, ordinarily calm, well-behaved, and disciplined men, threaten to pull it out by the roots and throw it into the street. So this is a message of grateful thanks and of appreciation of the kindness of your thought in which the officers and members join me.

With kindest regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

Pierre

Pierre Bédard
Chairman, House Committee

PB/rt

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 565-7/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. Grossman

From Mr. Murrow

Station

November 25, 1949

My thanks for your good help
with the Century Club business.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

F. 559-5/49

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. R.G. Thompson

From Mr. Ben Russ

Station Tech. & Bldg. Oper.

November 16, 1949

~~Mr. Howard~~ Mr Ed Murrow
If we can be of further help
please let us know
BR. 11/16

RE: PA SYSTEM AT CENTURY CLUB, NEW YORK

In cooperation with Mr. Marchand and the house electrician, we found that the PA system at the Century Club is basically good.

The main trouble is - very hard walls and ceiling in the Meeting Room.

There are two trumpet speakers that originally were facing the ceiling resulting in severe bouncing and PA feedback. When we lowered these speakers to project downwards, we were able to use twice the volume on the PA system without feedback. Also, I find that the people addressing the microphone were approximately two feet away. I suggested the Club purchase a flexible Gooseneck to bring the microphone much closer to the speaker's mouth. They thought that this was an excellent suggestion. If this is not satisfactory, then the purchase of a small velocity microphone would discriminate further against feedback. All this due to very hard surfaces in the Meeting Room.

After hearing our test this afternoon, Mr. Marchand agreed that the PA system worked far better than it had in months. He will forward my information and suggestions to the regular hired PA man who was not present today.

B. R.

The Century

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

November 11, 1947

Dear Mr. Moe:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to tell you that he will be present at the Club on the evening of December 4th, but, since he is on the air from 7:45 to 8:00, he will not be able to arrive before 8:30.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

Mr. Henry Allen Moe
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

COPY

Cancelled 12/4

E. R. M.
F. 1155

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

Mac. Pl. note — yes — can't come till 8.30

November 1st, 1947

Dear Sir:

According to a custom of the Century, members who have been elected to the Club during the preceding twelve months are asked to dine and spend the evening at the clubhouse on the occasion of the December meeting, thereby giving members of longer standing an opportunity to become better acquainted with those more recently elected.

I am, therefore, writing you on behalf of the President and Trustees to ask you if you will make a special effort to be present on Thursday, December 4th. The Officers of the Club look forward to meeting you at the clubhouse at 7 o'clock on that evening.

Will you be kind enough to let me know at your early convenience whether you can be with us? A list of the new members to whom I am writing is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

Henry Allen Moe

THOMAS D. REES, M. D.
11 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

LE 5-1611

→ 39 E. 72nd ST.

After Dec. 5th

Maine —
Steel —

Garfield Todd. —
S. Rhodesia x —
Canada
Sterling

M E M B E R S

Randolph Lovelace, Jr.,M.D. Head of Lovelace Clinic & Foundation, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Thomas G. Lanphier, Vice President of Concair Aircraft, President of the National Aeronautical Association

Sir Archibald McIndoe, C.B.E.,M.D.,F.R.C.S., Vice President of Royal College of Surgeons, England

Sir Harold D. Gillies,C.B.E.,F.R.C.S., The 'father' of modern plastic surgery. Consultant to Royal Navy, British Army since World War I

Mr. James Monroe , Exec. Secretary & Treasurer of the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology, Forest Hills, 75, New York

Dr. Leon Dostert, Professor of languages and director of the Linguistic & Language Institute, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

Michael Wood,F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

Mr. Jack Block, Managing Director of Ker and Kowney Safaris, Ltd. President of Block Estates and Hotels in East Africa

Mr. Ronald J. Moss, Attorney at Law, New York City

Mr. Leo Kelmenson, Vice President, Lennen & Newell, Inc., New York City

Miss Nona Greene, Public relations, New York City

Thomas D. Rees, M. D., Clinical instructor in Surgery, New York University Postgraduate Medical School

Robin Johnston, D.S.O.,M.B.E.,D.F.C., Wild Life Preservation Society of Tanganyika, Rancher.

Dave Garroway, NBC

Stuart Cloete, Author

William Collison, World Affairs Center for the United States

Don M. Rees, Ph.D., Chairman of Biological Science Division of the University of Utah

Charles Mayo,M.D., Mayo Foundation and Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

M E M B E R S con't

Paul Dudley White, M. D., Physician in Chief, Cardiology, Massachusetts General Hospital

Brandon Macomber, M. D., Clinical Associate Professor of Surgery, Albany School of Medicine

Jaqueline Cochran, President N.I.A.

Professor Edgar Churchill, Professor of Surgery, Harvard Medical School

Wendell Hughes, M. D., Hempstead, Long Island

Herbert Conway, M. D., Clinical Professor of Surgery, Cornell University Medical College

Sir William Wiseman, Kuhn Loeb and Company

Ted Walkowicz, Rockefeller Bros., Inc.

Brig. Gen.Don Flickenger, Director of Research and Development,USAF

Ross MacFarland,M. D. , Professor of Preventative Medicine and Public Health, Harvard School of Medicine

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO CANDIDATES

Bessie, Simon M.
Century

December 21, 1954

Gentlemen:

It is my understanding that Simon Michael Bessie has been proposed for membership in the Century Association.

I have known Mr. Bessie for many years and have the greatest respect for him. I am also aware of him as a most congenial personality and I feel that he would be a fine addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Club
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

fc

TIME
INCORPORATED

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

November 30, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have proposed Simon Michael Bessie for membership in the Century Association. Since you also know him, I wonder if you would be kind enough to send a letter about him to the Committee on Admissions? I entered his name November 26th, on page 172 of the Candidates' Book. Mike's candidacy will be seconded in due course by C. D. Jackson.

Sincerely,

Francis Brennan

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Catledge, Turner
Century

October 31, 1958

Gentlemen:

I understand that Dr. Grayson Kirk has proposed Turner Catledge for membership in the Century and that Herbert Brownell has seconded the proposal.

I would like to support this nomination with all enthusiasm. I have known Mr. Catledge for about twenty years and consider him a very fine representative of his profession. He is an excellent conversationalist with a ready wit and keen sense of humor.

I feel sure that he would make a most welcomed member of the Century.

Sincerely yours,

Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43 Street
New York, New York

mec

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.
PRESIDENT'S ROOM

October 17, 1958

Dear Ed:

I am proposing, and Herbert Brownell is seconding, Turner Catledge for membership in The Century. I believe you are well acquainted with Turner and with his accomplishments, and that you, too, would derive satisfaction from helping to elect him to membership. I am writing therefore to ask, if you favor this proposal, that you be good enough to write at your early convenience in support of this nomination to the Committee on Admissions. Both Mr. Brownell and I will greatly appreciate your willingness to send a note as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Grayson

Grayson Kirk
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Century

October 31, 1958

Dear Grayson:

I have your letter of October 17th.

This is just a note to tell you that I am happy to write the Century about Turner Catledge.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Grayson Kirk
President
Columbia University
New York, New York

mcc

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Colin Ralph, Century Club

F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Dr. Stanton

From Mr. Murrow

Station

September 12, 1955

I have sent off the note
to the Century about
Ralph Colin.

E.R.M.

rh

September 12, 1955

Dear Mr. Adams:

I would like to support the candidacy of Ralph Colin. I have known him socially and professionally for some twenty years. He is a contentious but courteous conversationalist who never raises his voice; a lawyer who doesn't bore you with long quotations or boast of his successes. I am sure he would enjoy the Century and I would regard him as a most welcome addition to the membership.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frederick B. Adams, Jr.
Chairman
Committee on Admissions
The Century Club
7 West 43 Street
New York, New York

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

FRANK STANTON

President

August 22, 1955

Dear Ed:

I am proposing Ralph F. Colin for resident membership in The Century Association. If you feel as I do about the desirability of having Ralph as a member, I would appreciate it if you would write a letter in his behalf to the Committee on Admissions, Frederick B. Adams, Jr., Chairman.

I am enclosing a copy of the notes about Ralph which I submitted to the Membership Committee.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

RALPH F. COLIN

Residence: 941 Park Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.

Background

Born: New York City, November 18, 1900

Parents: Dr. William Colin (First physician-attorney in New York State) and Elizabeth (Benjamin)

Education: New York Public Schools, Townsend Harris Hall, College of the City of New York (BA, 1918), Columbia Law School (LLB, 1921; Editor, Columbia Law Review 1920-1921)

Vocation

Member: Law firm of Rosenman Goldmark Colin & Kaye, and predecessor firms, since 1926 (575 Madison Avenue, New York 22)

Member: Association of the Bar of the City of New York (Committee on Admissions 1934-37, Executive Committee 1942-46, Art Committee 1946-47, Committee on the Judiciary 1948-51, Special Committee on Public and Bar Relations 1952- , and Chairman of Committee 1955-)

Member: County Lawyers Association (Committee on Communications 1932-)

Member: New York State Bar Association, American Bar Association, Federal Communications Bar Association

Director & General Counsel: Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Rotary Electric Steel Company, Jonas & Naumburg Corporation, Columbia Artists Management, Inc.

Director: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

Author: "The Priority of the United States in the Payment of Its Claims Against a Bankrupt," Columbia Law Review, April 1924; "An Analysis of the 1926 Amendments of the Bankruptcy Act," Columbia Law Review, November 1926; "Why Upset Price, An Argument for Reorganization By Decree," Illinois Law Review, June 1933

The Arts

Director & Trustee: The Philharmonic Symphony Society of New York, Inc. since 1942, Assistant Treasurer 1944-51, Vice President 1951-

Trustee: The Museum of Modern Art 1954- , Vice Chairman of the Museum's International Council

Trustee: American Federation of Arts

Member: Visiting Committee for the Department of Fine Arts and the Fogg Museum, Harvard University 1951-

Member: Advisory Committee on The Arts Center Program, Columbia University

Director: The Provincetown Theatre and The Greenwich Village Theatre in the early 1920's, with Robert Edmund Jones, Eugene O'Neill, Kenneth MacGowan, etc.

Philanthropies & Civic Activities

Director: American Arbitration Association 1932-

Trustee: Hospital for Joint Diseases 1932-52, Chairman of the Board 1949-51, President 1951-52

Member: Executive Committee, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York 1951-52

Trustee: Baron de Hirsch Fund, (and Honorary Secretary) 1934-

Chairman: Radio Broadcast Division, National War Fund, 1943 and 1944

Collingwood, Charles

April 5, 1957

Gentlemen:

It is my understanding that Charles Collingwood has been nominated for membership in the Century Association.

I have known him for many years and could think of fewer people who would contribute more to our membership than Charles.

Sincerely,

The Century Club
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43 Street
New York, New York

fc

Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow.

EDWARD W. BARRETT
2960 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

March 20, 1957

V.C.
yes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am proposing and Morris Bishop is seconding Charles Collingwood for membership in the Century Club. I am sure it will be appreciated if you will write a letter of endorsement to the Membership Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Ed per B

ewb/fmb

Dictated by Mr. Barrett; signed in his absence.

Frances M. Barry, Secretary

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Century F. 502

OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Cabell Greet

From Edward R. Murrow

Station

February 1, 1956
(Dictated January 27th)

I am all for Collingwood at the Century.

E.R.M.

rh

BARNARD COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Sunday

Dear Ed,

I despair of getting my affairs in enough order to call you up and see if by miracle you have a luncheon time free. As chairman of a thing called Stim. [not Think!] at the Century, I've wanted to ask you whether Charlie Collingwood is ripe for the Club. He did such an intelligent and golden-meaned job for you last summer that his name came again into my mind as Century material. I should think that with his kind of programs he would find the club helpful.

Cab

Cooke Alistair
Century

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Clubs
Sv

April 14, 1953

Dear Mr. Gilder:

Bill Maxwell has written to ask my opinion of Alistair Cooke as a member of the Century.

I have known Cooke for twenty years, and I am persuaded that he would make an altogether agreeable addition to the membership of the association.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ E.R.Murrow

Mr. Rodman Gilder
7 West 43rd Street
New York 6, New York

cc: Mr. William Maxwell
The New Yorker
25 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

THE
NEW YORKER
No. 25 WEST 43RD STREET

EDITORIAL OFFICES
BRYANT 9-8200

April 6, 1953

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a member of the Stim Committee's section on writers, producers, and publishers, I am writing you to ask if you think Mr. Alistair Cooke would make a good member of The Century. Since I am unable to attend the next two meetings of the Committee, perhaps it would be better if you communicated with Rodman Gilder.

Sincerely,

William Maxwell
William Maxwell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Century Club

SP

March 11, 1952

Dear Dr. Crampton:

Forgive me for the delay in answering your letter of the 23rd.

I have spoken with Alastair Cooke who is considering whether or not he wishes to be proposed for membership.

Raymond Swing has applied for readmission.

Of the Canadians you mentioned I am personnally acquainted with only George Ferguson. Do you wish me to write him.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Henry E. Crampton
The American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th Street
New York 24, New York

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 79TH STREET
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

February 23,1952.

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,New York.

Dear Mr.Murrow,

It was very fortunate for me to see you at the Club last Wednesday and to find you so helpful in the matter of Alastair Cooke.All reports are favorable,and I hope that you have found him receptive.

There are some other men who have been considered,and very probably you know them.Davidson Dunton,of the Canadian Broadcasting Company,of Ottawa,is regarded as fully qualified for the Century.Perhaps you can help in his case.

Others are the following: George V.Ferguson,editor of the Montreal Star; Victor Sifton,publisher of the Winnipeg Free Press; Grant Dexter, editor of the same paper; and Robertson Davies, journalist and dramatist.

I await your comments with much interest.

Sincerely yours
Henry E. Crampton
Henry E.Crampton

Daniels et al
Century

APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, INC.
35 WEST 32ND STREET
NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 24, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I appreciate your word to the general effect that you endorse Daniels, Lawrence, Dillard, and Cassidy for membership in the Century. Now it is the function of our Stim Committee to sound these men out so far as their personal interest in joining our group is concerned.

Sincerely,

Dana H. Ferrin

Dana H. Ferrin

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

DHF:es

Century Associates

March 21, 1955

Dear Mr. Ferrin:

I would heartily endorse Daniels, Lawrence, Dillard, and Cassidy. The others on your list I do not know.

We, too, feel that we are most fortunate in securing Glen Arden. It is a wonderful oasis in a mad world, and my only regret is that I don't get to spend much time there.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dana H. Ferrin
Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc.
35 West 32 Street
New York 1, New York

rh

APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, INC.
35 WEST 32ND STREET
NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 4, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Along with Dave Taylor, Edward Stanley, Holger Lundbergh, Charlie Poore, and others, I am on a sub-committee of the sub rosa, non-existent, off-the-record Stim Committee of the Century Association. Our sub-committee is interested in stimulating the consideration of the "right" authors, publishers, etc. for membership and, at the moment, we are giving special thought to newspaper editors, correspondents, and such.

We all think highly of your judgment, as do other members of the Stim Committee as a whole, including, for example, Harry Crampton, and I wonder if you would care to express any judgment as to the qualifications of the following men who have been informally suggested as possible Centurions:

James Kerney, Trenton Times
E. C. Daniels, Moscow Correspondent, N. Y. Times
William Lawrence, Washington Correspondent, N. Y. Times
Ben McKelway, Washington Star
Irving Dillard, Editorial Writer, St. Louis Post Dispatch
Henry C. Cassidy, Director Radio News, N. B. C.
Howard Devree, Art Editor, N. Y. Times

Of course, and it goes without saying, anything that you care to write will be held in strict confidence.

In a personal way, I don't recall that I have ever had the privilege of meeting you although we have many mutual friends and acquaintances, including Will and Ann Hamlet, who are very old friends of mine. As it happens, my son, Allan, married one of Ann's daughters, Barbara, and, as you might well surmise, Mrs. Ferrin and I have visited the Hogate's place many times, especially when Casey was alive. I think that you were very fortunate in obtaining this property.

Sincerely,

Dana H. Ferrin

Dana H. Ferrin

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

DHF:es

Day, John F.

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS
THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
No. 7 West 43rd Street

NEW YORK, October 14, 1959

DEAR SIR:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT

MR. John Franklin Day

WHO WAS NOMINATED BY YOU, WAS THIS EVENING PUT UPON THE LIST OF GENTLEMEN RECOMMENDED FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLUB ON December 3, 1959

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

Russell Lynes

SECRETARY COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

Century
Day, John F.

December 5, 1957

Dear Mr. Adams:

I write to support Mr. Lowry's proposal of John F. Day, Jr.'s membership in the Century Association.

I have known Day for only about three years. He is a thoroughly competent newsman, a better than average conversationalist, and I am sure he would be an altogether agreeable addition to the Society of the Century.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lewis G. Adams
Chairman, Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

fc

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

December 3, 1957

Dear Mr. Adams:

I am happy to propose for membership in The Century Association John Franklin Day, Jr., editor and writer. Mr. Edward R. Murrow will second this nomination.

Mr. Day, now 44 years of age, is Director of News for CBS Radio and Television, a post he has occupied for the past three years. He was born and educated in Kentucky, and outstanding in his college days at Lexington was his association with A. B. Guthrie, the author. Mr. Day himself in 1941 published a book laid in the Kentucky scene, Bloody Ground.

At one time in my own career I was a writer for the press, and I met many distinguished journalists, particularly in Washington. I have never known a more truly professional craftsman in this trade than John Day, who in his rapid advancement has been Managing Editor of both the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Dayton Daily News, in addition to service with the Cleveland Press and the Associated Press. His distinctive qualities as an editor and writer have been recognized by both the Nieman and Ried fellowships; he was at Harvard in 1942 and 1943, principally working with Arthur R. Schlesinger, Sr. During the war, Mr. Day worked with the Office of War Information in New York. He is a Presbyterian and a Democrat. His second wife is the critic of modern literature, the former Vivienne Koch MacLeod.

I have known John Day for thirteen years. He is a modest man but a boon companion and a lover of good food and good wine. He has traveled extensively throughout the world and at one time resided for a year in Europe. He is by all odds an amateur of letters and the fine arts, though he is himself a lucid and cogent professional writer and editor. I can have no doubt that he would prove a congenial companion in the society of The Century Association.

Mr. Day resides at 4 Gramercy Park, New York, New York, and his office is at 485 Madison Avenue.

COPY

Mr. Lewis G. Adams December 3, 1957

When Mr. Day's candidacy has been assigned to a sub-committee, I shall be happy to arrange introductions to members of that group.

Sincerely yours,

W. McNeil Lowry

Mr. Lewis G. Adams
Chairman, Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Century
Ernst, Morris

November 1, 1957

Gentlemen:

I write to second the proposal that Morris Ernst be admitted to membership in the Century Association.

As you know, Ernst is a lawyer generally regarded as a liberal with a deep devotion to civil liberties. He will argue on almost any subject but without raising his voice. I suppose that it could be said that he is tolerant of almost anything except intolerance. Ernst talks well and also listens well, and his interests extend far beyond the confines of the legal profession.

I have known him for about twenty years and have no doubt that he would be an altogether agreeable addition to the membership of the Century.

Sincerely,

The Century Association
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43 Street
New York, New York

fc

Century

October 24, 1957

Gentlemen:

I would like to add my commendation of the candidacy of Mr. Morris Ernst to the letters recommending him for membership.

I have known Mr. Ernst for quite some time and have the greatest respect for him. I am also aware of him as a most congenial personality and I feel that he would be a fine addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Association
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43 Street
New York, New York

mcc

Gettell, Richard G.
Century

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS
THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
No. 7 West 43rd Street

NEW YORK, March 9, 1960

DEAR SIR:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT MR. Richard Glenn Gettell WHO WAS NOMINATED BY YOU, WAS THIS EVENING PUT UPON THE LIST OF GENTLEMEN RECOMMENDED FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLUB ON April 7, 1960

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

Walker O. Cain

SECRETARY COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

Gettell, Richard
Century

April 30, 1957

Dear Whitney:

Sorry for the oversight about Dr. Richard Gettell.

Thanks for reminding me. The letter is attached.

As ever yours,

Mr. Whitney North Seymour
Simpson Thacher & Bartlett
120 Broadway
New York 5, New York

rh

April 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Seymour:

I desire to propose for non-residence membership Dr. Richard Glenn Gettell. Gettell is, as you know, the newly elected President of Mount Holyoke College. He served the government with distinction during the war, was a member of the staff of "Fortune Magazine" and still later was associated with the American Oil Company. He is a good conversationalist with varied interests and is also willing to listen. I think he would be good for the Century.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Whitney North Seymour
Secretary
Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43 Street
New York, New York

rh

SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

COMMERCE BUILDING
1700 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

April 26, 1957

Re Committee on Admissions, The Century Association

Dear Ed:

As Secretary of the Committee on Admissions at The Century, I try to keep track of current proposals to make sure that they are not delayed by failure to comply with technical requirements. I do not find any proposer's letter from you in support of the candidacy of Dr. Richard Glenn Gettell, although a seconder's letter has been received. In order to put the name on the list and enable it to move along, I am taking the liberty of suggesting that you send along a letter in due course.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Secretary
Committee on Admissions

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Gross, Ernest
Century Assoc.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

June 28, 1956

Gentlemen:

I am informed that Mr. Ernest Gross has been proposed for membership in the Century Association. I can think of few men who would contribute more. He has a vast knowledge, great sense of humor, and greatly enjoys wrestling with ideas.

Sincerely yours,

Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43 Street
New York, New York

rh

bcc: Mr. Rusk

ROOM 5500
49 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 20

June 6, 1956

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Thomas Finletter and I are proposing Mr. Ernest Gross for membership in the Century Association. I am letting you know since, if you are as pleased with the prospect as we are, you may wish to write a letter to the Committee on Admissions.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Rusk

Dean Rusk

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Guinsburg

May 11, 1949

The Secretary
The Committee on Admissions
Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of the nomination of Harold Guinsburg who has been nominated by Herbert Agar. I offer it as my opinion that Guinsburg is one of the few publishers I know who can talk about something other than book publishing. He has a sensitive palate both for good wine and good conversation and can sustain his end of a conversation without raising his voice.

Sincerely yours,

Hillman, Serrell

July 14, 1958

Mr. John Mason Brown
17 East 89th Street
New York 28, N.Y.

Dear John:

I know Serrell Hillman's work but I have met him only once or twice. If you wish me to write a letter, I will, but send you this epistle in the belief that you may find another member of the Century who knows him better and could write more persuasively. Let me know your pleasure.

As ever yours,

Dictated but not signed by Edward R. Murrow

ERM:skh

JOHN MASON BROWN
17 EAST 89th STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

April 12, 1958

Dear Ed,

I have proposed, and Marquis Childs has seconded, Serrell Hillman for the Century. I believe you know him. I hope you do, for his sake and yours, because he is a delightful and brilliant young man. I would be very happy if you should feel like writing a letter to the Admissions Committee in his behalf. I enclose a little Who's Who sketch which may be helpful.

Cordially,

JMB

Serrell Hillman was born in Auburn, New York, in 1918; was brought up in Grand Rapids; was graduated from Harvard in 1941.

He has worked on such papers as the Grand Rapids Press and the Louisville Courier-Journal, and for the U.P. in Washington.

Since 1944 Serrell has been on Time, in San Francisco and Washington, and as Bureau chief in Ottawa and now in New York.

He has recently done the James Gould Cozzens, Julie Harris, and John Gunther cover stories for Time. I cite them as examples of his exceptional skill as a journalist.

J.M.B.
April 11, 1958

Century

SP

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS
THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST 43RD STREET

NEW YORK, April 9, 1952

DEAR SIR:

YOU ~~ARE HEREBY~~ NOTIFIED THAT MR Kenneth Holland WHO WAS NOMINATED BY YOU, WAS THIS EVENING PUT UPON THE LIST OF GENTLEMEN RECOMMENDED FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLUB ON May 1, 1952

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

SHERMAN BALDWIN

SECRETARY, COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION

Holland, Ken
Century Club
SP

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY
APO 757-A, Frankfurt
Office of Public Affairs
Office of the Director

July 17, 1952.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am happy to write a letter on behalf of Ken Holland for the Century Association and suppose my favorable recommendation is valid.

Someday I hope we will have an opportunity to meet and discuss European affairs. Dave Taylor and Ken have spoken frequently about you.

Sincerely yours,

Carleton Sprague Smith (39)
Carleton Sprague Smith

Copy of Letter to
Committee on Admissions,
dated July 17, 1952, enclosed.

Copy: Mr. Murrow

APO 757-A, Frankfurt
Office of Public Affairs
Office of the Director

July 17, 1952.

Committee on Admissions,
The Century Association,
7 West 43 Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

It gives me pleasure to recommend Mr. Kenneth Holland for membership in the Association.

Mr. Holland is not only an educator but also a diplomat and an amateur clarinet player. Since educators and diplomats are a dime-a-dozen, and clarinet players rare, this should recommend him in your eyes. He is somewhat reticent about performing but his enthusiasm for music is positively contagious.

I saw something of Ken Holland in Latin America during the war and have always been impressed by his good humor and natural tact. He is a thoroughly "exportable American" and his work with UNESCO in Paris (where I also had occasion to run into him) was exemplary.

He would be an ideal member.

Respectfully yours,

Carleton Sprague Smith

December 31, 1951

The Secretary
Committee on Admissions
Century Club
7 West 43 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I understand that Mr. Edward R. Murrow has proposed Dr. Kenneth Holland, President of the Institute of International Education, for membership in the Century Club.

I am only too happy to take this opportunity to send you my hearty recommendation of this proposal. I am sure the Club will do itself considerable honor by adding Dr. Holland to its membership. He is an extremely able fellow and has distinguished himself in his field in an enviable degree. In addition to his professional qualifications, I can certainly assure you that he is a most clubbable person and would be a distinct asset in every way.

Sincerely yours,

Levering Tyson

cc. E.R. Murrow

National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.

110 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • TELEPHONE PLAZA 7-7600

CABLE ADDRESS: NATFECOMM

Century SP

December 31, 1951

Dear Ed,

I am certainly sorry there has been so much delay in replying to your letter of December 7 concerning your proposal of Ken Holland for membership in the Century. As you ~~know, I have~~ only recently returned from Europe and this has accounted for the delay. I am happy to write a letter in support of this proposal and I think it is a brilliant idea.

Best wishes for the Holiday Season.

Sincerely yours,

Ty.

Levering Tyson

Dr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
CENTER OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

December 20, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I warmly concur in the proposal to have Ken Holland in the Century Club. A letter to this effect has gone forward to the Admissions Committee.

With all the best,

Sincerely,

Fred

Frederick S. Dunn

FSD/ms

WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE-18, MARYLAND

Century Club
S.P.
NOA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 19, 1951

My dear Mr. Murrow:

It will be a pleasure for me to write in support of your nomination of Kenneth Holland for membership in the Century Club.

Yours sincerely,

Detlev W. Bronk

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MPM

HUNTER COLLEGE
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
695 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

December 18, 1951

Dear Ed,

I have just come back to the office and have sent the august Admissions Committee of the Century Club a note about Kenneth Holland.

SP

Sincerely yours,

George N. Shuster

George N. Shuster
President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Century SP

nda

Columbia College
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

17 December 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Yours of the 7th is before me. I will be delighted to write the Committee on Admissions at the Century in support of Kenneth Holland.

Incidentally I am proposing Donald Shank for membership and John Gardner of Carnegie is seconding the proposal. Like Kenneth, I believe, he will add strength to our membership. If you feel like writing a supporting letter it will be wonderful.

With warm regards,

As ever,

Harry

Harry J. Carman

Century

Holland

SIMPSON THACHER AND BARTLETT
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

December 13, 1951

Via Airmail

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I was glad to receive your letter advising that you are proposing Kenneth Holland for the Century. Needless to say, I should be more than happy to write a letter in his behalf which I will get off shortly.

With best regards and hoping to see you sometime in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Steve Duggan

7:30 Wash. 5-7 4/13

Centuries SP

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

ROBERT M. LESTER
SECRETARY

December 11, 1951

Dear Ed

I shall be glad to put in a word for Kenneth Holland. He will be an addition to the Club.

Sincerely yours

Lester

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

RML:df

Century

December 7, 1951

Dear Steve:

I have proposed Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute for International Education, for membership in the Century Club. Chuck Dollard of the Carnegie Corporation has seconded the proposal. If you could find time to support this proposal in the near future, it would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stephen P. Duggan, Jr.
120 Broadway,
New York 5, New York

December 7, 1951

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have proposed Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute for International Education, for membership in the Century Club. Chuck Dollard of the Carnegie Corporation has seconded the proposal. If you could find time to support this proposal in the near future, it would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Carleton Sprague Smith
122 East 65th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

December 7, 1951

Dear George:

I have proposed Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute for International Education, for membership in the Century Club. Chuck Dollard of the Carnegie Corporation has seconded the proposal. If you could find time to support this proposal in the near future, it would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George Shuster
Hunter College
New York 21, N. Y.

December 7, 1951

Dear Ty:

I have proposed Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute for International Education, for membership in the Century Club. Chuck Dollard of the Carnegie Corporation has seconded the proposal. If you could find time to support this proposal in the near future, it would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Levering Tyson
808 - 7th Avenue
New York, New York

December 7, 1951

Dear Bob:

I have proposed Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute for International Education, for membership in the Century Club. Chuck Dollard of the Carnegie Corporation has seconded the proposal. If you could find time to support this proposal in the near future, it would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert M. Lester
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

December 7, 1951

Dear Mr. Leland:

I have proposed Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute for International Education, for membership in the Century Club. Chuck Dollard of the Carnegie Corporation has seconded the proposal. If you could find time to support this proposal in the near future, it would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Waldo G. Leland
1862 Mintwood Place, N.W.
Washington 9, D. C.

December 7, 1951

Dear Mr. Bronk:

I have proposed Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute for International Education, for membership in the Century Club. Chuck Dollard of the Carnegie Corporation has seconded the proposal. If you could find time to support this proposal in the near future, it would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Detlev Bronk
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore 18, Maryland

December 7, 1951

Dear Harry:

I have proposed Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute for International Education, for membership in the Century Club. Chuck Dollard of the Carnegie Corporation has seconded the proposal. If you could find time to support this proposal in the near future, it would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry J. Carman
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

December 7, 1951

Dear Fred:

I have proposed Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute for International Education, for membership in the Century Club. Chuck Dollard of the Carnegie Corporation has seconded the proposal. If you could find time to support this proposal in the near future, it would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frederick S. Dunn
Penrhyn Road
Woodridge, Conn.

December 5, 1951.

The Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

I note that Kenneth Holland has been proposed for membership in the Century, and I am writing to endorse his candidacy.

Mr. Holland has had a distinguished career in U. S. Government and private educational work, and, at present, is President of the Institute of International Education, of which I am a Trustee.

My association with Mr. Holland in the Institute's activities convinces me that he is a man of broad cultural interests, whose personality qualifies him in every way for membership in the Century.

Sincerely yours,

DORSEY RICHARDSON

DR
ab

c.c. Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
INCORPORATED
2 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · MURRAY HILL 7-0630 · CABLE ADDRESS "INTERED"
European Office: 173 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris (VIe) France · Washington Office: 1530 P Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

June 13, 1951

Miss Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss McDonough:

I know the following ten members of the Century Club:

Bob Lester	Fred Dunn
Levering Tyson	Charles Dollard
George Schuster	Harry J. Carman
Stephen Duggan, Jr.	Detlev Bronk
Carlton Sprague Smith	Waldo Leland

Thank you for letting me see the Century Association Yearbook. I am returning it to you under separate cover.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Holland

Kenneth Holland
President

Mr. M-
See attached
Bedard says only 3 letters have been written, himself, James Hazen Hyde, Wally Harrison

June 1, 1951

Dear Mr. Holland:

I have sent to you, under separate cover, a copy of the Century Association Yearbook.

Mr. Murrow asks if you would check the names of ten members whom you know and he will request them to write the Club in support of your candidacy for membership.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Kenneth Holland
Institute of International Education
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

Century 8r

June 7, 1951

Dear Chuck:

I have today belatedly sent off my letter of nomination to the Century proposing Ken Holland for membership. I hope that you will find it convenient to send your seconding letter in the course of the next few days.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Charles Dollard, President
Carnegie Corporation
522 5th Avenue
New York, New York

June 6, 1951

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

I desire to propose for membership in the Century Association George Kenneth Holland. Mr. Holland was born in Los Angeles, California, May 10, 1907. He received an AB degree from Occidental College in 1929; MA, Princeton University, 1931. He studied at the University of Grenoble during the summer of 1931 and was a student in the Faculty of Law, University of Paris, 1931-32. For two years, 1933-35, he was Director of Education of the Civil Conservation Camps in New England; from 1935 to 1941 he was associate director of the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education. After that, he was in the office of Inter-American Affairs of the State Department; for the last three years of that period, he was director of the Division of Education. From 1946 to 1948, he was assistant director, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs in the Department of State; from 1948 to 1950 he was the permanent representative of the United States to UNESCO in Paris.

Mr. Holland is a member of the American Association of School Administrators; the National Education Association; Phi Beta Kappa; he is a Democrat and a Methodist. He is a member of the Cosmos Club in Washington and the Kenwood Country Club. He is the author of both "Youth in European Labor Camps" and "Youth in C.C.C."; also, pamphlets and articles on

work camps for students and education in Latin America.

Holland is married; has three children and is presently the President of the Institute of International Education. He is a good conversationalist in English, French or German; is a real expert on international educational affairs; knows his wines and cheeses; and can both tell and listen to a good story.

I trust that this nomination may receive the sympathetic consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul Austin Wolfe, Secretary
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS
THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST 43RD STREET · NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

May 30 194—

Concerning the nomination of Mr. Kenneth Holland
for (resident) (non-resident) membership in The Century Association:

The Committee on Admissions respectfully calls your attention to the fact that no candidacy can be considered until the rules listed below have been observed:

- ☐ 1. The proposer must write to the Committee, stating the qualifications of the candidate. The letter should convey definite information as to the candidate's background, vocation, attainments, character, and personality. If he is not an artist or an author, it should also give evidence as to those interests and tastes outside of his vocation which would make him a sympathetic, stimulating, and congenial companion in a society of artists and authors.
- ☑ 2. The seconder must also write to the Committee in regard to the candidate. The letter should contain information of a character similiar to that outlined for the proposer's letter.
- ☑ 3. The proposer must enter the name, address, and vocation of the candidate in the Candidates' Book and must sign the entry, or give written authorization to the Secretary of the Committee to perform these acts in his behalf.
- ☑ 4. The seconder must place his signature under that of the proposer in the Candidates' Book or give written authorization to the Secretary of the Committee to do so in his behalf.
- ☐ 5. The candidate must be known to *at least* two members of the Committee if he is a candidate for resident membership or to *at least* one member if he is a candidate for non-resident membership.
- ☐ 6. The Committee must receive, in addition to the letters of the proposer and seconder, at least *ten* letters from other members of the Association concerning a candidate for resident membership or *at least* six letters concerning a candidate for non-resident membership. These letters should do more than merely endorse a candidate; they should contain information which will be a source of enlightenment to the Committee as to the candidate's qualifications.

With respect to the candidacy of the gentleman named above, only the items checked on the margin have as yet been completed.

Paul Woefe
Secretary

Edward Wheeler
485 Madison
New York. 22

January 24, 1951

Dear Pierre:

I am a swine, but an unconscious one! It had impressed itself upon my mind that I was to second Ken Holland rather than propose him. I shall do the necessary at once and belabor Chuck Dollard to do likewise. Please forgive my negligence, particularly in view of the fact that I am reasonably certain that Holland can pay his dues.

As ever yours,

Mr. Pierre Bedard
French Institute
22 East 60th Street
New York 22, New York

FRENCH INSTITUTE
22 EAST 60TH STREET
NEW YORK 22

PIERRE BÉDARD
DIRECTOR

18 January, 1951

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I take the liberty of writing to you in order to avoid an embarrassing situation for our friend Kenneth Holland. I know that several members of the Century, among others James Hazen Hyde, Wally Harrison, and myself, have written letters in favor of his candidacy. I understand however that you and Chuck Dollard have not yet taken the necessary initial steps to enter his name in the book.

I trust you will forgive me for urging you to take care of this matter at your very earliest convenience since I know that you are as interested in your candidate as I am.

With best wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,

Pierre

PB/rt

Century SP

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

CHARLES DOLLARD
PRESIDENT

7

June 11, 1951

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed

We apparently got the Dollard cart well before the Murrow horse. On Pierre Bedard's instigation, I wrote to the Century in behalf of Ken Holland on December 19 and also got three of my office colleagues to go on record for him.

Yours sincerely

CD:RN

Charles

1 December, 1950

Mr. Charles Dollard
Carnegie Corporation of New York
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Chuck:

I have spoken to Ed Murrow who says he will be delighted to propose Kenneth Holland for membership in the Century Association. Since you will second Ed's proposal, may I ask that you both at your convenience sign the book at the Club and start the ball rolling.

I understand that you will request some of your friends to write in Ken's behalf. I shall also see to it that he gets letters written to the admissions committee.

I am glad that you agree with me that Kenneth will make a most desirable member of the Century.

At the proper time I shall get in touch with you and Ed and we can give a small luncheon for Ken in order that he may meet some of the members of the admissions committee.

Sincerely,

Pierre Bédard

PB/rt

Howe Quincy
Century Assoc.
7

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS
THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
No. 7 WEST 43RD STREET

NEW YORK, March 9, 1955

DEAR SIR:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT

MR. Quincy Howe

WHO WAS NOMINATED BY YOU, WAS THIS EVENING PUT UPON THE LIST OF GENTLEMEN RECOMMENDED FOR ADMISSION TO THE CLUB ON April 7, 1955

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,

William L. Savage

SECRETARY COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

Howe, Quincy
Century

SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

BOWEN BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

PERSONAL

September 2, 1954

Dear Brother Murrow:

When I was at the Century last night I noticed that you had not yet signed the book for Quincy Howe and I do not know whether you have written your seconder's letter. As you know, the candidacy will not be complete until those things have been done and I think we should get him on the escalator as soon as possible, in view of the present length of the list. If you are not going to be in the Club for the next week or so perhaps you would have your secretary telephone the Secretary's office at the Club and ask to have your name signed as seconder.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Whitney North Seymour

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
c/o C.B.S.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York

Century Club.

September 1, 1954

Gentlemen:

The purpose of this letter is to second the proposal made by Mr. Whitney North Seymour of Quincy Howe for membership in the Century Club.

I have known Mr. Howe for many years and have the greatest respect for him as a writer and commentator. I am also aware of him as a most congenial personality and I feel that he would be a fine addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Club
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

fc

SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

BOWEN BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

August 6, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have signed the book for Quincy Howe as proposer, and suggest that you sign as seconder the next time you are there. I have sent in my proposer's letter and you will want to write a seconder's letter. I will try to round up the necessary letters in support and save you any burdens in that regard. I am very glad that we are associated in such a good enterprise.

I hope I may get a glimpse of you at the American Bar meeting in Chicago.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Whitney North Seymour

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Pending

August 5, 1954

Dear Mr. Seymour:

It occurs to me that it would be advisable for you to propose Quincy Howe. I will, of course, be delighted to second him and also to round up some letters of support. He would, indeed, be a fine addition.

Having been honored by the Freedom House Award, I am now sweating about what to say in acceptance of it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Whitney North Seymour
Simpson Thacher & Bartlett
120 Broadway
New York 5, New York

rh

SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

BOWEN BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D.C.

July 30, 1954

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After years of resistance, Quincy Howe has finally admitted that he would like to be proposed for The Century. I hope that is a project in which you and I might cooperate. I would be glad to propose him and have you second him, unless you would prefer to do it the other way around. If you would send word to me or my secretary as to how you want to proceed, I would like to put his name in the book early next week and start him on the escalator. We could then send off our proposer's and seconder's letters shortly thereafter. I will undertake to round up the necessary supporting letters. I think he would be a fine addition, don't you?

As Chairman of the Board of Freedom House, may I say that our moving picture seems to be doing very well. I am delighted that you have agreed to accept the award this year.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Lowell Mellett

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Kerr, Walter

Century

June 27, 1952

The Century Club
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I understand Walter Kerr has been proposed for non-resident membership in the Century and I write to support his candidacy.

I have known Mr. Kerr for quite a few years and am delighted that his name has been brought before the Committee. He is a most agreeable gentleman, an extremely able, literate reporter; is well known in both this country and abroad and I am sure he would be, in every way, a most desirable member.

Sincerely yours,

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
230 WEST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK

personal

February 13, 1952

Dear Ed:

Some time ago I proposed, and Hamilton Fish Armstrong seconded, Walter Kerr, for Resident membership in the Century. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to Paris, and it is now clear that he will be living there for a considerable time. We have accordingly asked that his candidacy be transferred to the Non-Resident list.

If you agree with us that he would be a good member of the Century, I will appreciate your writing a letter to the Committee on Admissions in his behalf. He was, as you know, for some time Foreign Editor of the New York Herald Tribune, and is today Foreign Correspondent of the paper, in Paris.

Yours faithfully,

Ogden Reid

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Lesueur, Larry

October 15, 1951

Dear Larry:

You have already received notice of the annual ~~dinner meeting~~ for new members of the Century Club on November 1st. I should certainly be delighted to take you myself but, unfortunately, I shall not be back from Europe in time. I do hope you will be able to attend.

S P

As ever yours,

Mr. Laurence Lesueur
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

October 5, 1951

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regard to
Mr. Lawrence E. Lesueur
a recently elected member of the Century, of whom you were either proposer or seconder. He has just received a letter from the Club, of which I enclose a copy, together with a list of the recently elected members.

May I ask you also to communicate with him as soon as convenient regarding the dinner and meeting of November 1st and, if possible, to arrange to accompany him to the clubhouse on that evening and to introduce him to other members there?

For dinner, as many small tables as possible will be provided, with the hope that sponsors will make up dinner groups to which they will bring the newly elected members. Requests for tables seating six or eight may be made through Mr. Marchand at the office of the Club. Such reservations should be made not later than a week before the dinner. In the office you will also find a list of the members expecting to come to the dinner, as well as the names of other proposers and the seconders to whom this letter is being sent.

Will you please let me know as soon as is convenient whether or not it will be agreeable to you to follow any or all of these suggestions?

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Reese

Chairman, House Committee

Century

NOVEMBER 1951

Members elected since
November 1st, 1950

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 West 43rd Street, New York

J. BURNS AMBERSON, *Physician*
EDWARD BALLANTINE, *Musician*
CHESTER I. BARNARD, *President*
The Rockefeller Foundation
STEWART TAFT BEACH, *Writer, Editor*
DONALD R. BELCHER, *Treasurer,* A.T.&T.Co.
PHILIP W. BONSAL, *Diplomat*
FRANCIS BRENNAN, *Art Editor*
PAUL BROOKS, *Publisher*
PERCIVAL F. BRUNDAGE, *Public Accountant*
JONATHAN FAIRCHILD BUTLER, *Architect*
DONALD T. CARLISLE, *Vice President*
N. Y. Zoological Society
ERIC T. CLARKE, *Consultant on the Arts*
NORMAN COKE-JEPHCOTT, *Musician*
CHARLES C. COLT, *Business Executive*
H. PAGE CROSS, *Architect*
JOHN DOLLARD, *Educator*
JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, *Surgeon*
DUDLEY T. EASBY, JR., *Museum Executive*
ALVIN C. EURICH, *Educator*
MAURICE EWING, *Geophysicist*
HERBERT FEIS, *Author*
ROBERT J. FLAHERTY, *Motion Picture Director*
WILLIAM DEWEY FOSTER, *Architect*
CHARLES FAIRCHILD FULLER, *Architect, City Planner*
JOHN W. GARDNER, *Vice President*
Carnegie Corporation of New York
WILLIAM FRANCIS GIBBS, *Naval Architect, Marine Engineer*
ALBERT GAILORD HART, *Educator*
FRANCIS WHITING HATCH, *Adv. Executive*
RAYMOND B. HAYNES, *Stock Broker*
JOHN N. HAZARD, *Teacher*
AUGUST HECKSCHER, *Journalist*
PAUL G. HOFFMAN, *Pres.,* The Ford Foundation
PAUL HORGAN, *Writer*
WALTER HOWE, *Historian*
JAMES R. HUNT, JR., *Government Service*
DONALD F. HYDE, *Lawyer*
JOHN KNOX JESSUP, *Editor*
GEORGE F. KENNAN, *Government Service*
JAMES R. KILLIAN, JR., *Educator*
EDWARD D. KING, *Trustee*
JOHN LAVALLE, *Artist*
OLIVER INGRAHAM LAY, *Landscape Architect*
LAURENCE E. LeSUEUR, *News Analyst*
CHARLES C. LIEB, *Physician*
DANIEL LONGWELL, *Editor*
CHARLES P. LUCKEY, *Banker*
LAUREN DWIGHT LYMAN, *Vice President*
United Aircraft Corp.
RUSSELL LYNES, *Editor, Writer*
HENRY J. MALI, *Textile Manufacturer*
JOHN B. MARSH, *Lawyer*
JAMES G. K. McCLURE, *Farmer*
DWIGHT G. MINER, *Educator*
MAURICE T. MOORE, *Lawyer*
EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER, *Author*
HARRY SHAW NEWMAN, *Dealer in Old Prints*
WHITNEY JENNINGS OATES, *Educator*
GIRARD F. OBERRENDER, *Surgeon*
ARTHUR W. PACKARD, *Foundation Executive*
GEOFFREY PARSONS, JR., *Editor*
LESTER B. PEARSON, *Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada*
LEWIS PERRY, JR., *Schoolmaster*
SIR CHARLES GORDON RAMSEY, *Admiral*
Royal Navy
BASIL RAUCH, *Educator*
WILLIS L. M. REESE, *Educator*
ROGER WILLIAM RIIS, *Editor*
FRANCIS DAY ROGERS, *Architect*
OSCAR M. RUEBHAUSEN, *Lawyer*
JOEL SAYRE, *Writer*
HARRY SCHERMAN, *Publisher*
EARL B. SCHWULST, *Banker*
ERNEST J. SIMMONS, *Educator*
CHARD POWERS SMITH, *Writer*
DeWITT HENDEE SMITH, *Physician*
HERBERT L. SPENCER, *Foundation Executive*
WALLACE STEVENS, *Poet, Corporation Executive*
CHAUNCEY STILLMAN, *Government Official*
WESLEY A. STURGES, *Educator*
JAMES E. THOMPSON, *Surgeon*
ALEC WAUGH, *Author*
VICTOR WEYBRIGHT, *Publisher*
NELSON C. WHITE, *Artist, Writer*
CHARLES MALLORY WILLIAMS, *Physician*
LUCIUS WILMERDING, JR., *Political Economist*

Architects	5
Naval	1
Landscape	1
Art Consultant	1
Art Dealer	1
Artist	1
Authors & Writers	11
Bankers	2
Broker	1
Business Executives	5
Diplomat	1
Economist	1
Editors & Journalists	7
Educators	11
Farmer	1
Foundation Executives	6
Government Service	4
Lawyers	4
Manufacturer	1
Motion Picture Director	1
Museum Administrator	1
Musicians	2
Naval Officer	1
News Analyst	1
Physician and Surgeons	7
Public Accountant	1
Publishers	3
Scientist	1
	83

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK

October 5, 1951

Dear Sir:

According to a custom of the Century, members who have been elected to the Club during the preceding twelve months are asked to dine and spend the evening at the clubhouse on the occasion of the November Monthly Meeting, thereby giving members of longer standing an opportunity to become better acquainted with those more recently elected.

I am writing you on behalf of the Board of Management to ask you to make a special effort to be present at the meeting on Thursday, November 1st. The officers of the Club look forward to meeting you at the clubhouse at seven o'clock on that evening. Traditionally on these occasions there is an address of welcome to the new members, and this year it will be made by Henry Allen Moe.

Will you please let me know at your early convenience whether or not you can be with us? A list of the new members to whom I am writing is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman, House Committee

Lesueur, Larry.

Century Club

SP.

File with other L. Lesueur corres.

February 21, 1951

Dear Mr. Hutchins:

If you should happen to be free for lunch on Wednesday, February 28, perhaps you would join me at the Century Club at 1:00 PM to meet my colleague, Larry Lesueur, who is being considered for membership.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert S. Hutchins
2 West 20th Street
New York, New York

February 21, 1951

Dear Bob:

If you should happen to be free for lunch on Wednesday, February 28, perhaps you would join me at the Century Club at 1:00 PM to meet my colleague, Larry Lesueur, who is being considered for membership.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert M. Lester
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 18, New York

February 21, 1951

Dear Walter:

If you should happen to be free for lunch on Wednesday, February 28, perhaps you would join me at the Century Club at 1:00 PM to meet my colleague, Larry Lesueur, who is being considered for membership.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter Mallory
178 East 64th Street
New York 21, New York

File "Lesueur" w. other letters

August 3, 1950

Committee on Admissions
Century Association
7 West 43 Street
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I would like to add my commendation of the candidacy of Larry LeSueur to the letters recommending him for membership.

His field of activity as a correspondent and news analyst has been unique not only in its world-wide scope but in addition he is one of those rare individuals who always manages to 'be there when it happened' - Normandy on D Day, Germany on VE Day, etc. As a result of his international background his keen analyses of changing world politics and policies are both realistic and authoritative. I feel certain my fellow Centurians would welcome favorable action by the Committee that would enable them to become better acquainted with Mr. LeSueur.

Sincerely,

Wallace K. Harrison

bmot

cc to Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Larry Leckeur

The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LACKAWANNA 4-1000

United Nations Bureau
Lake Success, New York

March 9, 1950

Dear Ed:

I return herewith the letters in response to those you sent about Larry. I am glad everything is coming along so well and when his name starts getting nearer the top of the list, I want to take over my share of getting him introduced to the members of the Membership Committee.

I am sure you had a good time in England; a lecture tour kept me from catching your broadcasts. The deadlock was a surprise to me, if to nobody else.

I hope to see you soon,

Yours sincerely,

Tom

Thomas J. Hamilton

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Room 5600
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

February 4, 1950

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am glad to hear that Larry Lesueur has been proposed for membership in the Century and I shall be glad to write a letter on his behalf. Unfortunately, I cannot claim to know him very well. I have met him through his wife whom I knew in England a number of years ago and shall, nevertheless, be glad to say all that I know which is very favorable.

Sincerely,

David Rockefeller

David Rockefeller

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

EDWARD R. MURROW
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

January 31, 1950

Mr. Davidson Taylor
345 East 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dave:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

As ever yours,

Ed

Dear Edward R. —

I have done it.

Dave

2 February, 1950

40 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

February 14, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New Yrok 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Of course, I shall be very pleased to write a strong note to the Century about Larry Lesueur and am so glad you put him up for membership.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Angell

Ernest Angell

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

FRANK STANTON
PRESIDENT

February 6, 1950

Dear Ed:

I have this day written to the Secretary of the Committee on Admissions at The Century recommending Larry Lesueur for membership.

Thank you for telling me about his candidacy; I was glad to write a note on Larry's behalf.

As ever,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ww

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 5-2000

February 6, 1950

Mr. John Reynolds, Secretary
The Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43 Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Sir:

This letter of recommendation is written on behalf of Larry Lesueur, who has been nominated and seconded for membership in The Century.

I have known Mr. Lesueur for several years, and believe he would make an excellent member. His ability and integrity as a writer, reporter and broadcaster in the field of news are well known on both sides of the Atlantic. I have no hesitation in saying that the addition of his name to our roll will be a distinct credit to The Association.

Sincerely yours,

ww

COPY

70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK

February 3, 1950.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

There is no one I would rather support for membership in the Century than Larry Lesueur, and have done so.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

A. A. Berle, Jr.

enclosure

February 3, 1950.

Committee on Admissions,
The Century Club,
7 West 43rd Street,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I understand Larry Lesueur has been proposed for membership in the Club by Tom Hamilton and Edward Murrow. I am glad to support his candidacy.

Larry Lesueur and I have been friends for years. He is one of the small group of men who established the dignity of the profession of radio journalism, and he maintains it now with great distinction. He has "covered" the United Nations practically since that body was organized; and has likewise covered the more important international conferences. The degree of knowledge of the American speaking world about these surprising phenomena is as much due to Lesueur as to any other single individual.

Not the least of his accomplishments is his singular and continuous interest in preserving the purity and grace of English style. This, aside from his work as a diplomatic correspondent, has been a continuing interest. To make a literary production worth preserving from the script-writing of international affairs is no small achievement. Extracurricularly, of course, he is interested both in history and Belle Lettres. He would make a good member of the Century Club.

Very truly yours,

A. A. Berle, Jr.

430 WEST 22nd STREET NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK

February 1, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Dear Ed:

I am only too glad to have a chance to back Larry at the Century.

I'm by no means sure it will help him, since I seem to have extremely bad luck in trying to shoehorn newspapermen into that dignified joint. Even Geoff Parsons, Jr. seems condemned to long probation. But there's no harm in trying.

With best regards,

Joe

JB:mlg

60 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

February 2, 1950

Dear Edward Murrow:

I was delighted to get your letter about Larry Lesueur and will hasten to comply with the request. Apart from his other sterling vitures he will help, as did I, to bring the average age downward toward eighty. By the way, where is that silver of which you speak.

Sincerely,

Pluvio Bastedo

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

FREDERICK OSBORN
123 EAST 73RD STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

BUTTERFIELD 8-5848

February 21, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have today received your letter of January 31st, after having been absent on a trip to Haiti.

I have written the Admissions Committee of the Century in regard to the nomination of Mr. Larry Lesueur, and I hope very much that he will shortly be admitted. He would be in every way a most desirable member.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Fred Osborn.

January 30, 1950

Dear Sir:

I write to support the nomination made by Thomas Hamilton of the New York Times of Laurence Lesueur for membership in the Century.

I have been associated with Larry Lesueur for the past twelve years. He has worked in most of the capitals of Europe, including a year's service in Moscow; he is a raconteur of considerable ability; his present assignment is covering the United Nations for the Columbia Broadcasting System. If elected to membership in the Century, his guests would be drawn largely from the international, diplomatic world.

It occurs to me that the Century could do with more such guests and I would suggest that in electing Lesueur to membership, we would not only get a useful member, but a dividend of interesting and informed guests.

Sincerely yours,

The Secretary
The Committee on Admissions
Century Club
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Lesueur

February 3, 1950

Professor Cabell Greet
English Department
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Dear Cabell:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write to the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

As ever yours,

January 31, 1950

Mr. Wallace K. Harrison
45 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Harrison:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

Sincerely yours,

January 31, 1950

Mr. A. A. Berle, Jr.
70 Pine Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Berle:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

Sincerely yours,

January 31, 1950

Major George Fielding Eliot
209a East 61st Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear George:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

As ever yours,

January 31, 1950

Dr. Frank Stanton
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Frank:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

As ever yours,

January 31, 1950

Mr. Davidson Taylor
345 East 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dave:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

As ever yours,

January 31, 1950

Mr. William L. Shirer
27 Beekman Place
New York, N. Y.

Dear Bill:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

As ever yours,

January 31, 1950

Mr. David Rockefeller
146 East 65th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear David Rockefeller:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

Sincerely yours,

January 31, 1950

Mr. Frederick Osborn
123 East 73rd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Frederick Osborn:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

Sincerely yours,

January 31, 1950

Mr. Ernest Angell
156 East 66th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ernest Angell:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

Sincerely yours,

January 31, 1950

Mr. John Gunther
216 East 62nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear John:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

As ever yours,

January 31, 1950

Mr. Philip Bastedo
160 East 72nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Philip Bastedo:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

Sincerely yours,

January 31, 1950

Mr. Joseph Barnes
430 West 22nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Joe:

Tom Hamilton of the "Times" has nominated Larry Lesueur for membership in the Century and I have seconded the nomination. Would you be willing to write the Committee on Admissions, assuring the honorable gentlemen that Lesueur will neither steal the silver nor disturb the ancients?

As ever yours,

Marshall, John
Century Club

July 15, 1957

Gentlemen:

I understand that Mr. John Marshall has been proposed for membership to the Century by Dr. W. G. Leland and Henry Allen Moe. I would like to say that I have known Mr. Marshall for twenty five years. He is a scholarly man of many interests and great personal charm, and I can honestly state that he would prove a most acceptable addition to our Committee.

Sincerely,

Century Club
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

mcc

HENRY ALLEN MOE
551 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17

26 June 1957

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Dr. Waldo G. Leland and I have proposed Mr. John Marshall for the Century. I know that you have known John for a long time; and I write to suggest that you do not omit to write a letter about him to the Committee on Admissions, please. His candidacy will come up to the Committee on Admissions for action in the Autumn of 1957.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Allen Moe

M:s

Ogilvy, David
Century Assoc

May 31, 1956

Dear Ronnie:

My guess would be that Burlingham would be the best man to propose David Ogilvy for the Century and either you or I could second him. I would be delighted to do it and to organize the letter writing in spite of the fact that I have a couple of candidates up now. If David thinks Burlingham would be the man, I would be glad to write him and propose it.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ronald Tree
25 Broad Street
New York 4, New York

rh

25 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4

May 17, 1956.

Dear Ed:

David Ogilvy has sent me a list of the Century members who he thinks would write letters in support of his candidacy.

I would of course be delighted to second him, but it may be wiser for him to get someone who is an older member of the Club to do so. Lets have a word about it on Monday evening and then concert a plan of action.

Yours,

Ronnie

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

* Louis S. Auchincloss
24 East 84th Street
New York 28

* Gordon Aymar
Noroton
Conn.

Charles C. Burlingham
860 Park Avenue
New York 21

very, very old.

Gardner Cowles
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22

* Sir Francis Evans
The Foreign Office
London, S. W. 1
ENGLAND

Gilbert Highet
535 Park Avenue
New York 21

Roy Larsen
Green Farms
Conn.

Sir George Sansom
Eye
Suffolk
ENGLAND

* Bayard Schieffelin
476 Fifth Avenue
New York 36

Louis B. Warren
Bernardsville
New Jersey

Packard, Arthur

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE 12, RHODE ISLAND

July 9, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sorry that in the press of Commencement I did not answer your letter of June 8.

I have written to the Committee on Admissions of ~~the Century~~ Association on behalf of Arthur Packard.

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Wriston

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Room 5600
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N. Y.

June 11, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your note of June 8th to Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. is received.

On May 6th Mr. Rockefeller wrote a letter to the ~~Membership Committee~~ of the Century Association, endorsing the application of Mr. Packard for membership. Mr. Rockefeller ~~appreciates~~ your writing him, however, for if he had not already done so, he would have wanted to write such a letter.

Sincerely yours,

Janet M. Warfield

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

ROOM 2715
230 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

June 14, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for ~~giving me the~~ opportunity to support ~~the~~ proposal by yourself and Mr. Fosdick of Arthur Packard for membership in the ~~Century Association~~. I shall write to the membership committee either today or tomorrow.

Sincerely yours,

Donald Young

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

FRANK D. FACKENTHAL · 531 WEST 116TH STREET
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

June 14, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have your note in reference to Arthur Packard's membership in The Century and am sorry to have to say that I cannot write in his behalf. I would be glad to write volumes concerning him, for I admire him greatly, but because of the fact that I am a member of the Committee on Management I am not able to do so. I hope the Committee on Admissions will take early action on Arthur's candidacy.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Diehl Fackenthal

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

C

HORACE MARDEN ALBRIGHT
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

June 10, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am very glad to write a letter for Arthur Packard in connection with the proposal of him for membership in the Century Association. I have often wondered why some of us did not do something about getting Arthur started on his way to Century membership.

Sincerely yours,

Horace Albright

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

LAW OFFICES
OF
THOMAS M. DEBEVOISE

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

June 10, 1948

Mr. E. R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Of course I shall be delighted to write to the Committee on Admissions of the Century supporting enthusiastically your nomination of Arthur Packard. I shall try to get my letter off today.

Sincerely,

Thomas M. Debevoise

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 10, 1948

Dear Sirs:

I am informed that Arthur Packard has been proposed for membership in the Century Association. I write to let you know that I warmly endorse his candidacy. I have known Packard for fifteen or twenty years and for a number of years, while I was an officer of the Rockefeller Foundation, had occasion to see him rather frequently. He is a man of first rate ability and attractive personality. His interests are exceptionally wide and, partly in consequence, his company is exceptionally agreeable. I am sure that he would make a splendid addition to the present roster of the Association, and I very much hope that his candidacy for membership may be favorably considered by your Committee.

Sincerely yours,

EDMUND E. DAY

Membership Committee
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York City 18

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION
Two West Forty-Fifth Street
New York 19, N. Y.

June 16, 1948

Committee on Admissions
Century Club
7 West 43 Street
New York 18, New York

Gentlemen:

I am advised that Mr. Arthur Packard has been proposed for membership in The Century Association and wish to add my voice to those who support his candidacy.

My friendship with Mr. Packard goes back almost twenty years to the time when he was associated with my father in the Institute of International Education. Mr. Packard is about as honest a thinker and loyal a friend as I know anywhere. He has a penetrating, analytical mind, extraordinary capacity for organization and administration, and rare good judgment. His interests and his work keep him well posted about both domestic and international affairs; indeed there are few persons with his breadth of information. Mr. Packard is a good companion - whether around the dinner table or in less formal gatherings.

I think he would make a distinct contribution to the Club and heartily endorse his nomination.

Sincerely yours,

LD:jw

Laurence Duggan

cc- Mr. Murrow

PETER GRIMM
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

DIRECTORS

CLINTON W. BLUME
JOHN C. BOHLING
WILLIAM J. DEMOREST
EDWARD F. GALLAHER
PETER GRIMM
RUDOLPH J. GRIMM
LORING M. HEWEN
W. EUGENE HICKS
DONALD JONES
WILLIAM MacROSSIE
JOSEPH T. MIRTL
HARRY SCHROEDER, JR.
JOHN L. TONNELÉ
NORMAN W. VAN NOSTRAND

WM. A. WHITE & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1868

REAL ESTATE

NEW YORK

WILLIAM J. DEMOREST
PRESIDENT

51 EAST 42ND STREET
MURRAY HILL 2-2300

72 WALL STREET
DIGBY 4-3797

422 PARK AVENUE
PLAZA 5-0700

2488 GRAND CONCOURSE
SEDGWICK 3-3055

MAIN OFFICE
51 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

June 10, 1948

Dear Ed Murrow:

I will join with you and Arthur Packard's friends most enthusiastically in supporting his candidacy for membership. I have, accordingly, written the Admissions Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Peter Grimm

PG:mh

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

ALL INFORMATION FURNISHED REGARDING PROPERTY FOR SALE, RENTAL OR FINANCING IS FROM SOURCES DEEMED RELIABLE. NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY THEREOF. AND IT IS SUBMITTED SUBJECT TO ERRORS, OMISSIONS, CHANGE OF PRICE, RENTAL OR OTHER CONDITIONS, PRIOR SALE, LEASE OR FINANCING, OR WITHDRAWAL WITHOUT NOTICE

May 20, 1948

Dear Mr. Fosdick:

I have placed my friend Arthur Packard's name before the Membership Committee of The Century Association and venture to hope that you will be prepared to second the nomination.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of my letter to the Secretary. Since I am unskilled and inexperienced in these matters, I am convinced that your letter--if you see fit to write it--will eliminate any unfortunate impression that might have been created by my own.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick
25 East 83rd Street
New York, New York

cc: Mr. Packard

May 19, 1948

The Secretary
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

I have inscribed the name of Arthur W. Packard in the book as a candidate for membership in the Century. Lest it be regarded as presumptuous for one who has but recently been elected to membership, permit me to state briefly my reasons for proposing Mr. Packard.

Packard is a gentleman of great good humor with unusual discernment in matters of food, drink and conversation. During fifteen years of friendship, I have never known Packard to abuse a social occasion by introducing personal or professional conversation. His interests are as wide and varied as the great philanthropic undertaking with which he is associated.

Packard was born in Boston in 1904. He is a graduate of Brown University, has an A.B. from Oxford where he was a Rhodes Scholar, is married, has two children, taught at Mount Hermon Boys' School, was for a period, Field Secretary for the World Peace Foundation, later Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education, and since 1929, has been associated with Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in matters of philanthropy. He is now the director and trustee of the Davison Fund, a member of the National War Fund, Budget Committee, trustee of the Institute of International Education, Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and Brown University.

Packard is not the sort of individual who confines his activities to the stratosphere of international education or large scale philanthropy. He is also the chairman of the Planning Committee of Rye, New York, where he resides. He is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Phi Beta Kappa,

Delta Upsilon. He is a Protestant and a member of the following clubs: University, Apawamis, Brown, and the Coffee House.

I have not had the privilege of knowing Arthur Packard's father, but I am persuaded that he was taught in his youth to ride, to shoot, and to tell the truth.

I value too highly my own membership in the Century to make lightly, or without careful consideration, such a nomination, and I am hopeful that it may find favor in the eyes of the committee.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Edward R. Murrow

cc: Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick

Arthur W. Packard

April 20, 1948

Mr. Edward Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have tried unsuccessfully to get in touch with by telephone in order to have a word with you about the Century matter before you left for Italy. Could we have a word about it on your return? There are several aspects that I would like to dwell upon with you if you are still disposed to be my mentor. Could we have lunch one day?

I am attaching some material that may be of some use. The list is of those individuals whom I feel I know well enough to ask to write letters on my behalf. (I understand that some fifteen letters are necessary; I would rather err on the over than the under side under the circumstances.) The second sheet is the "Who's Who" extract about Packard in case you want anything of this sort for reference.

As to the seconder -- I am a bit stumped, and that is one of the things I should like to discuss with you. While I know one or two people from the arts who are listed in the book, I do not know them well enough to ask them to second me. As seconders I had thought of either Frederick Osborn or W. Randolph Burgess. I think, but I have not consulted them, either one would be willing to act in that capacity.

In the attached list of names of possible writers of letters, you will notice that I have omitted listing any member of the Rockefeller family. John, Nelson, David and Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. are all members. I have not asked them and do not know, but I think that any one or all of them would be willing to write letters for me if we asked them to. I think perhaps it would be appropriate to ask one of them to write. Perhaps Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. would be willing to. This also is a point I would like to discuss with you before we make any decisions or commit any overt acts.

As to my knowing members of the Admissions Committee--that will also take some discussion. I may know one or two but not well, and I might have to have some presentations.

Having gone this far, let me say again that I think this is an imposition on my part since I had to renege on the Institute situation, and if you would rather defer the matter or not go ahead with it, please say so quite frankly.

Sincerely yours,

Pack

Arthur W. Packard

CENTURY ASSOCIATION

RESIDENT

Horace M. Albright

Thomas M. Debevoise

Laurence Duggan

Stephen P. Duggan

Raymond B. Fosdick

Peter Grimm

Thomas Jesse Jones ??

~~Samuel Thorne~~

H. A. Moe

Joseph P. Chamberlain

Harvey N. Davis

Noel T. Dowling

Frank D. Fackenthal

Harry Emerson Fosdick

Alan Gregg

Charles E. Hughes, Jr.

Edward H. Hume

Devereux C. Josephs

~~E. G. Lebenstine~~

James M. Nicely

Henry P. Van Dusen

NON-RESIDENT

Waldo G. Leland

Henry M. Wriston

Edmund E. Day

Bob. Lerti

PACKARD, Arthur Worthington; b. Boston, Mass., May 28, 1901; s. Charles Herbert and Charlotte R. (McKean) P.; Ph.B., Brown U., 1925; A. B. Oxford U. (Eng.), 1927, A. M., 1932 (Rhodes Scholar); m. Mary Whittle Moody, Nov. 24, 1928; children--David Bruce, William Moody. Teacher Mt. Hermon Boys' Sch., 1923; field sec. World Peace Foundation, 1928; asst. dir. Inst. Internat. Edn., 1929; asso. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in matters of philanthrophy since 1929; dir. and trustee of the Davison Fund, Inc., 1934-41; director Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Incorporated. Member Budget Committee National War Fund. Trustee Institute of International Education, Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Brown University. Chairman Planning Commn., Rye, N. Y. Member Council on Foreign Relations, Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Upsilon. Protestant. Clubs: University, Apawamis, Brown, Coffee House. Home: 400 Forrest Av., Rye, N. Y. Office: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

TWO WALL STREET
NEW YORK

June 30, 1948

Dear Ed:

In line with our talk last evening I have written The Century in behalf of Arthur Packard.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

James M. Nicely

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

49 WEST 49th STREET, NEW YORK 20

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 7, 1948

Precious Love, Rene

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am delighted to second Arthur Packard's nomination for membership in the Century Association, and I am writing the Committee today. I will inscribe the book either tomorrow or the following day.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Raymond B. Fosdick

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Walter:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in The Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter H. Mallory
63 East 93rd Street
New York, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Moe:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in The Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry Allen Moe
551 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Day:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in The Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edmund E. Day
Ithaca, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Wriston:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in The Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry M. Wriston
180 Hope Street
Providence, Rhode Island

June 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Rockefeller:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in The Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Young:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in The Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Donald Young
1165 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Jim:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in The Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James Nicely
140 Broadway
New York, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Josephs:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in The Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Devereux C. Josephs
New York Life Insurance Company
51 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Debevoise:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in the Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas M. Debevoise
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Albright:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in the Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Horace Albright
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Packenthal:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in The Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frank D. Packenthal
35 Prospect Park West
Brooklyn, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Larry:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in The Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

As ever yours,

Mr. Laurence Duggan
Institute of International Education
2 West 45th Street
New York 19, New York

June 8, 1948

Dear Mr. Grimm:

I have proposed Arthur Packard for membership in The Century Association. Raymond B. Fosdick has seconded the proposal. Would you be willing to write the Committee in support of Packard's candidacy for membership?

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Peter Grimm
51 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

May 17, 1948

Possible Letter Writers for Arthur W. Packard
to Membership in the Century Club

Proposer:	Edward R. Murrow	Has agreed to propose
Seconder:	Raymond B. Fosdick	Has agreed to second

Possible Letter Writers:

- Horace M. Albright
- Thomas M. Debevoise — Has been asked and has agreed to write when the proposer let's him know
- Laurence Duggan
- Peter Grimm — Volunteered some time ago to do anything he could to further AWP's candidacy
- Frank D. Fackenthal
- Devereux C. Josephs
- James M. Nicely
- ~~Robert M. Lester~~
- Donald Young
- Frederick ~~Fairfield~~ Osborn
- John D. Rockefeller, Jr — has already agreed to write when the proposer let's him know
- ~~Walde[illegible]~~
- Henry M. Wriston
- Edmund E. Day

The following individuals might be called upon if an additional number of letters is needed:

- Stephen P. Duggan
- H. A. Moe — He volunteered some weeks ago to write a letter when asked
- Edward H. Hume
- Henry P. Van Dusen
- Harry Emerson Fosdick
- Alan Gregg
- Walter Mallory

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS
THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST 43RD STREET, N. Y.

Dear Mr Murrow:

I have your letter relating to Mr Packard. I do not find, however, that you have made the necessary entry in the book. I find only the name in the index.

Yours

Clifton P. Williamson

May 22/45

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS
THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST 43RD STREET · NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

May 22 1945

Concerning the nomination of Mr. Arthur W. Packard
for (resident) (non-resident) membership in The Century Association:

The Committee on Admissions respectfully calls your attention to the fact that no candidacy can be considered until the rules listed below have been observed:

- [x] 1. The proposer must write to the Committee, stating the qualifications of the candidate. The letter should convey definite information as to the candidate's background, vocation, attainments, character, and personality. If he is not an artist or an author, it should also give evidence as to those interests and tastes outside of his vocation which would make him a sympathetic, stimulating, and congenial companion in a society of artists and authors.
- [ ] 2. The seconder must also write to the Committee in regard to the candidate. The letter should contain information of a character similiar to that outlined for the proposer's letter.
- [ ] 3. The proposer must enter the name, address, and vocation of the candidate in the Candidates' Book and must sign the entry, or give written authorization to the Secretary of the Committee to perform these acts in his behalf.
- [ ] 4. The seconder must place his signature under that of the proposer in the Candidates' Book or give written authorization to the Secretary of the Committee to do so in his behalf.
- [ ] 5. The candidate must be known to *at least* two members of the Committee if he is a candidate for resident membership or to *at least* one member if he is a candidate for non-resident membership.
- [ ] 6. The Committee must receive, in addition to the letters of the proposer and seconder, at least *ten* letters from other members of the Association concerning a candidate for resident membership or *at least* six letters concerning a candidate for non-resident membership. These letters should do more than merely endorse a candidate; they should contain information which will be a source of enlightenment to the Committee as to the candidate's qualifications.

With respect to the candidacy of the gentleman named above, only the items checked on the margin have as yet been completed.

Clifton P. Williamson
Secretary

Mr Edward R. Murrow

Arthur W. Packard

May 17, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I have gone over again the list of individuals who I think would be willing to write letters on my behalf for the Century and have made some revisions and deletions on the list I sent you on April 20, since that list was probably too long anyway and since several questions which existed at that time have since been resolved.

The attached list as it now stands seems to me a bit on the longish side, but I do not know. I encountered some schools of thought on that point. One says that there should be about fifteen letters; the other that there should not be "too many" letters. If the attached list proves to hold too many names, I should like to consult with you as to the ones which it would be best to delete before any of the individuals are asked to write.

You are grand to do this, and I appreciate it deeply.

Very sincerely,

Arthur

Arthur W. Packard

Arthur W. Packard

May 28, 1948

Dear Ed:

You were thoughtful to send me a copy of the proposal letter which you sent to the Century on my behalf. It is generously flattering and more than I deserve, but I appreciate it just the same. But my face is red because I am afraid that I have given you a bad steer on some of the biographical facts which you incorporated in the letter with the result that some of the data is not wholly accurate in the sense of being up to date.

As noted in the bio memo, my service with the Davison Fund ran only from 1934 to 1941, at which time that Fund was terminated, so that I cannot now very well be a "Director and Trustee of that Fund," but I am currently the Director of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Also, of course, the National War Fund has gone out of existence within the past year; hence I am not now a member of its Budget Committee as I was during its life.

Also, while I was Chairman of the Planning Commission of Rye for three years, and it was under my administration that the original long range Rye Development Program was made, I rotated off that job, so that I am not now a member. Also, since the first of this year I have resigned from the Apawamis Club and joined the American Yacht Club. I get more pleasure out of a sail than a golf stick.

I am sorry that some of these things were not caught on the bio statement I sent you. It was simply drawn off a "Who's Who" that was out of date, and I did not give it the critical attention that it should have had to save you from perjury. However, I hope these errors are minor and can in some way get corrected, if necessary, without damage to either of us.

Incidentally, Mr. Fosdick left the other day for the West to be gone for two or three weeks, and I doubt if he received your note before he left.

Very sincerely,

Arthur

Arthur W. Packard

Mr. Edward Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Patterson, Grove

Century

March 28, 1955

Gentlemen:

I would like to add my commendation of the candidacy of Grove Patterson to the letters recommending him for membership.

I have known Mr. Patterson for quite some time and have the greatest respect for him. I am also aware of him as a most congenial personality and I feel that he would be a fine addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Club
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

fc

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 79TH STREET
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

March 3, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you are a member of the Century who knows Grove Patterson, I am writing to you to ask for your support of his candidacy for non-resident membership in our Association. John Mason Brown is the Proposer, and I have assumed the privilege of acting as the Seconder.

I have met very few men who seem to me to be as well qualified for membership in the Century as Grove Patterson. His career as Editor of the Toledo Blade, and as a writer, is more than noteworthy. Far more important, however, are his attributes as a person. His wide experience, his sense of humor, his liveliness in conversation, his warm manner -- these seem to me to be just what the members of the Century would appreciate and enjoy. I hope that you will write to the Committee on Admissions in support of our proposal of his membership.

Sincerely yours,

Henry E. Crampton

Henry E. Crampton

The Century Assoc
Theodore White

John Fisher's Table

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION
7 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

To the Proposers and Seconders
of New Members:

A letter from President Kieffer has been sent to

Mr. Theodore H. White

a recently elected member of whom you were a sponsor, expressing the hope that he will attend the Dinner of Welcome to New Members on Thursday, October 15. Will you please communicate with him as soon as convenient and, if possible, arrange to accompany him to the Clubhouse on that evening and introduce him to other members?

It is hoped that sponsors will make up dinner groups to which they will bring the newly elected members. Requests for tables seating eight or ten may be made through Mr. Marchand at the office of the Club. Such reservations should be made not later than a week before the dinner in order to establish the seating lists.

Walker O. Cain

WALKER O. CAIN,
for the Committee

SEPTEMBER 22, 1959

The New Members

Charles Howson Abbe
Architect

Max Abramovitz
Architect

James Fairchild Adams
Corporation Executive

Darby Wood Betts
Clergyman

Ernest Brooks, Jr.
Foundation Executive

Eli H. Brown, III
Lawyer

Woodfin L. Butte
Lawyer

Roger Butterfield
Writer

Charles Greenough Chase
Sculptor

Archibald C. Coolidge
Education

Norman Cousins
Editor

Malcolm Cowley
Writer

Hume Cronyn
Actor

Randall Davey
Artist

Powel Mills Dawley
Clergyman

Fairman R. Dick
Consultant

John Dos Passos
Writer

George Cochran Doub
Assistant Attorney General of United States

Alexander Eliot
Writer

Emlen Etting
Artist

Frank Eyerly
Editor

Jefferson B. Fordham
Dean, University of Pennsylvania Law School

Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr.
Landscape Architect (Retired)

Reuben Frodin
Educator

Edwin F. Gamble
Sculptor

Maurice Gauthier
Architect

Harry D. Gideonse
President of Brooklyn College

Robert F. Goheen
President of Princeton University

George Winthrop Haight
Lawyer

Marvin P. Halverson
Clergyman

Gabriel Hauge
Banker

Serrell Hillman
Reporter for Time Magazine

J. William Hinkley
Foundation Executive

John Houseman
Theatrical Producer, Director

Alexander R. James
Architect

William North Jayme
Writer

Edgar Johnson
Educator

John Koch
Artist

John McGill Krumm
Clergyman

Leonard W. Labaree
Educator

Dan Lacy
Managing Director, American Book Publishers Council

William Laverack
Educator

Lewis Leary
Educator

Gillet Lefferts, Jr.
Architect

Robert L. Levy
Physician

John Murdoch MacGregor
Lawyer, Educator

Robert M. MacGregor
Publisher

R. A. MacKay
Diplomat

Henrik Martin Mayer
Artist, Writer

Robert F. Metzdorf
Librarian

George Frederick Morgan
Writer, Editor

Earl D. Osborn
Manufacturer

Nathaniel Alexander Owings
Architect

John McCready Patterson
Foundation Executive

Theodore Pearson
Lawyer

Nathaniel Peffer
Educator

Warwick Potter
Investment Counsel

Richard Rodgers
Composer

Winthrop Sargeant
Writer

Lauriston Livingston Scaife
Clergyman

Edgar C. Schenck
Museum Director

William Shawn
Editor

William B. Sherman
Physician

George Stevens
Publisher

George J. Stigler
Educator

William Britton Stitt
Lawyer

Shepard Stone
Foundation Executive

Julius A. Stratton
President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Arthur M. Sutherland
Physician

Jacquelin A. Swords
Lawyer

Edward A. Taft
Lawyer

Byron Thomas
Artist

Lionel Trilling
Author, Teacher

Cyrus R. Vance
Lawyer

Joseph Walker
Lawyer

Matthew Madison Warr
Clergyman, Educator

Robert Penn Warren
Writer

Sterry R. Waterman
Judge, United States Court of Appeals

Theodore H. White
Writer

Architects	6
Artists	7
Authors & Writers	12
Bankers	2
Clergymen	5
Composer	1
Corporation Executives	4
Editors	3
Educators	12
Foundation Executives	4
Landscape Architect	
Lawyers	
Librarian	
Museum Director	
Physicians & Surgeons	
Public Officials	
Publishers	
Theatrical Producers	

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THOMAS K. FINLETTER
488 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22

Saturday

Dear Ed

Of course I'll be delighted to write to the Century about Teddy White.

I'm off to Maine for four days, tomorrow, we'll say. We'll phone you on return, with the idea of lunch some day in mind

Yours

Tom

White, Theodore

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISHERS SINCE 1817

49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N.Y.

May 26, 1958

Dear Ed,

For the record I enclose to you a copy of a letter I have just sent off regarding Teddy White for the Century membership.

Faithfully yours,

ORDWAY TEAD
Vice President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22m New York

OT:aw

(encl.)

CABLE ADDRESS : HARPSAM • TELEPHONE : MURRAY HILL 3-1900

Century
(re Theodore White)

May 26, 1958

Secretary
Admissions Committee
Century Club
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

I am informed that Mr. Edward R. Murrow has proposed and Mr. John Gunther has seconded the proposal of Mr. Theodore H. White for membership in the Century.

I am happy to say that I have known Mr. White in a very pleasant way for the last dozen years. I first met him when he was on his Paris journalistic assignment and became pleasantly acquainted with both himself and his wife.

He is an extraordinarily versatile, vigorous and vivid personality. His intellectual distinction and his literary achievements do not have to be argued.

It would seem to me that he is preeminently the type of individual who would be a congenial person in the club and would in his own right lend distinction to it by virtue of his literary achievements.

In terms of personality and the social graces he is a charming, outgoing, friendly and understanding personality. It would seem to me that he should certainly be one of the membership and I so recommend.

Cordially yours,

ORDWAY TEAD
Vice President

OT:aw

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISHERS SINCE 1817

49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N.Y.

May 1, 1958

Dear Ed,

Of course I know Teddy White well and shall be delighted to write an enthusiastic letter to the Admissions Committee about your proposal of him.

Faithfully yours,

ORDWAY TEAD
Vice President

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

OT:aw

CABLE ADDRESS : HARPSAM • TELEPHONE : MURRAY HILL 3-1900

BARRY BINGHAM, President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Publisher

LISLE BAKER, JR. Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

April 26, 1958

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your note of April 23. I know of few people I would rather endorse for Century Club membership than Teddy White. I will write today to the Admissions Committee urging his election.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Barry

Barry Bingham

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

WILLIAM MORROW & COMPANY, INC., *Publishers*

425 *Fourth Avenue, New York* 16, N. Y.

April 29, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Thayer Hobson has asked me to write you to say that he received your letter of April 23 about Mr. White and the Century Club just as he was leaving for a short trip to Tucson. He will be very happy to write in support of Mr. White's candidacy immediately upon his return to New York May 5.

Yours sincerely,

Andrea D. Williams

Andrea D. Williams
Secretary to Mr. Hobson

adw

MURRAY HILL 5-8648 - CABLE: WILMOROW, N. Y.

The New York Times
Times Square

April 30, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It was a great pleasure to write an enthusiastic letter of recommendation to the Century for Teddy White.

Sincerely yours,

JBO:CK John B. Oakes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

DAVID BRUCE
1411 34TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

April 26, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter to Mr. Bruce of April 23rd about Mr. Theodore H. White has arrived in his absence from the country. I have forwarded it to him at the American Embassy in Bonn, Germany, and I am sure you will hear from him soon.

Sincerely yours,

Gladys E. Schukraft
Secretary to Mr. David K. E. Bruce

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

Century

COVINGTON & BURLING
UNION TRUST BUILDING

WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

April 30, 1958

Dear Ed:

With enthusiasm I have attended to your request that I write a letter to the Century about Theodore H. White. It has gone off today.

With warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN

(Acheson)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

April 30, 1958

Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43 Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Sirs:

It is a great pleasure to write on behalf of Theodore H. White. I know him well and like him immensely. He is bright and sparkling, and also wise. He is extremely well informed about Europe, as a result of his travels and his studies and writings. There is no better companion to be found, and he would add zest and flavor to the Century. I am all for him.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Lloyd K. Garrison

LKG:LS

cc Mr. Murrow

JOHN GUNTHER — 216 EAST 62ND STREET — NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

April 29, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Herewith a copy of what I have written for Teddy.

Ever
JG

April 29, 1958

Century Club
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Mr. Ed Murrow has just put up my good friend, Theodore H. White for membership in The Century and I leap - with great enthusiasm - at the opportunity of seconding his nomination.

I have known Mr. White since 1940 or thereabouts and have always had the highest regard for him. He is, needless to say, one of the best journalists of our time and is now setting out into a career of novel writing that I am sure will be equally meritorious and rewarding. Incidentally Mr. White is the only author I know who has written just three books, all three of which have been full Book of the Month Club selections. This, so far as I know, is an unparalelled record. But I write to support Mr. White's candidacy not only because of his attainments as a writer but because of his character and personal qualities. He has an extremely agile mind, great discrimination in point of view, and a lively hospitality to new ideas. He is not only an accomplished talker, but, something almost as important in my view, an accomplished listener as well. You will find him an altogether delightful companion and he contributes with subtlety, pertinacity, and genuine wit to any group of which he is a member. Besides, in the best sense of an outworn word, he is a gentleman. The Century will be the richer for having him.

An important point - I am leaving for Europe tomorrow and therefore will be unable personally to sign the book as Mr. White's seconder. I trust that some mechanism can be worked out to cover the lapse.

Yours most sincerely,

John Gunther

May 1, 1958

Secretary, Admissions Committee
Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I am delighted to endorse enthusiastically the nomination of Theodore H. White for the Century. I understand that he has been proposed and seconded by Messrs. Murrow and Gunther.

I've known Teddy White over ten or fifteen years and have found him an able, intelligent, and thoroughly engaging young citizen. I commend him highly for membership.

Sincerely yours,

Edward W. Barrett
Dean

ewb/fgb

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

WILLIAM SLOANE ASSOCIATES · INC ·
PUBLISHERS · 425 FOURTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 16
TELEPHONE: MUrray Hill 5-8648 CABLE: Wilsloans

THAYER HOBSON
President

May 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Edward Murrow:

This will confirm that I have today dictated a letter to the Century Club about Teddy White's candidacy.

Yours sincerely,

Thayer Hobson

TH/adw

May 7th 1958

The Committee on Admissions
The Century Club
7 West 43rd Street
New York City

Gentlemen:

I would like to lend my hearty endorsement to Ed Murrow's proposal of Theodore White for membership in the Century. I have known Teddy White for well over ten years, both as companion and colleague. As either, his charm, his intellectual brilliance and his obvious talents as a writer, mark him as a man of genuine distinction. The Century Club would be the richer for his company.

Sincerely,

Francis Brennan

PAUL G. HOFFMAN
1489 EL MIRADOR DRIVE
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
PHONE RYAN 1-8309

May 5, 1958

Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Gentlemen:

It is my understanding that Mr. Theodore H. White has been proposed and seconded for membership in the Century Association.

I have been in close association with Mr. White for the past few years and hold him in the highest regard. He would, I am sure, be a decided asset to the Club if elected to membership.

Very truly yours,

PGH(vkp)

bcc - Edward R. Murrow, 485 Madison Avenue, NY 22

Century

WIDENER T
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR.

UNIVERSITY 4-9710

Schlesinger

May 9, 1958

Dear Ed:

I couldn't be more pleased to hear of Teddy White's candidacy for the Century. I enclose a copy of my letter to the Admissions Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur

Mr Edward R Murrow
CBS
New York City

WIDENER T
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, JR.

UNIVERSITY 4-9710

May 8, 1958

Gentlemen:

I take great pleasure in supporting the proposal of Theodore H. White for membership in the Century Association.

I have known Mr. White since we were freshmen together at Harvard nearly 25 years ago. He is one of the great reporters of our day; he has shown himself in his new bookqa powerful novelist; and he is, in addition, a person of rare vitality, generosity and gallantry. He has the respect and affection of all who have worked with him.

I cannot imagine a man better qualified in every way for membership in our Association.

Sincerely yours,

Committee on Admissions
Century Association
7 West 43 Street
New York City

Century
White, Theodore H.

April 22, 1958

Gentlemen:

I write to propose Theodore H. White for membership in the Century.

Mr. White was born in Boston, Massachusetts on May 6, 1915, educated at the Boston Public Latin School, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1938 with a summa cum laude in history.

Traveling on a Frederick Sheldon Traveling Fellowship of Harvard University, he arrived in Chungking, China in the spring of 1939, and immediately decided to abandon a life of scholarship for one of journalism. He became, first, at the age of 23, special adviser to Chiang K'ai-shek's government on publicity in the U.S.A. and, next, correspondent of Time, Inc. in the Orient. As the second foreign correspondent ever hired by Time, he opened their first bureau in the Orient, served through the war as a war correspondent in the C.B.I. theater, and returned home in September of 1945.

In 1946 he published (in collaboration with Annalee Jacoby) his first book, "Thunder Out of China" a Book-of-the-Month Club selection of that year. In 1947, briefly, he was an editor of the New Republic, but resigned that post to compile and edit the wartime papers of General Stilwell. "The Stilwell Papers" were published in the spring of 1948 and Mr. White thereafter left to go to Europe as Chief European Correspondent of the Overseas News Agency.

Mr. White lived in Europe and reported from Europe from 1948 to 1953, first for the Overseas News Agency, later as Chief European Correspondent of the Reporter Magazine. His area of assignment was all Europe, on the free-or-gray side of Russia's borders, his span of coverage from the Berlin blockade, through the Marshall Plan and NATO, to the eventual re-arming of Germany.

Out of his experiences in Europe came Mr. White's second book, "Fire in the Ashes", also a Book-of-the-Month Club selection in 1953.

Since his return to the United States, Mr. White has been, first, National Correspondent of the Reporter, and, latterly, until its collapse, National Correspondent and member of the editorial board of Collier's Magazine.

His writings have appeared in many national publications: Time, Life, Fortune, Ladies Home Journal, Holliday, Readers Digest, the New York Times Magazine, Harpers, Saturday Review, Colliers, This Week, and others. His awards for his writings include, among others, The Benjamin Franklin Award of 1955, The Benjamin Franklin Citation in 1954, the Sidney Hillman Foundation Award in 1953, The Overseas Press Club Award in 1955, the Secondary Education Board Award, etc.

His clubs include the Harvard Club, the National Press Club, the Author's League, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Overseas Press Club, as well as others.

Mr. White's first novel, "The Mountain Road" will be published in May of this year, and, like his other books, is also a Book-of-the-Month Club selection.

He is a man of good humor, an able conversationalist, holds his liquor well and respects ideas more than most.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Association
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

fc

April 22, 1958

Dear John:

I enclose copy of my altogether inadequate letter proposing Teddy White for the Century.

If you will write the seconding letter, I will take care of all the other necessary correspondence.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Gunther
216 East 62nd Street
New York, New York

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear Ordway:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ordway Tead
49 East 33rd Street
New York, New York

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear Bill:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. William L. Shirer
27 Beekman Place
New York, New York

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear Arthur:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.
109 Irving Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear John Oakes:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. John J. Oakes
160 East 72nd Street
New York 21, New York

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear Paul:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
1489 El Mirador Drive
Pasadena, California

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear Thayer Hobson:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Thayer Hobson
R.D. #4
Ridgefield, Connecticut

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear Lloyd Garrison:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Lloyd K. Garrison
133 East 64th Street
New York, New York

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear Tom:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Thomas K. Finletter
151 East 79th Street
New York, New York

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear David Bruce:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. David K.E. Bruce
Brookneal, Virginia

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear Francis Brennan:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Francis Brennan
136 East 64th Street
New York, New York

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear Barry:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Barry Bingham
LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL
Louisville, Kentucky

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear Ed:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward W. Barrett, Dean
Graduate School of Journalism
Columbia University
New York, New York

fc

April 23, 1958

Dear Dean:

I have proposed, and John Gunther has seconded Theodore H. (Teddy) White for the Century Association.

I hope that you will be disposed to write the Secretary of the Admissions Committee a letter supporting this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dean Acheson
Union Trust Building
Washington 7, D.C.

fc

THEODORE H. WHITE 168 EAST 64 STREET NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

March 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Colubmia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Ed:

This should have gone out to you last week, and I should have been in to visit long before this. But last Tuesday the old flu bug hit me --- I passed out in a restaurant in a dead faint--- and have ever [redacted] since been fighting my way out of bed and back to health.

This screed will be embarassing as Hell for me to write, and probably as embarassing for you to read. All you want is some data on Teddy White for supporting the application for membership in Century. And , if we were honest, we would say here is this balding little citizen, garrulous, footloose, a wanderer, a man who swings between extremes of melancholy and arrogance, who considers himself a seer, analyst, and pocket historian and can't make up his mind whether he is author, journalist, businessman or just plain hungry.

But if we have to put a good face on this character, and I must subordinate modesty to necessity, here is what may be said:

Theodore H. White was born in Boston, Massachusetts on May 6, 1915, educated at the Boston Public Latin School, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1938 with a summa cum laude in history.

Traveling on a Frederick Sheldon Traveling Fellowship of Harvard University, he arrived in Chungking, China in the spring of 1939, and immediately decided to abandon a life of scholarship for one of journalism. He became, first, at the age of 23, special adviser to Chiang K'ai-shek's government on publicity in the U.S.A. (~~this is probably one reason for their later collapse)~~ and, next, correspondent of Time Incorporated in the Orient. As the second foreign correspondent ever hired by Time, he opened their first bureau in the Orient, served through the war as a war correspondent in the C-B-I theater, and returned home in September of 1945.

In 1946 he published (in collaboration with Annalee Jacoby) his first book, Thunder Out of China, a Book-of-the-Month Club selection of that year. In 1947, briefly, he was an editor of the New Republic, but resigned that post to compile and edit the wartime papers of General Stilwell. "The Stilwell Papers" were published in the spring of 1948 and Mr. White thereafter left to go to Europe as Chief European Correspondent of the Overseas News Agency.

Mr. White lived in Europe and reported from Europe from 1948 to 1953, first for the Overseas News Agency, later as Chief European Correspndent of the Reporter Magazine. His area of assignment was all Europe , on the free-or-gray side of Russia"s borders, his span of coverage from the Berlin blockade, through the Marshall Plan and NATO, to the eventual re-arming of Germany.

Out of his experiences in Europe came Mr. White"s second book, "Fire in the Ashes", also a Book of the Month Club selection in 1953.

Since his return to the United States, Mr. White has been, first, National Correspondent of the Reporter, and, latterly, until its collapse, National Correspondent and member of the editorial board of Collier's Magazine.

His writings have appeared in many national publications-- Time, Life, Fortune, Ladies Home Journal, Holiday, Readers Digest, the New York Times Magazine, Harpers, Saturday Review, Colliers, This Week, and others. His awards for his writings include, among others, The Benjamin Franklin Award of 1955, The Benjamin Franklin Citation in 1954, the Sidney Hillman Foundation Award in 1953, the Overseas Press Club Award in 1955, the Secondary Education Board Award, etc.

His clubs include the Harvard Club, the National Press Club, the Author's League, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Overseas Press Club, as well as others.

Mr. White's first novel, "The Mountain Road" will be published in May of this year, and, like his other books, is also a Book of the Month Club selection.

---------- There. I can't stretch it any further. That takes care of everything except War Department decorations, the fact that I have a pretty wife, and I hold my liquor well.

If you pencil out what is unnecessary on this and the preceding page, your secretary can probably type it out into a reasonably legible document and we'reall set. I'm pleased that you think Gunther would make a proper seconder, for I know John wants to do the seconding. And to you, as always, I'm enternally grateful. I'll telephone you Thursday if I'm well enough to brave the winds and weather and see whether I can come by in the afternoon to say Hello.

did not cool

Bestest,

Teddy

THEODORE H. WHITE 168 EAST 64 STREET NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Monday, February 3, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Here after much delay--- I have been up to my neck in trivia for ten days-- is a list of men who might help sponsor me for the Century . I should like to do this with just as little bother to you as possible. I've excerpted from a 1956 membership list of the century the names I think I can call on without any hesitation at all. If you advise me whom you think best for the purpose I'll go through the chores of rigging them up or writing to them and seeing to it that the paper work is done properly. Herewith a list ofnames --- those I've marked with an asterisk are probable seconders (I'll be guided by your judgement as to who is best) and the others are all probably willing sponsors.

Acheson, Dean
Barnes, Joseph
Barett, Edward W.
Bessie, Simon Michael
Bignham, Barry **
Bingham, Johnathan
Bohlen, Charles
Brennan, Francis**
Bruce, David K.E. **
~~Childs, Marquis~~
Finletter, Thomas K **
Fischer, John
Garrison, Lloyd K.

[redacted]
Gunther, John**
Harsch , Joseph
Hobson, Thayer
Hoffman, Paul Grey**
Houghton, Norris **
Oakes, John J.
Reynal, Eugene
Scherman, Harry **
Schlesinger, Arthur M. Jr.
Reber, Samuel **
Shirer, William L.
Tead, Ordway.

My best friends on this list are all in journalism and publishing. I've marked with asterisks, at your suggestion, however, for seconding mostly people who are not in publishing or journalism-- like Paul Hoffman, Tom Finletter, Norry Houghton, Sam Reber, Dave Bruce, Hank Brennan.

If you can give me a buzz this week and tell me what the next step should be and what names you like best on the list, I'll go into action.

I stayed in yesterday afternoon to catch the Truman show. It was so good, I am speechless. I think, after a night's reflection, that it is the finest bit of TV journalism that I have ever seen; actually, it passes journalism--- it was so spectacularly good, it became history itself.

Bestest,

Teddy

Teddy White

Wyatt, Wilson W.
Century

March 9, 1956

Gentlemen:

I would like to add my commendation of the candidacy of Mr. Wilson W. Wyatt to the letters recommending him for membership.

I have known Mr. Wyatt for quite some time and have the greatest respect for him. I am also aware of him as a most congenial personality and I feel that he would be a fine addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Association
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

fc

Wyatt, Wilson W.
Century

March 9, 1956

Dear Mr. Judd:

I regret that there was not time before I left for Israel to write a letter to the Committee on Admissions of the Century Association concerning Wilson W. Wyatt. However, I have now done so.

I have known Mr. Wyatt a long time and am delighted to know that you proposed him.

Sincerely,

Mr. Orrin G. Judd
655 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York

fc

655 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

December 28, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On the same day that I met you at the Century Association, I proposed Wilson W. Wyatt, of Louisville, Kentucky, as a candidate for non-resident membership. He mentioned your name to me, as one of the Association members who may know him sufficiently well to send a letter in support of his candidacy.

I may remind you that the circular of the Committee on Admissions states of such letters that

> "These letters should do more than merely endorse a candidate; they should contain information which will be a source of enlightenment to the Committee as to the candidate's qualifications."

I am sure you agree with me that Wilson Wyatt would be a worthy member of the Century, and hope that you will be able to take the time to write on his behalf. Your letter should be addressed to the Committee on Admissions at the house of the Association, 7 West 43d Street.

Very sincerely yours,

Orrin G. Judd

Orrin G. Judd

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Century

May 5, 1955

Gentlemen:

It is my understanding that Mr. John B. Whitton has been nominated for membership in the Century Association.

Permit me to say that from my knowledge of him I have every reason to feel that he would be a fine addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Club
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

fc

161 EAST 75TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

April 7, 1955

Yes

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking unusual pleasure in nominating my life-long friend John B. Whitton of Princeton University for membership in the Century Association. Professor Rensselaer W. Lee will second my proposal.

John has given me your name with the suggestion that you may be willing to say a kind word in his behalf. I greatly hope that this is so and that we may be enjoying his society at the Century very soon.

Sincerely yours,

Donald T. Carlisle

Donald T. Carlisle

Atchley, Dana

March 14, 1951

Dear Dr. Atchley:

This is a belated note merely to say that I have written the Century regarding George Perera and that I was indeed delighted to support his nomination for membership.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Dana W. Atchley
Harkness Pavilion - Presbyterian Hospital
180 Fort Washington Avenue
New York 32, New York

March 14, 1951

Committee on Admissions
The Century Club
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I understand that Dr. Dana Atchley has proposed George Perera for membership in the Century. I have known Mr. Perera and his family for twenty years. He is agreeable and able, a stimulating but not noisy conversationalist, and he would, I assume, be able to pay his bills. I am pleased to recommend him for membership in the Century.

Sincerely yours,

DR. DANA W. ATCHLEY
HARKNESS PAVILION - PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL
180 FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

November 22, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have proposed George Perera for membership in the Century Association. If you agree with me that he would be an asset to the Club, I would very much appreciate your supporting my nomination by a letter to the Admissions Committee.

Cordially,

Dana W. Atchley

Powell, Lewis F.

SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

COMMERCE BUILDING
1700 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

May 9, 1960

Dear Ed:

Our friend Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Esq., of Richmond, Virginia, has been proposed for Non-Resident Membership in the Century by me, and seconded by Horace Albright. If you felt disposed to write a supporting letter, we would all appreciate it very much.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Whitney North Seymour

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 21, N. Y.

Runyon, Mefford Ross

Letterhead of
Committee on Admissions
The Century Association

Century

May 13, 1957

Dear Mr. Taylor:

The Committee thought it would be desirable to have Mr. Mefford Ross Runyon meet three or four additional members before his name comes before the Committee in the Fall. We hope that you and his seconder can conveniently arrange this.

Sincerely yours,

Whitney North Seymour
Secretary
Committee on Admissions

Howard C. Taylor, Jr., Esq.,
30 East 71st Street,
New York 21, N. Y.

Century

February 28, 1956

Gentlemen:

It is my understanding that Mr. Roscoe Drummond has been nominated for membership in the Century Association.

Permit me to say that from my knowledge of him I have every reason to feel that he would be a fine addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Club
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

fc

February 28, 1956

Dear Jeffrey:

I have your letter of February 9th.

I agree with you that Roscoe Drummond would be a welcome and delightful addition to the Century Club, and I have today written a letter to the Admissions Committee adding my commendation.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jeffrey Parsons
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
230 West 41st Street
New York, New York

fc

Endorse.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
230 WEST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK

February 9, 1956

Dear Ed:

I am giving myself the pleasure of proposing for non-resident membership in the Century Association Roscoe Drummond, Washington columnist of the New York Herald Tribune. From a close friendship of several years' standing I am confident that he would be a welcome and delightful addition to our rolls. If you agree with my estimate of him will you be good enough to write the Admissions Committee endorsing his candidacy?

Mr. Allen Dulles is acting as his seconder.

Yours faithfully,

Geoffrey Parsons

Geoffrey Parsons

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Century Assoc

February 15th, 1957

Dr. Howard C. Taylor, Jr.
30 East 71st Street
New York 21, N. Y.

Century Association

Dear Dr. Taylor:

Although his letters have been in order and his name near the top of the list, the Admissions Committee has for many months now had to pass over the name of your candidate, Mefford Ross Runyon, because he has not been personally known to two members of the Committee.

As the Committee is very anxious to be able to act on Mr. Runyon's name without further delay, we shall appreciate it if you will take steps to have him meet several members of the Committee, of whom I enclose a list herewith.

If it is difficult for you to take care of this requirement otherwise, I would urge that you ask Mr. Runyon to telephone me (Murray Hill 5-5700) in order that we may arrange a mutually convenient meeting, at which time I would also try to arrange for him to meet several other members of the Committee.

Sincerely yours,

William B. Nichols

WBN:MAB

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Century

Lyman Bryson

450 Riverside Drive,

New York 27, N.Y.

February 6, 1956

7

Dear Ed:

I would be glad to see Mefford Runyon in the Century Association and will write a letter of endorsement if you need it.

My hesitation is caused by the fact that I have written so many letters of recommendation recently that the Membership Committee may get to thinking of them as part of the routine. If you have any difficulty in getting the necessary number for Runyon, let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Lyman Bryson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Century

FRANK STANTON 485 Madison Avenue, New York 22

February 3, 1956

Dear Ed:

I have written a letter in support of Meff Runyon. The next time I am at The Century, I will sign the book.

Sincerely,

Frank

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

ROOM 5500
49 WEST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 20

Febr

Dear Ed:

I do not know Mefford enough to feel that I could enh status as a candidate at the Ce

I'm sorry that this c you.

Yours since

Alan

Alan Gregg,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Century 7

REET
D

February 2, 1956

ford Runyon well

enhance his

e Century, by claiming long or thorough acquaintance

is does not help

incerely,

Hans Gregg

egg, M.D.

Century 7

DAVIDSON TAYLOR
NBC · 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

January 30 1956

Dear Ed -

I shall be delighted to write the Association about Mefford Runyon.

Sincerely,

Dave

Mr Edward R Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 N Y

Century

January 23, 1956

Dear Lyman:

Dr. Howard C. Taylor has proposed Mefford Runyon for membership in the Century Association and I have seconded him.

If you feel so disposed, would you be kind enough to send the Admissions Secretary a supporting note?

Sincerely,

Dr. Lyman Bryson
Columbia University
New York, New York

January 23, 1956

Dear Frank:

Dr. Howard C. Taylor has proposed Mefford Runyon for membership in the Century Association and I have seconded him.

If you feel so disposed, would you be kind enough to send the Admissions Secretary a supporting note?

Sincerely,

Dr. Frank Stanton
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

fc

January 23, 1956

Dear Mr. Brant:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter concerning the "Years of Crisis" program.

I am delighted to hear that you enjoyed it. Many people have said that they thought it was just about the best one we had ever done, and I certainly felt that all our correspondents acquitted themselves remarkably well.

Thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Neil Brant, Director
Radio and Television
L.W. Frohlich and Company
34 East 51 Street
New York 22, New York

fe

January 23, 1956

Dear Dave:

Dr. Howard C. Taylor has proposed Mefford Runyon for membership in the Century Association and I have seconded him.

If you feel so disposed, would you be kind enough to send the Admissions Secretary a supporting note?

Sincerely,

Mr. Davidson Taylor
National Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

fc

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

in the City of New York
at

COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER

622 WEST 168TH STREET
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

HOWARD C. TAYLOR, JR., M. D.
Director of Obstetrical & Gynecological Service

December 14, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your note of December 2. I assume that you are writing, requesting letters for Mr. Runyon from Messrs. Bryson, Gregg, Griswold, Stanton and Davidson Taylor.

May I also remind you that it is, I think, necessary for you to sign personally the book at the Club containing the names of new candidates. You will find that I have already entered Mr. Runyon's name and that only the space for Seconder needs your signature.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Taylor

Howard C. Taylor, Jr., M. D.

HCT:wf

Century

December 2, 1955

Gentlemen:

The purpose of this letter is to second the proposal of Mefford Runyon for membership in the Century Club.

I have known Mr. Runyon for quite some time and have the greatest respect for him. I am also aware of him as a most congenial personality and I feel that he would be a fine addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Club
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

fc

Century

December 2, 1955

Dear Dr. Taylor:

Very many thanks for sending me a copy of your letter proposing Mefford Runyon for membership in the Century Club.

It is so comprehensive that it was a simple matter for me to write the letter seconding your proposal.

I am returning herewith the list of members of the Club known to Mr. Runyon.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Howard C. Taylor, Jr.
The Presbyterian Hospital
622 West 168th Street
New York, New York

fc

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

in the City of New York
at

COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER

622 WEST 168TH STREET
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

HOWARD C. TAYLOR, JR., M. D.
Director of Obstetrical & Gynecological Service

November 9, 1955

KC

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am sending today my letter as Proposer for Mr. Mefford Runyon for the Century Club and am enclosing a copy so that the Seconder's letter need not cover too much of the same ground.

Sometime ago, I also sent you a list of the members of the Club known to Mefford Runyon, with the suggestion that you check those to whom you would write to solicit letters to the Committee on Admissions supporting Mefford's candidacy.

If you would let me have back the list, I will try to write to most of those whom you have not checked.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Taylor

Howard C. Taylor, Jr., M. D.

HCT:wf
Encl.

November 9, 1955

The Committee on Admissions
The Century Club
7 West 43rd Street
New York 18, New York

Gentlemen:

Knowing the importance to a candidate of a well expressed letter from the Proposer, I have hesitated for sometime before undertaking my letter in support of Mr. Mefford R. Runyon. Perhaps I am simply avoiding my own test as a composer of English by deciding that the principal purpose the Proposer should serve is to provide the Committee with the basic background and a biography of the candidate. I shall, therefore, leave to the end a brief statement of my own very real admiration for the candidate.

Mr. Mefford Ross Runyon was born in Stetton, New Jersey, on February 23, 1897, the son of Franklin L. and Carolyn Ross Runyon. He had his high school education at New Brunswick, where in 1915 he was Valedictorian of his class and graduated from Rutgers College in 1920, after having been elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

His early career was in Public Accounting with Price Waterhouse and Company, for whom he worked during most of the decade during 1920 to 1930. From there, he joined the Columbia Broadcasting System and served as Travelling Auditor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Vice-President and Director, in succession, from 1930 to 1942. From 1945 to 1948, he served as Executive Vice-President of Columbia Records, Inc. and in 1949 became Executive Vice-President of the American Cancer Society, in which position I have known him fairly intimately.

Both wars produced a gap in Mefford Runyon's civilian career. He left college to enter the Army Medical Corps in April, 1917, serving as Army Medical Corpsman with Base Hospital Number 8 of the A.E.F. until February, 1919, when he was honorably discharged as Sergeant First Class. From 1942 to 1945 he served as Lieutenant Commander and Commander in the U.S.N.R., working in Radio and Radar Procurement for the Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. He received the Navy Commendation Ribbon.

Mr. Runyon continues to have numerous national and community activities. He is a member of the Commission on Chronic Illness and has served as a member of the Human Relations Commission of the Protestant Council, of the Advisory Commission to the Voice of America and of the Advisory Commission to the Army Comptroller General. He has served with a number of civic groups in connection with the town government in Darien, Connecticut and is currently a member of the Democratic Town Council in Weston, Connecticut.

Mefford Runyon was married, on April 29, 1922, to Janet Benson. They have two children, H. Mefford Runyon, a lawyer practicing in Bridgeport and John L. Runyon, now a First Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Mr. and Mrs. Runyon live in Weston, Connecticut and Mr. Runyon commutes to his work in New York. In Weston, the Runyons are neighbors of Mrs. Taylor and myself, at least in the summer, and we have found them charming friends.

It is, however, as Executive Vice-President of the American Cancer Society that I have known Mr. Runyon the best and it is here that he is making his greatest contribution. He came to the Society in 1949, during the years of its great national expansion and has continued to be the guiding figure in its development ever since. Legend has it that he gave up a far more remunerative position in order to undertake the position with the Society, which, in his eyes at least, was an idealistic venture.

Fully to understand Mefford Runyon's abilities, it is necessary to know a little of the complex human relations in the American Cancer Society, with its membership composed of business men, physicians, scientists and volunteer workers coming from the great cities as well as from the smallest communities of the country. With all of these, Mr. Runyon enjoys the greatest respect as well as the affection of all but that minimum which is necessary for a real leader to have in opposition.

From my own experience, I have found Mr. Runyon a man of high integrity and purpose and one whose friendliness and genial humor would ideally fit him for membership in the Century Club.

Sincerely yours,

Howard C. Taylor, Jr., M. D.

HCT:wf

cc: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The list is enclosed in duplicate, so that you may keep one and return the other to Dr. Taylor, with your markings.

Sincerely,

Mrs. W. M. Feind,
Secretary to Dr. Taylor

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

in the City of New York
at

COLUMBIA-PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER

622 WEST 168TH STREET
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

HOWARD C. TAYLOR, JR., M. D.
Director of Obstetrical & Gynecological Service

September 26, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am very happy to be the Proposer of Mefford Runyon for the Century Club and am assuming that you will undertake to be the Seconder.

Mefford Runyon has prepared the enclosed list of members with whom he is acquainted. I have checked the names of the men with whom I am reasonably well acquainted and to whom I could write to ask for letters of recommendation to be sent to the Committee on Admissions.

However, my checks are only an indication of the men to whom I could write most readily and you should select some of these if you wish. If you would be kind enough to send me back this list checked with the names of the members whom you will write to, requesting a letter of recommendation for Mefford Runyon, I will see that I get requests to the remainder that I know.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Taylor

Howard C. Taylor, Jr., M. D.

HCT:wf

COPY 9/26/55

Members of the Century Whom Mefford Runyon Knows

* Aymar, Gordon Christian, Noroton, Conn.

* Barrett, Edward W., Round Hill Rd., Greenwich, Conn.

✓ Bronk, Detlev, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

* Bryson, Lyman, 450 Riverside Drive, N.Y. 27

✓ * Cannan, R. Keith, 145 East 54th St., N.Y. 22

✓ * Carden, George A., Jr., 208 East 78th St., N.Y. 21

Cowles, Gardener, 488 Madison Ave., N.Y. 22

✓ * Crockett, David C., Ipswich, Mass.

Dollard, Charles, 522 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 36

Dorrance, Samuel M., Nearwater Lane, Noroton, Conn.

Franklin, Lewis B., Noroton, Conn.

Franklin, Lindley Murray, Nearwater Lane, Noroton, Conn.

* Gallaher, Hugh, LeRoy Ave., Darien, Conn.

✓ Gregg, Alan, 49 West 49th St., N.Y. 20

Griswold, A. Whitney, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Hale, Robert L., Columbia University, N.Y. 27

Jones, Lewis Webster, River Rd., at Metlar's Lane, New Brunswick, N.J.

Kettering, Charles F., Detroit, Michigan

✓ Knauth, Victor W., Drum Hill Rd., Wilton, Conn.

* Luckey, Charles P., Lawrence Farms, South Chappaqua, N.Y.

✓ Paton, Richard Townley, 520 East 86th St., N.Y. 28

Perkins, James A., Edgerstone Rd., Princeton, N.J.

✓ Randall, Henry Thomas, 133 East 64th St., N.Y. 21

✓ Rappleye, Willard C., 630 West 168th St., N.Y. 32

✓ Rhoads, C. P., 444 East 68th St., N.Y. 21

* Richardson, Dorsey, 191 Library P., Princeton,N.J.

* Russell, John M., 26 Haslet Ave., Princeton, N.J.

Slotemaker de Bruine, N.A.C., Consulate General, Capetwon, South Africa

Stanton, Frank, 25 East 83rd St., N.Y. 28

✓ Stout, Arthur Purdy, 157 East 72nd St., N.Y. 21

* Taylor, Davidson, 345 East 57th St., N.Y. 22

* Taylor, Howard C., Jr., 30 East 71st St., N.Y. 21

✓ * Whittlesey, Granville, Jr., 152 East 82d St., N.Y. 28

* denotes members he knows very well.

Others he knows well enough to have them write a letter

✓ Dr. Taylor cancel write

wf/

265 CHARLES STREET
BOSTON 14, MASSACHUSETTS

September 20, 1955

Yes

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am very appreciative of your willingness to propose and second Meff Runyon and when I talked with Meff recently I got him to mark the book with the names of members of the Century whom he knew well and to whom we might write letters. I thought you two New Yorkers could get together and do the formalities at the Club.

Let me know what more I can do and when I see his name on the list I shall write as glowing a letter as I possibly can.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

David C. Crockett

David C. Crockett

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Century Club

September 12, 1955

Dear Dr. Taylor:

I have had a note, as doubtlessly you have, from David Crockett about Mefford Runyon and the Century.

I have one or two candidates up there now, and unless you are similarly situated, I think it might be appropriate for you to nominate him and for me to do the seconding.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Howard C. Taylor, Jr.
180 Fort Washington Avenue
New York, New York

rh

August 23, 1955

Dear Mr. Crockett:

I should take much pleasure in proposing my old friend, Meff Runyon for the Century. Indeed, I should have thought of doing so sometime ago. I shall communicate with Dr. Taylor on the matter next week.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. David C. Crockett
265 Charles Street
Boston 14, Massachusetts

rh

265 CHARLES STREET
BOSTON 14, MASSACHUSETTS

August 17, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Several weeks ago I suggested to Mefford Runyon that he might enjoy very much being a member of the Century, and I found he was exceedingly responsive to the idea.

After some thought about who should propose and second him, I felt very definitely that I would not be a good person to sponsor him as I am a very new non-resident member and would not carry much weight with the Centurians. *Would it be possible for you and Dr. Taylor to propose and second his candidacy? If so, I would be glad to get in touch with some of his friends and suggest that they write letters. I have written to Dr. Taylor, but maybe you and he could get together on this.

Sincerely yours,

David C. Crockett

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

*Howard C. Taylor Jr -
180 Ft. Washington Ave
NYC

Century
Salisbury, Harrison

May 21, 1959

Gentlemen:

I understand that Mr. Harrison Salisbury is being proposed for resident membership in the Century Association, and I would like to record my endorsement of this proposal.

I have known Mr. Salisbury for many years, and have a high regard for him as a serious journalist who has achieved considerable distinction in his field of endeavor.

I think that he would make a most welcome addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Association
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43 Street
New York, New York

mcc

The Century

May 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Mosely:

Thank you for your letter of May 14th.

I am delighted to hear that Harrison Salisbury is up for membership in the Century Association, and have today written a letter to the Admissions Committee endorsing your proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Philip E. Mosely
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
58 East 68 Street
New York 21, New York

mcc

Salisbury, Harrison
Century

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

May 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Francis Brown and I are proposing Harrison Salisbury for resident membership in the Century Association, and I hope that this proposal will meet with your sympathy. I hardly need to remind you of Harrison's distinguished career as a serious journalist, of his Pulitzer Prize and other awards, and of his three books, two on Russia and one on The Shook-Up Generation. I hope you will be able to add some personal comments of your own about his qualities as a friend and companion and his wide range of literary and cultural interests. While the membership list is now under severe pressure, I hope that, with your support, we will be able to bring fairly early action in this case. For convenience, let me say that I am the proposer and Brownie is the seconder.

With many thanks,

Very sincerely,

Philip E. Mosely

Philip E. Mosely

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Century Sarnoff, David

LEWIS L. STRAUSS

Mercury Building
1925 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

25 August 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for the letter which you wrote to the Century Association in behalf of our friend, David Sarnoff. I know he will appreciate it.

Faithfully yours,

Lewis L.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Century Schary, Dore

January 18, 1957

Dear Cass:

This is just a note to tell you that I have already written to the Admissions Committee of the Century Club on behalf of Dore Schary.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Cass Canfield
Harper & Brothers
49 East 33rd Street
New York 16, New York

fc

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

CHAIRMAN OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD 49 EAST 33D ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

December 27, 1956

Dear Ed:

You may remember that about three weeks ago I wrote and asked whether you would feel inclined to write a letter to the Admissions Committee of the Century Club on behalf of the nonresident candidacy of Dore Schary, the motion picture producer. I am proposing Mr. Schary and Gardner Cowles is seconding him.

I'd much appreciate your letting me know whether this is something you decided you were willing to do and, if so, whether you have written the letter. As you know, it is necessary to have quite a number of supporting letters and I just want to make sure that these letters have been received by the Admissions Committee.

As ever,

Cass

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Cass Canfield:clp

Century

December 13, 1956

Gentlemen:

I would like to add my commendation of the candidacy of Mr. Dore Schary to the letters recommending him for nonresident membership in the Century.

I have known Mr. Schary for quite some time and have the greatest respect for him. He is a highly intelligent person of broad interests who is much respected in his home state, and I feel that he would be a fine addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Association
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

fc

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers Since 1817

CHAIRMAN OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD 49 EAST 33D ST., NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

N.C. yes

December 5, 1956

Dear Ed:

I have proposed and Gardner Cowles has seconded Dore Schary of California for nonresident membership in the Century. I understand you know Schary and hope you may feel inclined to write to the Admissions Committee endorsing his candidacy.

It seems to me that Schary should be a member of the Century because of the deserved reputation for good taste he enjoys as a successful motion picture producer. In addition, I know you will agree that Schary is a highly intelligent person of broad interests who is much respected in his home state.

As ever,

Cass

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Cass Canfield:clp

Stern, Isaac

February 17, 1961

Gentlemen:

I write to propose Isaac Stern, the violinist, for membership in the Century Association.

Mr. Stern was born in Kreminiecz, Russia, on July 21, 1920, and was brought to the United States by his parents at the age of approximately one year. Mr. Stern was a student at the San Francisco Conservatory from 1930 to 1937, and made his debut as guest artist with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in 1931 under the baton of Pierre Monteux. He made several appearances with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and gave concerts in a number of Pacific coast cities.

His New York debut took place in 1937, and with his Carnegie Hall concert in January of 1943, he entered into the sparsely populated realm of first-flight violinists. Henry Simon called him "a virtuoso but musician", and continued: "I doubt that a composer could have a much greater satisfaction than hearing his music played by Isaac Stern."

He has spent the last twelve years concertizing throughout the United States and abroad. Europe, Israel, South Africa, Australia, India, Japan, Iceland, Singapore, Hong Kong and the Soviet Union are among those places visited by Mr. Stern. I understand he plays more than ninety concerts a season, and appears annually with almost every major orchestra in the country.

He has made appearances at Lewisohn Stadium, Robin Hood Dell, Ravinia Park, Hollywood Bowl and the Berkshire Symphonic Festival. In the summer of 1950, 1951 and 1952, he was one of the distinguished musicians invited to appear with Pablo Casals in the Festivals of Prades and Perpignan.

You will recall it was Mr. Stern who sparked the successful fight to save Carnegie Hall here in New York.

Mr. Stern's interests are by no means confined to the world of music. He is widely read, takes a lively interest in the state of the world, and is well versed in political matters, both domestic and foreign. He is extremely articulate; a brilliant conversationalist - having withal a sense of humor. Of greater importance, he is a man who respects ideas more than most.

Sincerely yours,

Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Stinchfield, Frank

Century

Accepted

24 North Stanworth Drive
Princeton, New Jersey

January 4, 1952.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

485 Madison Avenue

New York 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am proposing the name of Dr. Frank Stinchfield for membership in the Century, and am writing you to ask if you will be willing to endorse this proposal. Mr. Bethuel Webster is seconding it.

Frank Stinchfield, it seems to me, is a natural for the Club. If elected I am sure that he will appreciate the privileges and the traditions of the Association.

Very sincerely yours,

Allen W. Rupple

Stone Shepard
Century

February 10, 1958

Gentlemen:

I write in support of the candidacy of Shepard Stone for membership in the Century.

I have known him since 1933. He is a rare combination - an excellent journalist, knowledgeable in the field of education and diplomacy. I have seen him at work both in this country and abroad. He is a man of even temper with a well-disciplined mind and a good sense of humor.

Sincerely,

The Century Association
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

fc

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

January 31, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just proposed the name of Shepard Stone for resident membership in the Century, in the category of Public Affairs, and John J. McCloy has written the seconding letter. I hope that you will agree with Jack and me that Shep would be a most attractive and desirable member of our Club. Because of the small number of vacancies in the resident category, we hope that a substantial number of enthusiastic letters can be provided rather promptly.

Just to refresh your memory, I enclose a brief resume of Shep's activities to date. Naturally, these have been set forth in some detail in the letters from Jack McCloy and myself, and the supporting letters should lay special stress upon the candidate's personal and sociable qualities.

Very sincerely,

Philip E. Mosely

Philip E. Mosely

Biography
Shepard Stone
Director of International Affairs Program
The Ford Foundation

Shepard Stone is Director of the Foundation's International Affairs Program which includes responsibility for the Foundation's programs in Europe. He came to the Foundation in September, 1952 as a consultant on international affairs. In January, 1953 he was named Director of the Foundation's Conditions of Peace Project, and received his present appointment in July, 1954.

Immediately prior to joining the Foundation, Mr. Stone was Director of Public Affairs, Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany. The area of his responsibilities included political, cultural, and informational activities in the U.S. Zone of Germany, developments in the German schools and universities, the publication of a daily newspaper, "Die Neue Zeitung," the radio station in the American sector of Berlin, RIAS, and an exchange program under which more than 2,000 Germans yearly were sent to study and observe in the United States.

From November, 1949 until September, 1950 Mr. Stone was a special consultant to the United States High Commissioner in Germany and was Deputy Director of Public Affairs.

A combatant in the last war, Mr. Stone served in England, France, Belgium and Germany. He received the Legion of Merit. During his service, which lasted from 1942 to 1946, he rose from Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel.

From 1946 to 1949 Mr. Stone was the Assistant Sunday Editor of The New York Times. He was a writer and an editor in the Sunday Department of that paper from 1935 to 1942. He joined the Times as a reporter in 1934.

Mr. Stone was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1929, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. From 1929 until 1933 he traveled and studied in Europe, receiving a Ph.D. in history from the University of Berlin in 1933. He received an honorary degree from the Free University of Berlin in 1954. In February, 1957 he received the German Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit from the President of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr. Stone has written many articles on foreign affairs for The New York Times Magazine, Current History, and other publications. He is the author of "Shadow Over Europe: the Challenge of Nazi Germany," Foreign Policy Association, 1938, and co-editor with Hanson W. Baldwin of "We Saw It Happen," Simon and Schuster, 1938.

Mr. Stone was born March 31, 1908 in Nashua, New Hampshire. He is married and has one child. He lives at 1 Gracie Terrace, New York 28.

Strauss, Adm. Lewis L.

August 23, 1960

Gentlemen:

I understand that Admiral Lewis L. Strauss has proposed David Sarnoff as a candidate for resident membership in The Century Association. I am delighted to hear of this proposal and would like to add my name to the list of those who would support it.

I have known General Sarnoff for more than twenty-five years and have a great admiration for his achievements in the field of public information and education. He is a man of many interests and remarkable personality. I am sure that he would be a most welcome addition to The Century Association.

Sincerely yours,

Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

ERM:gw

July 13, 1960

Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
Mercury Building
1925 K Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Admiral Strauss:

As you may know, Mr. Murrow is in Los Angeles to cover the Democratic Convention. He will go straight from there to Chicago for the Republican Convention and I thought I should tell you that it may be August at the earliest before he can take action on your letter to him of July 8. I shall bring it to his attention as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

LEWIS L. STRAUSS

Mercury Building
1925 K Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

8 July 1960

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our mutual friend, General David Sarnoff, has been proposed by me and seconded by Paul Hoffman for resident membership in The Century Association.

The requirements of the Committee on Admissions call for letters from other members of the Association besides those of the proposer and seconder endorsing the candidate for membership.

I should be grateful, and I know that David would appreciate it, if you will be willing to address a letter to the Committee in his behalf. A copy of my letter of proposal is attached. If you are disposed to write, will you send me a copy of your letter?

Faithfully yours,

Lewis S.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Attachment

Mercury Building
1925 K Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

21 June 1960

Committee on Admissions
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

This is to propose David Sarnoff as a candidate for resident membership in The Century Association.

Mr. Sarnoff, a renowned engineer and successful executive, was born in Russia in 1891 and was brought to the United States as a child. He was educated in the public schools of New York and at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. He began his career as a messenger boy with the Commercial Cable Company, and later became a wireless operator on trans-Atlantic ships. (As an item of interest, he manned his key for 24 hours during the TITANIC disaster, being at that time the wireless operator at the Marconi Station in New York.) He advanced through successive positions with the Marconi Company until its absorption by the newly formed Radio Corporation of America in 1919, and he has filled positions of succeeding importance while building up that organization, becoming Chairman of its Board of Directors in 1947, which post he holds today.

Devoted to the national defense, Mr. Sarnoff joined the Signal Corps Reserve of the U. S. Army in 1924 and reached the rank of Brigadier General during World War II. The development of radio and television is said to owe more to his imagination and drive than to any individual since Marconi.

His achievements have been recognized by honorary degrees from St. Lawrence University, Marietta College, Oglethorpe University, Boston University, University of Pennsylvania, Fairleigh

Dickinson College, Drexel Institute of Technology, Temple University, University of Notre Dame, Fordham University, and a number of other universities and colleges. He is a trustee of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Pratt Institute, the Council of New York University, and other institutions. He has been decorated by the government of the United States with the Medal of Merit and the Legion of Merit, and has received decorations from many allied governments. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers, the Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Royal Society of Arts (London), and other professional bodies.

I have known General Sarnoff well for thirty-eight years. During that time I have observed him to be devoted to the goal of advancing public information and education and to the improvement of the public taste in the arts, especially in music. He is a man of broad interests, refinement and a warm and generous personality. He is vigorous and eloquent in the advocacy of his convictions, yet interested and tolerant of the views and convictions of other men. He has a wide circle of friends which includes many among the members of the Association and I believe that, if elected, members who do not know him will be pleased to discover his acquaintance.

I respectfully propose him to your Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Treadwell, John W. F.

Century

SP

December 19, 1951

Dear Sir:

I write to support the candidacy of Brigadier John W. F. Treadwell. During the late war both in London and on the continent I came to know him very well. Treadwell rather fits the description of an officer and a gentleman more than most men in uniform do when the phrase is applied. I don't know whether the fact that he got on extremely well with American war correspondents is a recommendation or not, but it is the truth.

Sincerely yours,

Committee on Admissions
Century Association
7 West 43 Street
New York, New York

Webster, Sheffield & Horan
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
15 Broad Street

BETHUEL M. WEBSTER
FREDERICK SHEFFIELD
FRANCIS H. HORAN
HENRY CASSORTE SMITH
EDWARD L. REA
FREDERICK P. HAAS

New York 5

October 22, 1951

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Henry R. Labouisse is seconding and I am proposing for membership in the Century Jack Treadwell (Brigadier John W. F. Treadwell). I know it will be most helpful to his candidacy if you would write a letter of endorsement to the Committee on Admissions.

Very sincerely yours,

Richard Sheffield

Tyson, James L.

December 2, 1960

The Admissions Committee
The Century Association
7 West 43rd Street
New York City, New York

Gentlemen:

It is my understanding that James Levering Tyson is being proposed for resident membership in The Century Association.

Mr. Tyson's father was a great friend of mine, and I have a high opinion of his son.

It, therefore, gives me much pleasure to write in support of the proposal.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:rm

Tyson, J.

December 2, 1960

Dear Cab:

Attached is a copy of my letter to The Century Association on behalf of John Tyson.

Thanks for the kind words. You can imagine my impatience when I was forced, for the first time in twenty five years, to miss a major news story.

The bugs seem finally to have been routed.

As ever yours,

Dr. Cabell Greet
Department of English
Barnard College - Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Ward, Robert
Century

October 20, 1955

Gentlemen:

It is my understanding that Dr. Robert Ward has been nominated for membership in the Century Association.

Permit me to say that from my knowledge of him I have every reason to feel that he would be a fine addition to our membership.

Sincerely yours,

The Century Club
Committee on Admissions
7 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

fc

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY-BELLEVUE MEDICAL CENTER
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
477 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS OREGON 9-3200

Yes

October 7, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My friend, Dr. Robert Ward, who I believe helped you with your poliomyelitis program is coming up for membership in the Century very shortly. I wonder if you would be willing to write to the Admissions Committee about him.

Very sincerely,

L. Emmett Holt, Jr., M.D.

LEH:ns

CLUBS

AKIN HALL ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS & SCIENCES

COFFEE HOUSE, THE

DIAGNOTHIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

DUTCHESS VALLEY ROD & GUN CLUB

FRIARS CLUB

KAPPA SIGMA FRATERNITY (MU CHAPTER)

LAMBS, THE

NATIONAL RIFFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

RADIO-TELEVISION CORRESPONDENTS' GALLERIES, CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

RADIO AND TELEVISION CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION

RADIO NEWSREEL-TELEVISION WORKING PRESS ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

PHI BETA KAPPA

PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE
PROFOUND THINKERS
QUAKER HILL COUNTRY CLUB, THE

SAVILLE CLUB

CLUB MEMBERSHIPS

American Academy of Arts & Sciences

American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
ASSOC OF RADIO N NEWS ANALYSTS

Burning Tree Club

Council on Foreign Relations

Dutchess Valley Club

Friars Club

The Lambs

Overseas Press Club

The Pilgrims of the United States

Quaker Hill Country Club

Radio-Newsreel-Television Working Press Association

Radio Television News Directors Association

Sigma Delta Chi, Deadline Club (NYC Chapter)

Sigma Delta Chi, National

		Dues Yearly
8	Overseas Press Club	$50.00 pd - Sept 61
1	Amer Acad. of Arts + Sciences	10.00
2	Amer Fed of Television + Radio Artists	134.00 ?
12	Radio Tel. News Directors Assoc.	10.00
13	Sigma Delta Chi - Headline Club — NYC chapter	5.00
5	Dutchess Valley Club	60.00
6	Friars Club	160.00
4	Council on Foreign Relations	pd 200.00
7	The Lambs	75.31
11	Radio-Newsreel-TV Work. Press Assoc.	13.00
10	Quaker Hill Country Club	200.00
	~~Phi Beta Kappa~~	~~5.00~~ pd
9	The Pilgrims of the US	15.00
3	Burning Tree Club	216.00
14	Sigma Delta Chi - National	10.00

Akin Hall Clubs,

September 6, 1949

Dear Mr. Green:

I am, of course, delighted to accept membership in the Akin Hall Association.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. E. T. Green, Secretary
Akin Hall Association
Pawling, New York

AKIN HALL ASSOCIATION
PAWLING, NEW YORK

August 20, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is with pleasure that I inform you that you were elected a member of Akin Hall Association at the Annual Meeting held August 13th, 1949.

May I have your letter of acceptance for my files?

Cordially yours,

E. T. Green, Secretary
AKIN HALL ASSOCIATION

American Academy of Arts + Sciences
Clubs

November 11, 1957

Dear Mr. Billings:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of October 28. I am most happy to accept membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

I have long been aware of the very fine traditions of this Academy and feel that my recent election to membership is a great honor which I duly appreciate.

I note that you require a photograph for your files which I now enclose.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bruce H. Billings
American Academy of
Arts and Sciences
280 Newton Street
Boston 46, Massachusetts

mcc
Enc.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences
280 Newton Street
Brookline Station, Boston 46, Massachusetts
Telephone: JAmaica 4-0303

October 28, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

From the fact that you have returned your membership data blank with your dues, I am happy to infer that you accept your election to membership in the Academy.

Inasmuch as the Statutes of the Academy require formal acceptance in writing, and inasmuch as we have a special file of acceptance letters extending over a period of more than 175 years, may I request that you send me at your earliest convenience a simple letter expressing your acceptance of Fellowship.

I also note that you have not yet sent us your picture. We should appreciate having this for our files, if available.

Very truly yours,

Bruce H. Billings

Bruce H. Billings
Secretary

B:m

Sent 1 mm

American Academy of Arts and Sciences,

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Morse, Tuttle & Co. Sc.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that you were elected a **FELLOW** of the Academy at a meeting held May 8, 1957

Respectfully your Obedient Servant.

Bruce H. Billings Secretary.

Boston May 8, 1957

To Edward R. Murrow

To all Persons to whom

GREE

The American Academy

established by a Law of the Commonweal

the Eighth Day of May One Thu

for the purpose of promoting the design of the

Edward

a Fellow of their Society, and have granted

a Member.

And In

Seal to this certif

Attest

Bruce H. Billings

Secretary

om these Presents shall come,

ETING.

y of Arts and Sciences,

alth of Massachusetts, at a Meeting held

Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-seven

heir institution, elected

d R. Murrow

ed unto him all the rights and privileges of

n Testimony thereof, have affixed their

ificate, and caused the same to be duly attested.

Kirtley F. Mather President

Nils Y. Wessell Vice Presid.t

Coffee House

THE COFFEE HOUSE
54 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Office of
Henry G. Gray
Acting Treasurer
37 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

January 18, 1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 14th tendering your resignation from The Coffee House, which of course we will have to accept but with much regret.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Henry G. Gray
Treasurer

HGG:M:P

Coffee House

January 14, 1954

Dear Mr. Gray:

For the past two years the pressure of my broadcasting schedule has been such that I have had no opportunity to avail myself of the privileges of membership in the Coffee House, and I write you now with real regret to resign from the club.

I am most grateful for the many hours I have spent there in the past and shall remember them with pleasure indeed.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Henry G. Gray
37 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

dm

Clubs
Coffee House

August 15, 1952

Dear Sir:

I understand that Mr. Dickson Jay Hartwell has proposed Mr. William P. Gray of Life Magazine for membership in the Coffee House.

I am only too happy to take this opportunity to send you my hearty recommendation of this proposal. Mr. Gray is an extremely able fellow, and a most agreeable gentleman. I can certainly assure you he would be, in every way, a most desirable member.

Sincerely yours,

The Coffee House
Committee on Admission
54 West 45th Street
New York, New York

(Dictated, but not signed
by Mr. Murrow)

nic

cc: Mr. Dickson Jay Hartwell

in Century Club 1 8

DICKSON JAY HARTWELL

Woodbury, Conn.
July 3, 1952

Yes — nice fellow

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS 485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is my pleasure to propose to The Committee of The Coffee House that The Committee consider William P. Gray of Life magazine as a prospective member of the Club. I believe the other members would enjoy his company.

As you know Bill is an engaging fellow of considerable talent and was recently elected president of the Overseas Press Club of America. If you feel as I do that we would all benefit from having him as a member, perhaps you will write a note to The Committee and say so. Just send it to The Coffee House, 54 West 45th Street.

Sincerely yours,

D J Hartwell

Clubs. $10

Sent 12/2

THE COFFEE HOUSE
54 WEST 45

November 23, 1949

DEAR FELLOW MEMBER:

THE CHRISTMAS FUND
of
THE COFFEE HOUSE

last year was the largest we have ever raised, and the satisfaction which it gave to the employees has been definitely reflected in the service rendered and the atmosphere surrounding the service. It is our hope that this Fund may be equally generously given this year in order that we may be able to keep the same relationship between the members and the employees.

I enclose a card and envelope and suggest that checks may be made to my order and enclosed in the envelope with the card so we may have a complete record of the contributors.

With best wishes, I am,

Faithfully, yours,

JOHN W. CROSS

The Coffee House News

VOL. MXIXVII | *Fall and Winter Edition* | NO. 23

We are pleased to announce an extension of our lease (and liquor license) at 54 West 45th Street for a period of three years. These are the rooms we have occupied for thirty-two years.

As we have occupied the time of our esteemed "acting" Treasurer, Henry G. Gray, for a like period, a *Club Dinner* will be given in his honor on the evening of December 15th. Save the date. Further information will be sent later.

It is also a pleasure to announce the acquisition of five Zorn prints, the gift of our fellow member, Carl W. Jones. These will be on display shortly.

•

As a sign of the return of normal times the use of small tête-à-tête tables for sit-offish members, inaugurated early in the war, will be discontinued. An elongated long table, we hope, will lengthen the spirit of friendliness for which we were founded.

Reminders:

—*The Club rooms are open for luncheon as usual from Monday through Saturday. Ladies are welcome for luncheon on Saturday* ONLY.

—*Ladies also welcome at cocktail hour Monday through Friday.*

—*Dinners (likewise co-ed) are served Monday through Friday, but better call Elin in advance*—MUrray Hill 2-9794.

The Coffee House

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

December 1, 1947

Dear Mr. Townsend:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to tell you that he regrets that his absence from town next week will prevent his attending the testimonial dinner in honor of Mr. Gray on December 15th.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary

COPY

Mr. Reginald Townsend
17 East 45th Street
New York, New York

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS

Service and food problems are such that, like Miss Otis, we REGRET, but definitely, that no reservations will be accepted after Saturday, December 6th and that *no one* coming to the dinner at the eleventh hour without a reservation will be served.

THE COFFEE HOUSE
54 WEST 45

Our 32nd Anniversary will be celebrated by

A TESTIMONIAL DINNER

in honor of

HENRY G. GRAY
(our treasurer—to you)

and will be held at
Ye Olde Coffee House
at 7-7:30 o'clock on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1947

A small check for $5.00
will entitle you to participate
in this testimonial to one of
our most tireless and capable founders.

Please make checks payable to
The Coffee House and send them to
REGINALD T. TOWNSEND
17 East 45th Street

NO GUESTS

Diagnothian Literary Society

May 24, 1954

Dear Mr. Focht:

Thank you for your letter of May 1.

I am indeed flattered to have been elected an Honorary Member of so distinguished a group as the Diagnothian Literary Society and am, of course, happy to have my name placed on your role.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Theodore H. Focht
Diagnothian Literary Society
Franklin and Marshall College
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

dm

Diagnothian Literary Society
Franklin and Marshall College
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Yes.

May 1, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I inform you that you have been elected an Honorary Member of the Diagnothian Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College by the undergraduate members.

The Diagnothian Literary Society is the oldest continually functioning college literary society in the country, having been founded in 1835. The first hall of the Society was built on July 2, 1846 at Marshall College in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. Seventeen years later, when Marshall College moved to Lancaster, Pennsylvania to form Franklin and Marshall College by merger, the Society moved with it and built the present hall in Lancaster.

Franklin and Marshall College is a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Franklin and Marshall was formed by the merger in 1853 of two older institutions. The first of these, Franklin College, was founded in 1787 in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. It was named after Benjamin Franklin, then nearing the end of his long career. Franklin took an active interest in this institution, which is the third oldest college in Pennsylvania, and the thirteenth oldest in the nation. Marshall College, the other party of the merger, was established in 1836 at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and named for John Marshall, the late chief justice of the United States.

We will be honored, Mr. Murrow, to have your acceptance of our placing your name on our role of Honorary Diagnothians. Among the men who have accepted this honor in the past have been: Thaddeus Stevens, J. Quincy Adams, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Abraham Lincoln, and Senator Paul Douglas. You and Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson have been elected to Honorary Membership this year.

Sincerely,

Theodore H. Focht

Theodore H. Focht
Speaker,
Diagnothian Literary
Society

Dutch Treat Club

May 3, 1955

Dear Mr. Beach:

I suppose I had better resign since I cannot have lunch on Tuesday's due to my television schedule. I am sorry about this, but there is nothing to be done. At least I do not want to be posted in arrears in my assessment and a check for $21.00 is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Stewart Beach
Dutch Treat Club
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

President . . . RAY VIR DEN
President-Emeritus . . . CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND

1st Vice President
JOHN CHAPMAN

2nd Vice President
EDWARD R. MURROW

Treasurer
JOHN T. McGOVERN

Secretary
STEWART BEACH

Board of Governors
JACK R. HOWARD, *Chairman*

EDWARD ANTHONY
ALBERT DORNE
BARRY FARIS
FRANK FARRELL
ALAN GOULD
ROY W. HOWARD
JOHN KIERAN
NEIL MacNEIL
FRANK E. MASON
WILLARD MULLIN
WILLIAM I. NICHOLS
WILLIAM E. ROBINSON
HOWARD J. SAVAGE
H. HOWARD TAUBMAN
LOWELL THOMAS
DeWITT WALLACE

April 18, 1955

Dear Mr. Murrow:

At the last meeting of the Board of Governors I was instructed to write you and inquire whether you wished to consider resigning from the Club. So far as our records show, you have not attended any luncheon this year, nor has your assessment of $21 been paid. There is no record of your attendance at a luncheon during the previous season.

As you know, the only reason for membership in the Dutch Treat Club is participation in the luncheon meetings which are the Club's sole activity. The Board has always taken the position that if a member does not attend the luncheons, he should be invited to resign so that his place could be offered to someone else. Would you let me hear from you?

Sincerely,

Stewart Beach

Stewart Beach

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

STEWART BEACH, 420 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y., LE 2-2100

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

GEORGE BARRY MALLON MEMORIAL CORPORATION

June 10, 1954

TO THE DUTCH TREAT CLUB MEMBERS

Dear Member:-

At least once a month and some times more often, as treasurer of the GEORGE BARRY MALLON MEMORIAL CORPORATION, I mail a cheque to some member or his widow to help relieve some financial emergency created by accident, illness, sudden financial extremity, or death.

Membership organizations are not permitted to grant aid to their own members. Dutch Treat Club cannot make grants to Dutch Treaters and secure deductions and exemptions. I had to create separately the GEORGE BARRY MALLON MEMORIAL CORPORATION for which I secured full tax deduction and exemption rights.

So, many Dutch Treat Club members have been for years supporting this constant aid to our members by cheques drawn to GEORGE BARRY MALLON MEMORIAL CORPORATION and mailed to me.

All is confidential. No names released. Single grants are in the hundreds; never more. They are made on the joint recommendation of President Vir Den, myself, and the member who calls attention to the needy individual.

Some members have contributed regularly. They suggested I send this notice to all Dutch Treat members many of whom have asked how they can contribute.

Here is your opportunity to do so, if you choose and feel your own situation finds you, God grant, free to do so cheerfully.

The more talent, genius, accomplishment, and recognition, the more reluctant the unfortunate gentleman is to supplicate. We want to learn from you also such deserving cases when discovered by you. Write or phone Ray or me. And, remember, you can take it off your income tax.

Yours cordially,

JOHN T. McGOVERN
Treasurer

60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.
MU 2-1429

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

President . . . RAY VIR DEN
President-Emeritus . . . CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND

1st Vice President
JOHN CHAPMAN

2nd Vice President
EDWARD R. MURROW

Treasurer
JOHN T. McGOVERN

Secretary
STEWART BEACH

Board of Governors
JACK R. HOWARD, *Chairman*

EDWARD ANTHONY
ALBERT DORNE
BARRY FARIS
FRANK FARRELL
ALAN GOULD
ROY W. HOWARD
JOHN KIERAN
NEIL MacNEIL
FRANK E. MASON
WILLARD MULLIN
WILLIAM I. NICHOLS
WILLIAM E. ROBINSON
HOWARD J. SAVAGE
H. HOWARD TAUBMAN
LOWELL THOMAS
DeWITT WALLACE

May 4, 1954

To the Officers and Governors of the Dutch Treat Club.

Fair Sirs:-

Following are transcribed stenographic notes at hearing external to the McCarthy-Stevens ferensic infection:-

John T. McGovern being called to the stand testified as follows:

Q Where were you at 3 p.m. on May 4th, 1954?

A At my office.

Q Did you then see anyone you knew whom you can produce to prove it?

A Yes. At that time and place I was visited (as I am each day) by my landlord, by a representative of the Telephone Company, and by an agent of the Consolidated Edison Company.

Q What was the occasion for these visits?

A They wanted to know when I would pay something on account of my rent, telephone and light bills.

Q What did they get?

A They got extensive quotations from the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

- - - 00 - - -

JOHN T. McGOVERN, 60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y., MU 2-1429

Q Do you deny that at the last Governors' meeting you said that the bills for the dinner, show, and book had not been presented?

A I don't deny it. (Arms folded. Jacket unbuttoned).

Q Do you deny that you also said you believed after everything was paid there would remain nearly $8,000 in the treasury?

A I do not deny that either. (Arms unfolded; jacket unbuttoned; fly buttoned - all but emergency two lower buttons).

Q Since that last meeting have the above mentioned, described, and identified bills been received and paid?

A Yes Sir. I mean Yes.

Q And now, Mr. McGovern, take a minute for reflection, refresh your memory, and tell us, if you can, whether you can now confirm your previous statement?

A I can if you thought to ask me.

Q I ask you.

A Yes I more than confirm it. I extend it because it is a fact that I have received today the Bank Statement and we have over $8,000 (with all bills paid) in fact we have on deposit $8,700.

Q As you must have noted at the time the Governors were, to say the least, surprised and incredulous; yes or no, please.

A Yes, not only to say the least but to say the most.

Q How do you account for the favorable balance on hand of $8,700?

A Years ago I was trapped into paying $7,900 for a poor book. This year I got an excellent book and the fine Committee kept the cost down to $4,600. $3,000 saving there over former years.

And Ray Vir Den and Al Dorne, Chairmen of Committee, saved me $1,500 by getting under the budget for the Dinner and Show.

And I collected assessments from every member but one.

The credit goes to the three Committees and the assessment paying members; and to my gadfly secretary, Miss MacDonald, who sent out the first, second and third notices by hand. Three hundred and seventy-five assessed members. You figure it out.

To the above goes the credit. I remain devoted to the Club and the good old Fifth Amendment.

Yours cordially,

Terry

JOHN T. McGOVERN
TREASURER

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT FOR EXPENSES IN 1954

To the Members:

Pretty near everybody has knocked out Joe Walcott. Our elder members keep hoping to knock down taxes. But the younger generation continues to knock up such and etc., thereby steadily increasing costs of living incurred in temporary nocturnal exploits.

Yet, in spite of all, and the absence of a 1953 dinner and profit, your treasurer has saved enough to retain for the Club the privilege, enjoyed by few other Clubs, to carry on again with no increase in assessment for 1954. It remains at $20.

So reach for your cheque book NOW, draw your cheque NOW for $20.00, to the order of DUTCH TREAT CLUB and mail it NOW to your antique gadfly and pest treasurer.

DUTCH TREAT CLUB
JOHN T. McGOVERN, Treasurer
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Clubs.

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

President . . . RAY VIR DEN
President-Emeritus . . . CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND

1st Vice President
JOHN CHAPMAN

2nd Vice President
EDWARD R. MURROW

Treasurer
JOHN T. McGOVERN

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STEWART BEACH

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FRANK E. MASON
WILLARD MULLIN
WILLIAM I. NICHOLS
WILLIAM E. ROBINSON
HOWARD J. SAVAGE
H. HOWARD TAUBMAN
LOWELL THOMAS
DeWITT WALLACE

June 29, 1953

TO MEMBERS:

The shouting has died down ... the tumult of the election is over ... the mountain has labored and brought forth a new Dutch Treat Board of Governors and with it a new policy.

Until recent years, membership in the Dutch Treat Club was by invitation only. The Board of Governors has decided to return to this system of admitting members. The use of proposing and seconding letters will be discontinued.

Members are urged to take note of gentlemen personally known to them who they believe are eligible and would become desirable members. The names and qualifications of such gentlemen (together with their addresses) should be suggested in writing to the Secretary, Stewart Beach, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. The Board, on its own initiative and without delay, will then determine the question of inviting the gentlemen suggested.

Candidates should be brought to Club luncheons where they should be introduced to as many officers and members of the Board as practicable. Above are the names of governors and officers, any one of whom will be only too glad to meet the suggested member.

For your information, the next Board of Governors' meeting will be held the second Tuesday in September.

Stewart Beach,
Secretary

STEWART BEACH, 420 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y., LE 2-2100

Dutch Treat.

Clubs. $10

Paid 1/21/10

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT FOR EXPENSES IN 1953

To the Members:

Although in each of the recent years the cost of the annual dinner and entertainment has increased, and likewise assessments have increased upon members of other social Clubs, and generally there has been a steady increased financial burden upon the members through constant increases in prices of glycerine suppositories, suspensories, testostorial hormones, and prostate operations, your treasurer reports that the *Dutch Treat Club Assessment for Expenses for 1953 will remain at only $20.00.* Do not ask how he did it; but reward this period piece, partially animate ancient officer, by sending him upon receipt of this notice your cheque for $20.00 drawn to the order of DUTCH TREAT CLUB and mail it to the undersigned.

DUTCH TREAT CLUB
JOHN T. McGOVERN, Treasurer
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Colin, Ralph

January 26, 1951

Dear Mr. Cartmell:

I write to support the nomination by Alfred Knopf of Ralph Colin for membership in the Dutch Treat Club.

I have known Ralph Colin for many years and am happy to recommend him as an excellent and indeed useful member. He is a man of legal distinction, his company is thoroughly enjoyable, and I have no hesitation in saying that the addition of his name to our roll will be a distinct credit to the Club.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Van H. Cartmell
200 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

January 26, 1951

Dear Alfred:

I am only two months behind in my correspondence! I have sent off some well-aged adjectives to the Dutch Treat supporting your nomination of Ralph Colin, but I must tell you that his partner, Sydney Kaye tells funnier stories.

As ever yours,

Mr. Alfred A. Knopf
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Alfred A Knopf *Incorporated*

501 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK (22)

December 1, 1950

Dear Ed,

I am proposing Ralph Colin for membership in the Dutch Treat Club. Would you be willing to second him? I would certainly appreciate it.

All the best.

Yours,

Alfred

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

AAK:am

PERSONAL

Dutch Treat

Clubs

SP

January 26, 1951

Dear Mr. Cartmell:

I am writing in behalf of William B. Lewis who has been nominated for membership in the Dutch Treat Club by Lyman Bryson.

I remember with pleasure our association during the years when he was the director of programs here at CBS and count myself as one of his greatest admirers for the distinguished service he rendered with the Office of War Information during the war.

I believe he would make a most desirable member and am delighted that I have been given this opportunity to recommend him to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Van H. Cartmell
200 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

January 26, 1951

Dear Lyman:

I am delighted that you have suggested Bill Lewis for membership in the Dutch Treat and have sent off some well-aged adjectives to them.

As ever yours,

Professor Lyman Bryson
Teachers College
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

(Dictated but not signed by
Mr. Murrow)

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

January 10, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

I am suggesting Mr. William B. Lewis as a member of the Dutch Treat Club and hope that you can write a letter in support. A friendly member of the Board of Dutch Treat has given me a suggestion that we stress Mr. Lewis' career as a program executive in broadcasting and as a government servant.

Cordially yours,

Lyman Bryson

LB:tlc

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT FOR EXPENSES IN 1950

To the Members:

If you are wise and pay your 1950 assessment for expenses NOW, you will be able with good conscience to resist (by stating that you have already contributed your limit) the avalanche of drives which will land on your desk between now and good old Christmas, including the drive for feathers for moulting ostriches; and

You will enable this old pest of a treasurer to smile again for the first time since he received the bill for that goddam 1949 book. So, DO IT NOW! Draw your cheque to order of Dutch Treat Club for $20.00 and mail it to John T. McGovern, Treasurer, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Merci, Monsieur, as the French ladies *used* to say to you when you pleased them.

John T. McGovern, Treasurer
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Pd 11/23/49

Dutch Treat Clubs etc

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

President . . . RAY VIR DEN
President-Emeritus . . . CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND

1st Vice President
JOHN KIERAN

2nd Vice President
JOHN CHAPMAN

Treasurer
JOHN T. McGOVERN

Secretary
VAN H. CARTMELL

Board of Governors
NEIL MacNEIL, *Chairman*

GEORGE ABBOTT
ROBERT BRINKERHOFF
GENE BUCK
TURNER CATLEDGE
ALBERT DORNE
BARRY FARIS
FRANK FARRELL
RUBE GOLDBERG
ALAN GOULD
ROY W. HOWARD
FRANK E. MASON
WILLIAM I. NICHOLS
HOWARD J. SAVAGE
H. HOWARD TAUBMAN
LOWELL THOMAS
MARK WOODS

October 12, 1949

NOTICE TO ALL ACTIVE MEMBERS

In consideration of a particularly large waiting list for active membership in the Club, at the last meeting of the Board of Governors held on October 11, 1949, the following resolution was passed:

"That all active members be notified that hereafter the rules of the Club will be strictly enforced, and any resident member is subject to being dropped from the rolls without further notice should he absent himself from three consecutive luncheon meetings."

By order of the Board

Van H. Cartmell, Secretary

VAN H. CARTMELL, 14 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK 20, N. Y., CI 6-1700

Dutch Treat

June 22, 1949

Dear Mr. McGovern:

I think the book should have been jettisoned before the treasury was sunk.

Here's $10.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John T. McGovern
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

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ROY W. HOWARD
FRANK E. MASON
WILLIAM I. NICHOLS
HOWARD J. SAVAGE
H. HOWARD TAUBMAN
LOWELL THOMAS
MARK WOODS

$20

May 27, 1949

To All Members:

Our worthy treasurer, Terry McGovern, reports that, due to the unexpectedly heavy cost of the Dutch Treat Book for 1949, our club cash working account is practically sunk without a trace. The Board of Governors not nearly as worried about it as our weeping and distraught treasurer, suggested this means of solving the slight financial embarrassment of the club.

Consider this as a gentle hint that, to restore the club treasury and treasurer to a bloomin' healthy condition, donations of any amount from $1 to $20 will be fluently received from any member. No member will be allowed to give more than $20, and no member is forced to give $1 or $.01. This is not an assessment. It is not a drive. This is all entre nous and sub rosa. No Gestapo will keep track of who gives and how much or who didn't give and why not. But if you care to give for the reason mentioned and within the limits stated, make out a check to the Dutch Treat Club, mail it to Terry at 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, and forget about it.

JOHN KIERAN

P.S. If your own treasury is like that of the club and all you can send is best wishes, we'll accept them as sent and bless your old heart just the same.

VAN H. CARTMELL, 14 WEST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK 20, N. Y., CI 6-1700

Dutch Treat Club

March 24, 1949

Mr Neil MacNeil
17 Bow Street
Forest Hills, N. Y.

Dear Neil:

Many thanks for your note, and for the letter from Monroe Stern regarding the Dutch Treat interview. I hope I'll have the pleasure of seeing you at the luncheon.

As ever yours,

Tues., Mar. 29th

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

February 21

Dear Mr.MacNeil,

Mr.Kosanovic is pleased and grateful that you will be able to arrange his Dutch Treat Club talk in interview form. I assume the questioners will touch on all the problems of most interest---Greece,Cominform dispute,religion,etc. One other thing that I think the ambassador might appreciate a chance to discuss briefly is the new federative structure of Yugoslavia,and the new relationship between the Serbs and the Croats,who for centuries had been set against each other. The question might be worded along this line,"How has Yugoslavia been able to solve the long enmity between the Serbs and the Croats which,according to all reports, reached a new intensity during World War II?"

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Monroe Stern

Mr.Neil MacNeil
Dutch Treat Club

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FRANK E. MASON
WILLIAM I. NICHOLS
HOWARD J. SAVAGE
H. HOWARD TAUBMAN
LOWELL THOMAS
MARK WOODS

March 17, 1949.

Dear Ed:

Here is the letter from Monroe Stern, the information officer of the Yugoslav Embassy, ~~for~~ m questions to be put to the Ambassador at the Dutch Treat Club. The interview should make one of the most interesting affirs of the Year. It is the first time we have had one of the Communist crowd appear at the Club.

Sincerely,

Neil

Neil MacNeil.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
New York, N.Y.

NEIL MACNEIL, 17 BOW STREET, FOREST HILLS, N. Y., BOulevard 8-1866

Paid 21/11/49

DUTCH TREAT ASSESSMENT 1949

Fair Sir:

Please call now upon all your emotional stamina to resist being too *OVERWROUGHT* by what follows. But quickly recover your poise, and immediately send in your cheque upon *THIS DISCLOSURE* that the Dutch Treat Governors have so *SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED* the infection of *DREAD INFLATION*, your assessment for 1949 is *ONLY* $20.00. And guard also against shock from the announcement of this additional beneficence: *THERE WILL BE A BOOK!!* AND, if you pay your assessment, you will receive a copy *FOR FREE.*

The book will be a portly and plotless tome: combining tales of tear provoking tenderness with legends of primeval brutality and visages pictured horrendously. Everything delightfully repulsive.

Send cheque to order of Dutch Treat Club for $20.00 *AT ONCE* to cover expenses *AND* book to

John T. McGovern, Treasurer
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

February 14, 1949

Dear Mr. McGovern:

Enclosed please find Mr. Murrow's check for his 1949 Dutch Treat Assessment.

Please forgive the delay in sending it to you; Mr. Murrow was in Washington for the entire month of January

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. John T. McGovern
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dutch Treat

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 18, 1948

Dear Mr. Cartmell:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to tell you that he would like to have the Club notices sent here to the above address. The telephone number is WIckersham 2-2000.

The check for Mr. Murrow's current assessment has gone out to Mr. Staton.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

COPY

Mr. Van H. Cartmell
14 West 49th Street
New York 20, New York

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 18, 1948

Dear Mr. Staton:

The enclosed check for $15.00 is being sent to you according to Mr. Cartwell's instructions in payment of Mr. Murrow's current assessment.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Harry Staton
Box 72
Harvey Cedars, New Jersey

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

DUTCH TREAT CLUB

President . . . RAY VIR DEN
President-Emeritus . . . CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND

1st Vice President
FRANK CROWNINSHIELD

2nd Vice President
WILLIAM L. CHENERY

Treasurer
HARRY STATON

Secretary
~~HOWARD J. SAVAGE~~
Van H. Cartmell
14 West 49th St.
New York 20, N.Y.

Board of Governors
JOHN O'HARA COSGRAVE, *Chairman*

GEORGE ABBOTT
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JOHN CHAPMAN
WHITNEY DARROW
COREY FORD
RUBE GOLDBERG
ALAN GOULD
ROY W. HOWARD
HUGH KELLY
JOHN KIERAN
NEIL MacNEIL
HOWARD TAUBMAN
LOWELL THOMAS

February 16th, 1948

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am pleased to be able to inform you that at the February meeting of the Board of Governors of the Dutch Treat Club you were unanimously elected to active membership in the Club.

Two formalities remain to be complied with before actual membership begins: a check for $15.00 to cover the current assessment should be sent to the treasurer of the Club, Mr. Harry Staton, Box 72, Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.

Secondly, will you please let me know the address to which you wish to have Club notices sent, and let me have your telephone number.

Membership in the Dutch Treat Club implies certain privileges and responsibilities, such as attending weekly luncheon meetings of the Club and doing all one can to assist those who carry the heavy burden of the Club's programs of whatever sort.

Let me congratulate you upon your election. I look forward to seeing you at the luncheons of the Club.

Sincerely yours,

Van H. Cartmell
Secretary

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
130 East 74th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

~~HOWARD J. SAVAGE, 522 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N.Y., VA 6-3323~~

Dutchess Valley R

Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club

PAWLING, NEW YORK

Sept. 6, 1955.

Dear Ed:

Just a short note to remind you of a little chore that should be done while you are in town.

The story just came to me again today that Ed. Sullivan is looking for a shooting club and is interested in one in Conn. If you can find time and would be so kind, give him a ring and tell him to hold everything until he sees Dutchess Valley.

I will give you a shout over next week-end.

Sincerely,

Theo

Call Sullivan

Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club

PAWLING, NEW YORK

Oct. 13, 1954.

Mr. Edwaed R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
N. Y. C.

Dear Ed:

Just a line to let you know we are having our first duck shoot on Saturday at 11:00 A.M. We are flying the birds from a new release point and have moved all the blinds into the big field. Should be terrific. I hope you will be able to make it.

I expect the names of possible future members from Abercrombie this week. Hike will be up for the shoot so maybe we can get together.

Sincerely,

Tuc

Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club

PAWLING, NEW YORK

Sept. I, 1953.

Paid 9/8/53

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

****

Shooting & Fishing rights, season 1953-54.

$1000.00

Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club

PAWLING, NEW YORK

Feb. I, 1953.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

****

66 ducks @ $4.00.....$264.00
48 ducks dressed @ .70¢..... 33.60
$297.60
Payment received, credit..... 250.00
$47.60

Paid
2/18/53
Check # 1463

The following are the charges, included in
the above accounting, Jebb shoot.
The pheasants and chukars will be charged in
the pheasant accounting at the end of the season.

Dec. 6th. I8 ducks.....$72.00
Dec. 6th. 20 pheasants @ $4.45...89.00
Dec. 6th. I0 chukars @ $4.00.....40.00
$201.00

To Jebb
2/17 letter
attached
Paid 2/24 - see
attached.

Rod + Gun

February 18, 1953

Dear Gladwyn:

The charges for your December 6 shoot at the Club have finally come through:

18 ducks.....	$ 72.00	
20 pheasants @ $4.45.....	89.00	
10 chukars @ $4.00.....	40.00	
		$ 201.00

As ever yours,

Rec'd 2/24

Sir Gladwyn Jebb
United Kingdom Office
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

December 10, 1952

Dear Mr. Kurras:

Enclosed is Mr. Murrow's check for $116 in payment of your kennel charges statement of November 26.

He asks if you would eventually send him a special bill for the charges in connection with Sir Gladwyn Jebb's visit to the Club last weekend.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Theo Kurras
Dutchess Valley Rod & Gun Club
Pawling, New York

United Kingdom Delegation
to the United Nations,
New York.

PERSONAL.

8th December, 1952.

My dear Ed

The Secretary-General, Lord Caldecote and I had a really wonderful day at your Club and are extremely grateful to you for providing it.

We came home laden with game which is now in process of being distributed to the poor and needy in our various Delegations and I shall be most grateful if you would let me know how much I owe you for it.

I hope that you yourself had an excellent day with Marshall Field, with whom, as it so happens, I am going to stay a few days after Christmas in the hope of shooting some quail.

Yours ever

Gladwyn Jebb

Ask Lucas
Special Bill

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
580 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

ok

United Kingdom Delegation
to the United Nations,
New York.

PERSONAL.

24th February, 1953.

My dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter of February 18th which I received on my return from a speaking tour in the South.

I enclose a cheque for $201 with many thanks for a most enjoyable day.

to Mr. Leonard 3/4/53

Yours ever

Gladwyn Jebb

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.

Dutchess Valley

DUTCHESS VALLEY GUN CLUB

Pawling, New York

May 7, 1952

To Club Members:

I am attaching herewith a brief description of our plans for a revamped Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club.

As you will see, they include many changes and improvements about the club house, as well as in our "help" situation; also an extensive program for greatly enhancing our shooting and fishing facilities.

Naturally, this/all costs money - and I am also outlining here our new membership fees.

On account of our limited membership, and our very nice facilities, the Dutchess Valley Club has often been referred to as the finest shooting and fishing club in the East. These current plans provide for preserving our small, exclusive membership - and at the same time, improving our facilities still more for the convenience and pleasure of our members and their guests. I am sure you will not only approve, but will be delighted.

Sincerely,

Theo

Theo Kurrus,
Proprietor

Ed -
Now read it.

Theo

OUR CLUB

Eleven years ago the Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club was started on a leased property -- west of Pawling.

The purpose in mind at that time was to provide members really good hunting and fishing -- as nearly wild and natural as possible. Also, a "basic" of the original plan was to keep the membership small and have unrestricted guest privileges -- so that club members and their friends could enjoy at will what amounted to their own personal game preserve.

From the start the Club was eminently successful. There has been a continual waiting list of persons anxious to become members.

In the fall of 1944, the Manumet School property was acquired -- which has proven to be a "lucky find."

Before the school's time, this was the site of one of the most prosperous farms in the state. The original luxurious farm house was built some 150 years ago. The school, of course, added to, enlarged and modernized the farm house to make it suitable for its use; also erected a number of small houses on the property as residences for the masters and their families.

The buildings and physical property generally, while in poor repair when it was acquired, provided an excellent base for developing Club House facilities and cottages for club members -- as well as a home for the club proprietor, and convenient "on-the-premises" living quarters for the club help.

Of course, the fact that this property was just south of Pawling, off Route #22 in the foothills of the Berkshires, and had Tabore Brook - one of the best natural trout streams in the East - running through it -- was all that was needed to provide a perfect setting for a hunting and fishing club.

As Club members will recall, in 1944 a very considerable amount of money was spent to convert the property to all the phases of club use, and adapt it for the convenience, sport, and comfort of the members. Every year since that time, additional funds have been laid out for equipment and improvements of one kind or another.

It has been decided, however, that a major rehabilitation and improvement job should be started at this time and completed this year. This program is well under way now, and will be substantially completed by June 1st.

Originally, our shooting was confined to pheasants - both hunting in the field with dogs, and "drives" on weekends or when snow made field shooting impractical.

Three years ago duck drives were added on weekends, and this has, of course, proven very popular.

Last year, chukar partridge were added for the first time. Members and their guests got a "great kick" - when their dogs were on point - out of not knowing whether a pheasant or partridge was going to flush. This year we are adding quail.

Excellent pheasant, duck, quail, and partridge shooting will, of course, be carried on with the aid of the new and improved shooting areas and additional facilities.

Heretofore, the upper stream above the dam at the Club House was the only part that was stocked with rainbows and browns. Members fished the lower stream wild for native brooks and browns. Now the lower stream will be stocked.

While the Dutchess Valley Club, with its small, informal membership has been given credit for years as being the best in the East - it is now going to be Better than the Best - better shooting and fishing - better club house facilities, meals and services - better kennels for the precious dogs - and everything better.

There'll be either fishing or hunting or both every month in the year except March - that's vacation and get-ready month for next year.

And in addition to hunting and fishing practically the year 'round, members will find that the new club house facilities and new club personnel will provide an excellent place to drive to from the city with friends, for dinner or for the evening; also, a grand, quiet place just to rest for a few days or a week or more.

With the club's small membership, such services and facilities seem impractical - but that's why this club is different from all others. It's tailor-made, and specifically operated to serve as the country home and private game preserve of its members.

CLUB HOUSE

A major renovation, refurnishing, and decorating job is being done on the club house.

The main Club Room is being redecorated, new tile floor laid, large davenport in front of the fireplace reupholstered in dark red Koroseal, and other furniture touched up and repaired where needed. New aluminum venetian blinds are being installed on all windows of the Club Room.

A new ice-making machine was installed in the bar this past season - and new individual lockers where members can keep their liquor locked up are now being installed.

The portrait of Duke, our late great pheasant dog, which Jesse Jones commissioned Edwin Megargee to paint for the club, remains over the bar - as the characteristic distinguishing mark of our attractive Club Room.

Kitchen

The kitchen is being completely modernized - new linoleum floor, new kitchen cabinets, new range, new sink, plumbing fixtures and tables.

In the kitchen, a large fireplace which has been closed for years has been opened, faced with old Dutch tiles, and put in working order. This fireplace is being equipped with open charcoal grill for broiling steaks, chops, and chickens.

It is being prophesied that there'll be a lot of kitchen-eating when a member and his guests find they have the club to themselves - which, of course, is not infrequent.

Overnight Accommodations

For the convenience of those members who do not have their own apartments or cottages, the upstairs quarters over the Club Room are being completely renovated and refurnished.

Three bedrooms are being redecorated and furnished with twin beds and new Simmons Beautyrest springs and mattresses. Two of these bedrooms connect with a new, large living room - so members can now have a flexible suite of rooms when entertaining guests.

The living room will have a large Franklin Stove fireplace, a bar, and new refrigerator. Living room furnishings will include a davenport which can be converted into a double bed, if desired.

Living room and all bedrooms will be carpeted wall-to-wall.

Bathrooms will be modernized and equipped with new showers and fixtures.

Locker Room

The apartment at the head of the stairs, off the boot room, is being converted into a locker room. Each member who does not have his own apartment will be furnished with a sizable locker for keeping clothing, boots, guns, rods, tackle, etc.

This apartment has its own bath and toilet, of course, and is being furnished for the convenience of members in changing clothes, setting up rods, cleaning guns, etc. Also, it will prove a comfortable spot for a drink while "changing" after a shoot or a day on the stream.

DOG KENNELS

Dog kennels are being revamped - inside and out.

Individual outside kennels are being enclosed with new Page Chain Link fencing, and concrete floors adapted for easy and thorough cleaning.

Individual inside kennels are connected with outside by swinging door, for keeping out the cold in winter. They are equipped with off-the-floor beds. Wooden sides are five feet high - with wire to the ceiling for good ventilation. Inside kennel house will be heated.

A good-sized "exercise run" is being fenced in so that the dogs will have a change and a chance to stretch their legs during off seasons and when not being hunted.

SHOOTING FACILITIES

The six interesting shooting courses on the club property are being thoroughly gone over.

Where cover has been inadequate, they are being plowed and planted with orchard grass, timothy and millet; also, one or more plots of corn are being planted on each course.

A large allotment of multiflora and coralberry (which provide excellent cover and food)has been obtained from the State of New York and is being planted on certain of the courses.

Four additional shooting courses are being provided not far from the Club. They, likewise, are being planted with cover and feed.

New safety shooting blinds are being erected for the duck drives.

Also, new safety shooting blinds are being erected in the old pheasant drive location.

FISHING FACILITIES

The entire stream is being gone over to clear away brush and create pools.

Special emphasis is being put on lower stream, which has been fished wild heretofore.

It will be stocked now - and a new electric fish screen is being installed at the lower end to keep fish from going downstream.

Of interest, wild fish have always come up from the lowlands into our stream to spawn. This electric fish screen can be "turned off" during spawning season to allow wild fish to come up as usual.

New log dams have already been built in lower stream, and excellent new pools created.

NEW PERSONNEL

Herald and Sis Mace have been employed as new permanent club help.

Herald, the working club manager, will be kennel man and fish and game keeper. He will be on hand at all times to take care of members' requirements.

Sis Mace will be club housekeeper and cook. Her sister will assist as waitress on weekends or for special parties.

Bill Cargain has been employed as general help for tractor work, cover and feed planting, looking after stream, stocking fish, releasing birds, etc.

CLUB HOUSE FACILITIES

Club Room

The main club room and bar will be maintained for the convenience and use of members and their guests at all times.

Meals

Meals will be provided without prior notice on all weekends - except during month of March.

Meals will be provided at all other times - by giving prior notice to the proprietor or manager - except during the month of March.

Conventional charges will be made for meals.

Overnight Accommodations

The three club bedrooms and living room suite will be available at all times - and reserved for members in order of their requests.

It is expected that each club member will be duly respectful of other members in connection with his requests for use of the overnight accommodations.

Complete maid service is provided.

Conventional charges will be made for overnight accommodations.

Membership Fees

There will be three types of memberships - limited as follows:

15 - Regular Hunting and Fishing Memberships
Entitles members to all privileges of club
Fees: Entrance fee - $1000
Annual Dues - $1000

10 - Fishing Only Memberships
Entitles members to fishing and club house facilities
Fees: Entrance fee - $ 350
Annual Dues - 350

10 - Special Hunting Memberships
Entitles members to hunting and club house facilities except Saturday, Sundays, and holidays - and to pheasant drives at any time.
Fees: Entrance fee - None
Annual Dues - $ 350

Membership fees can be changed only with the approval of the proprietor and a majority of the members affected.

PLAN OF OPERATION

The Dutchess Valley Club is a personal project of the proprietor - who owns the club property. He has the full responsibility - both operational and financial - for the satisfactory operation of the club.

An able, responsible, "working manager" has the detailed responsibility for the satisfactory day-to-day operation of the club under the direction of the proprietor.

Club Member Committee

A Club Members' Committee of three persons - made up of two "regular hunting and fishing" members and one "fishing only" member - will represent the membership of the club in connection with all phases of the operation of the club in dealing with the proprietor and the manager.

This Club Members' Committee prescribes the procedure for investigation of new members, and passes on all new members - along with the proprietor - before their admittance. Approval of a new member must be unanimous - on the part of the Membership Committee and the proprietor.

Guest Privileges

The policy of unrestricted guest privileges has worked out so satisfactorily from the point of view of the members that this procedure will be kept in effect. It is expected, however, that each member will use discretion so that no unfair advantage will be taken to the inconvenience of other members.

Reports and Assessments

The proprietor will make a financial report at the end of each year to all members. This report will include an accounting of all receipts from members in the form of entrance fees, dues, rents, and kennel charges, etc. - and a detailed analysis of capital expenditures and operating expenditures.

The proprietor can make no assessments on club members unless approved by a majority of the "Regular Members" - and a majority of the "Fishing Only" members, in case the assessment is to apply to this membership. Further, a member will not be required to pay such an "approved assessment" if he prefers to relinquish his membership in the club.

Dutchess Valley Rod & Gun

DUTCHESS VALLEY GUN CLUB

Pawling, New York

April 24,1952

Dear Ed:

Eleven years ago we started the Dutchess Valley Club with the purpose in mind of producing really good hunting and fishing - as near to natural, wild hunting and fishing as possible. We believed there were sportsmen who wanted lots of action in the field, without the evident "set-ups" experienced at most commercial shooting preserves; those who were more interested in the sport of the chase than in the kill. We were right in this assumption, as we have the finest membership of which any club can boast.

Due to the cooperation of you and the other members, the club has become a successful sporting venture and a highly regarded organization.

Since September, 1944, when we acquired this property which is now our club, there has been a considerable amount of money spent in the conversion of the property for the operation of the club, and for the convenience, sport, and comfort of the members. Each year the outlay of funds has continued for improvements, equipment, and ever-increasing high cost of maintenance and operations.

I have unrealistically considered this venture more of a family affair for my friends than as a business, and have been covering the deficit each year with income from sources outside of the club. And, I disregarded the advice of many members who claimed it was financially impossible to continue to operate in a satisfactory manner with such a limited membership and limited income. However, during the past season I have had to consider this generous advice and willingness to cooperate, as it became evident that there was a great need for a more satisfactory operation - with expanded club service and many other improvements - to elevate the club to the standard the members desired to attain. With much thought, I have come to realize we have reached the point where a completely new arrangement is needed. I alone am not in a position to supply the funds necessary to create the fine club and better-running organization which you all seem to want. I am, however, anticipating your cooperation in order to work out such a program.

The enclosed memorandum includes an accounting of the club income and expenditures for 1951, the year the club began falling below expectations, and many of you were dissatisfied. The cause of this

disintegration, I can sincerely say, is that I tried to keep the organization running with the bare necessities, due to the lack of funds with which to operate properly. Many of you with whom I have talked concerning this situation will not be surprised to learn of the endowment I have been making even during a year when I was forced to curtail my subsidy to a minimum.

I am sure you and the other members feel vitally a part of Dutchess Valley, and would like to see it continue in the respectable manner of the best club of its kind in the country - and it will. My sincere belief in your loyalty and interest in the future of the club has given me the assurance to obligate myself financially in going ahead with a planned program of improvements, which is outlined in detail in the enclosed memorandum.

With this proposed new financial arrangement, we can and will have the "Best of the Best", and I will receive a fair return on my investment in the club and a reasonable compensation for my time and effort.

The cost of this new deal may sound pretty steep. However, the accounting of the past unsatisfactory year, with expenditures held at a minimum, is the proof of the pudding - along with a conservative estimate of what it is going to cost to do a lot of things that should be done around the club.

At this time I have nothing to sell but the plan for the new club, which is beginning to take form as construction gets underway. You will be buying only in the future of this plan and the new club. And in giving your cooperation, you will be giving a vote of confidence to my integrity and ability to project the newly planned Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club into a reality.

Sincerely yours,

Theo

Ed -

This is the letter I sent to all the members with the memorandum which Mike has already given you. It was a great lift morally and otherwise when Mike advised me that you were going along on the new deal. The whole project is going along very well and when completed it will be great.

Theo.

Dutchess Valley

GEYER, NEWELL & GANGER, Inc.

ADVERTISING

745 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

April 4, 1952

Dear Ed:

I tried to reach you this past week to discuss with you the Dutchess Valley Club situation - and found you out of town. I am sending you this folder now, thinking you might like to review it over the weekend.

You are quite as familiar as I with the way things have gone downhill at the Club, and our problem there.

I have been discussing the situation quite frankly with Theo for several months, and he always implied that the problem was lack of income, and further that he was having to subsidize the club operations out of income from other sources; in other words, the income from club members was not supporting it.

Personally, I questioned this and spent the time to analyze his operating costs compared to his income over the past couple of years. I found that his position was essentially correct.

I had discussed with Theo the various things which I felt needed to be done to operate the club to the satisfaction of the members. We put together a budget of what this might cost to do.

The whole idea was to present to the present members the past financial situation and make a suggestion as to what it might cost to rehabilitate the club and operate it on a revamped basis.

In my opinion, Theo then made a mistake, in deciding on his own to go ahead with the rehabilitation program, and

the financing proposals, without discussing them with the members - but, anyway, he has done this.

I have helped him put together the write-up which I am enclosing. I'd like to talk with you about it.

I think I'll be home Sunday, if you have a chance to give me a ring. If we don't connect then, I'll give you a ring the first of the week. My Greenwich number is GReenwich 8-1797, in case you have a chance to give me a call.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

HWNewell/f

Dutchess Valley R. & G.

DUTCHESS VALLEY ROD AND GUN CLUB

Pawling, New York

Theo Kurrus, Proprietor

The purpose of this memorandum is -

First - to review in detail the 1951 operating expenses of the club in comparison to the income received by the club from members.

Second - to outline the basic idea behind a revamped club - and establish a proposed plan of operation.

Third - to outline a specific program for rehabilitation of the facilities - hunting, fishing, club house and dining services, etc. - and give estimated costs involved.

Fourth - to establish a budget of operating expenses for 1952.

Fifth - to estimate income from proposed new membership plan.

Sixth - to outline reconciliation of anticipated 1952 income to proposed expenditures.

I. Summary of 1951 Operating Expenses and Income from Members

Operating Expenses			
Property Carrying Charges		$2,283.94	
Operating Expenses		8,185.63	
Supplies		601.29	
Repairs		1,265.51	
Car and Truck Operation & Repairs		1,290.58	
Cost of Trout		1,014.88	$14,641.83
Capital Expenditures for Equipment			969.20
Total Outlay during Year of 1951			$15,611.03
Income from Members			
3 Hunting and Fishing Members -	@ $700	$2,100.00	
12 Hunting Only Members	@ $350	4,200.00	
10 Fishing Only Members	@ $350	3,500.00	
Rental on apartments		1,860.00	
Board Charges for Dog Kennels		1,755.00	13,415.00
Deficit from 1951 Operations			$ 2,196.03

NOTE: No charge has been made in these property carrying charges for the equity in the investment in the property, or interest on this capital invested.

Detail of 1951 Operating Expenses

Property Carrying Charges		
Taxes	$ 618.80	
Interest - Mortgage	848.57	
Insurance	462.46	
Maintenance - Labor and Repairs	204.11	
Rent - Chazin Property	150.00	$ 2,283.94
Operating Expense		
Regular Help	3,035.06	
Extra Labor	554.05	
Telephone	391.20	
Club Laundry	61.90	
Heat	1,761.65	
Electricity	625.51	
Dog Food	928.65	
Personal Expense for Club	84.95	
Workmen's Compensation	92.40	
Trout Food	203.40	
General	446.86	8,185.63
Supplies		
1/9 Pawling Hardware	17.72	
1/17 Milton (sheets, towels)	44.38	
1/8 Pawling Hardware	9.92	
5/7 Chertock - supplies	47.69	
5/7 Pawling Hardware - material	15.84	
5/8 Hornley - paint	5.57	
6/28 Coleman's - mat.for repairs	190.35	
6/12 Pawling Hardware-mat.for repairs	23.98	
6/28 Sears-Roebuck - curtains	5.28	
Jan.'52 (Coleman - material for repairs -		
for 1951 (lumber, paint, flagstones	240.56	601.29
Repairs		
2/9 Clark - repairs house phone	88.17	
3/8 Pezzallo - repairs furnace	10.00	
3/8 Osborn - plumbing repairs	29.50	
3/8 Clark - repair furnace	65.69	
5/7 Clark - rep. electric line	29.10	
5/13 Gundell - repair chairs	5.00	
6/16 Antell - repairs to furnace	135.49	
9/20 Swensen - installing ice maker	66.61	
9/20 Doty - trucking boiler tubes	51.50	
9/24 Clark - material for repairs	76.08	
10/8 Mail - renting equipment	10.00	
10/8 Anderson - renting spray gun	5.00	
10/8 Antell - install tubes on boiler	150.00	
12/17 Osborn - plumbing repairs	14.20	
12/29 Paugh - electric lines	30.00	
Jan.'52 (Brunow - plumbing repairs	73.64	
for (Sutton - carpenter	25.00	
1951 (Sutton - repairs - dam	300.00	
(Meserve - repair tree	100.53	1,265.51

Car and Truck Operation		
1/30 Burn Motors Battery - Lincoln	$ 7.32	
2/3 Osborn - snow tires	35.80	
2/26 Dewitt - repairs and gas	313.36	
3/8 Dowels - insurance on truck	76.76	
5/8 Burn Motors	1.50	
5/8 Dewitt Bros. - gas and repairs	153.67	
5/21 Rock - repairs	30.70	
5/25 Gubleman - tires, Lincoln	230.40	
6/12 Dowels - insurance on Lincoln	58.18	
9/20 McKinnen Motors	7.23	
11/21 License plates - Lincoln	23.50	
Jan.'52) for '51) Dewitt - gas and repairs	352.16	$1,290.58
Cost of Trout		1,014.88
Total Operating Expense in 1951		$14,641.83

Equipment Purchases		
5/8 Milton	9.91	
6/12 Pawling Supply - Brooder	115.80	
9/6 Newell - refrigerator for club bar	106.93	
11/20 Dewitt Bros. - trade-in balance for new truck	500.00	
Jan. '52 (Dewitt - leaf clipper	95.00	
for 1951 (Warner - chain saw	141.56	969.20
Total Outlay during Year of 1951		$15,611.03

NOTE - A review has been made of 1950 operating expenses - and while they were not broken down and analyzed in detail as these have been - they indicate a similar operating expense in that year.

II. Basic Idea Behind a Revamped Club and Proposed Plan of Operation

In view of the fact that the club cannot carry on under financial circumstances as were experienced in recent years - and in view of the fact that both fishing and hunting members have been pretty universally dissatisfied recently with the operation of the club - it is obvious that a consideration of a whole new set-up is in order.

Further, it is perfectly obvious that this club can be the outstanding shooting and fishing club in the East.

The proprietor of the club proposes to put the necessary investment in capital expenditures to improve the club house, dog kennels, hunting cover, stream for fishing, etc. - and further proposes to add to the operating expenses to adequately keep up the club and give members the desired services.

To provide funds for such club facilities and its satisfactory operation will require a members' "entrance fee" and increased dues.

The basic idea behind such a revamped club is to provide exceptionally fine shooting and fishing facilities, as well as club house services - to a small, restricted membership.

Unlimited guest privileges for all members are to be provided in a Club Membership.

Management

The Dutchess Valley Club is a personal project of the proprietor - who owns the club property. He has the full responsibility - both operational and financial - for the satisfactory operation of the club.

The "plan of operation" of the club under the proposed new program provides for an able, responsible, "working" manager, who will have the detailed responsibility for the satisfactory day-to-day operation of the club under the direction of the proprietor.

A Club Members' Committee of three persons - made up of two "regular hunting and fishing" members and one "fishing only" member - will represent the membership of the club in connection with all phases of the operation of the club in dealing with the proprietor and the manager.

This Club Members' Committee will prescribe a procedure for investigation of new members, and will pass on all new members - along with the proprietor - before their admittance.

Membership

There will be three types of memberships - limited as follows:

15 - Regular Hunting and Fishing Memberships
Entitles members to all privileges of club
Fees: Entrance fee - $1000
Annual Dues - $1000

10 - Fishing Only Memberships
Entitles members to fishing and club house facilities
Fees: Entrance fee - $ 350
Annual Dues - $ 350

10 - Special Hunting Memberships
Entitles members to hunting and club house privileges, except Saturday, Sundays, and holidays - and to pheasant drives at any time.
Fees: Entrance fee - None
Annual Dues - $ 350

This type of membership is experimental

NOTE: For the year of 1952 no entrance fee will be charged to former "Fishing Only" members.

The reason for this is that the fishing facilities have so deteriorated over the past couple of years - that this special inducement to old members is made for the 1952 fishing season.

It is expected that superior fishing facilities will be demonstrated in 1952 - and the entrance fee of $350 will be charged to such members at the beginning of the fishing season in 1953.

New "Fishing Only" members taken into the club for the 1952 fishing season will be charged the entrance fee of $350.

Club House Facilities

Club Room

The main club room and bar will be maintained for the convenience and use of members and their guests at all times.

Meals

Meals will be provided without prior notice on all weekends - except during month of March.

Meals will be provided at all other times - by giving notice to the proprietor or manager on the day before - except during month of March.

Conventional charges will be made for meals.

Overnight Accommodations

Club will have available for members and their guests three bedrooms with twin beds, and a living room with fireplace, bar, and refrigerator. Living room furnishings will include a davenport which can be converted into a double bed for night use, if desired. Also, the living room will connect with either one or two bedrooms, if such a suite is desired.

Complete maid service will be provided by the club.

Conventional charges will be made for these overnight accommodations.

The Shooting Cover and Fishing Facilities

It is planned to do a thorough and systematic job of getting the cover on the various courses in shape, and keeping it that way. A large allotment of multiflora, which provides excellent cover and food, has been obtained from New York State and will be planted this spring. Each course will be plowed up where necessary and planted with cover and food.

Facilities for two or three additional shooting courses, either adjacent to or near the club property, are being investigated. The necessary planting will, of course, be taken care of this spring on any such additional courses so that they will have adequate cover and food.

The entire stream is being gone over to clear away brush and create pools - and special emphasis is being put on the lower stream below the dam. Here a great deal of brush and obstacles need to be cleared away, log dams built to create pools, etc. An electric fish screen is being installed at the lower end of this stretch to keep fish from going downstream. When this lower stream is finished, it will provide even better fishing than the upper stream.

It is planned to have help at the club permanently who will continually work on the shooting cover and the stream to keep them in shape. Extra help, of course, will have to be provided in the spring and at certain times to take care of the peak of work that will be required.

Reports and Assessments

Since the Dutchess Valley Club is the personal project of the proprietor, he cannot be required to make an accounting of the funds collected from members.

The proprietor volunteers, however, to make a financial report at the end of each year to all members. This report will include an accounting of all receipts from members in the form of entrance fees, dues, rents, and kennel charges, etc. - and a detailed analysis of capital expenditures and operating expenditures, such as is furnished in this memorandum for the year 1951.

The proprietor can make no assessments on club members unless approved by a majority of the "Regular Members" - and a majority of the "Fishing Only" members, in case the assessment is to apply to this membership. Further, a member will not be required to pay such an "approved assessment" if he prefers to relinquish his membership in the club.

In General

As the above outline of plans indicates, the objective is to have the finest fishing and shooting facilities of any club in the East, as well as the nicest club house and club-house services. And above all - not to spoil it with too large a membership, as has happened in the case of some clubs.

III. Proposed Improvements and Repairs - with Estimated Costs

Club House

Renovating upstairs into living room and three bedrooms	$3000.00		
Furnishings for upstairs rooms	3000.00		
Bathroom - new fixtures and redecorate	400.00	$6400.00	
Redecorate club room, new tile floor, repair ceiling, rehabilitate furniture, etc.		700.00	
Club kitchen - new fixtures, new ceiling, tile walls, linoleum floor, etc.		800.00	
Club house - paint exterior		500.00	$8400.00

Fishing Facilities

Lower stream - clearing away brush and obstacles, building dams to create pools, erecting electric fish screen, etc.	2000.00	
Repair main dam	200.00	$2200.00

Hunting Facilities

Dog kennels - new fence, new outside runway fenced in, inside heat and other inside improvements	$2500.00	
Pheasant pen - new wire	300.00	
New duck pen	250.00	
Duck blinds	200.00	
Pheasant blinds	200.00	
Cutting brush at duck shoot	100.00	
Plowing and planting cover	500.00	
Planting multiflora (obtained from N.Y.State)	150.00	
Roof - red barn	200.00	$4,400.00

New Equipment Required

Ford tractor - with trailer, plow, harrow, saw, etc.	$2000.00	
Vacuum cleaner	85.00	
Power lawn mower	250.00	
Electric hot water heater	250.00	2,585.00
Grand Total		$17,585.00

IV. Proposed 1952 Budget of Operating Expenses

	Actual 1951	Proposed Estimate 1952
Property Carrying Charges	$2,283.94	$ 2,500.00
Operating Expense	8,185.63	11,000.00
Supplies	601.29	900.00
Repairs	1,265.51	500.00
Car, Truck, and Tractor Operation and Repair	1,290.58	1,500.00
Cost of Trout	1,014.88	2,000.00
	$14,641.83	$18,400.00

V. Estimate of Income in 1952 from Proposed Plan

For Capital Expenditures	
15 - "Regular Membership" entrance fees @ $1000 each	$15,000.00
For 1952 Operating Expenses	
15 - "Regular Membership" dues @ $1000	15,000.00
10 - "Fishing Only" membership dues @ $350	3,500.00
4 - Special hunting memberships @ $350	1,400.00
Rent from members' apartments	1,860.00
Rent from use of overnight rooms	300.00
Kennel board income	1,755.00
Total	$23,815.00

Reconciliation 1952 Income
and Proposed Expenditures

Estimated capital expenditures for improvements, repairs, and equipment	$17,585.00
Income for capital expenditures from $1000 entrance fee for fifteen "regular hunting and fishing" members	15,000.00

* * * * * * *

1952 estimated income from members' dues	$23,815.00
1952 estimated operating expenses	18,400.00
Theoretical income for proprietor - in addition to living facilities and car upkeep, and income from other interests which provide him a living, such as cottage rents, Xmas pheasants, dog food business, etc.	$ 5,415.00

Dutchess Valley Rod & Gun Clubs.

SP

December 8, 1950

Dear Theo:

My desk is covered with mail months old, but I hasten to answer your epistle of the 4th. I have no idea how I stand, but here's a check for $400. See you Saturday.

As ever yours,

Mr. Theo Kurras
Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club
Pawling, New York

Dutchess Valley Rod and Gun Club

PAWLING, NEW YORK

Dec. 4, 1950.

Dear Ed.

At this time I need a little of the stuff that the bank backs up my checks with , the checks that support our little feathered friends.

Send me about three bills which will be credited to your account in March when I get to sending out bills.

Thanks,

Theo

Dutchess Valley Club

December 9, 1948

Dear Theo:

About the pheasants--couldst send a brace to:

Levering Tyson, President
Muhlenberg College
Allentown, Pennsylvania

Edward Klauber
33 East 70th Street
New York, New York

John Aaron
139 East 94th Street
New York, New York

Jesse Zousmer
98-27 65th Street
Forest Hills, Long Island

William S. Paley
Kiluna Farms
Shelter Rock Road
Manhasset, Long Island

David E. Lilienthal
R.F.D. # 2
Rockville, Maryland

Harry F. Jones
605 Bank Avenue
Riverton, New Jersey

As ever yours,

Mr. Theo Kurras
Duchess Valley Club
Pawling, New York

C Clubs.

DUTCHESS VALLEY GUN CLUB

Pawling, New York

ordered

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Murrow
130 E. 74th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Murrow:

Last year, as you'll remember, you asked us to send a beautifully packed brace of Dutchess Valley Gun Club game birds to a few of your special friends. We selected plump, prime Mongolian Ring-Neck pheasants, decked them with bright ribbon and scarlet Christmas berries, then placed them in a box filled with fragrant evergreen boughs.

They were arranged so their brilliant plumage would greet the eye the moment the box was opened. For good measure, we included a jar of hickory-smoked salt and the famous Club recipe for preparing the delectable birds. Then they were sped by prepaid special delivery insured parcel post to reach your friends in perfect condition.

This gift opportunity is extended to Dutchess Valley Gun Club members and a select few outside the Club - so we are sure you will want to send this distinctive gift to your friends again this year. Last year, a few days after Christmas, our members and others who sent this unusual present began bringing in letters they had received from their friends. Never, they wrote, had they seen a gift so beautiful or tasted anything so delicious. One of them (a famous photographer) sent a color photograph he had taken of the package just as it came to him and we have obtained permission to reproduce it on the enclosed card.

To make it easier for you, we have typed your gift list from last year on the enclosed reservation blank. All you need to do is check the addresses to be sure they are still correct, add the names of other friends, associates and clients, sign your name and return it to us in the postage-paid envelope. At the low cost of $13.50 per package, this is the most impressive Holiday remembrance you could select.

A week or so before delivery date we will send an announcement of your coming gift to each of your friends. Then the birds will be shipped by insured, special delivery parcel post to arrive a few days before Christmas (unless you specify another delivery date). Delivery of prime, plump birds in perfect condition is guaranteed. We'll enclose a handsome greeting card bearing your name.

As the number of birds available is limited, we suggest that you send us your list without delay.

Sincerely,

DUTCHESS VALLEY GUN CLUB

Charles Hornby

For the Board of Governors

P.S. Would you prefer that we did not solicit the persons to whom you gave gifts last year? Let us know if you are planning to repeat your gift to them ... and we won't write to them.

Friars Club

February 17, 1961

Gentlemen:

I regret to say that now that I have become a Washington bureaucrat, I feel obliged to resign from the Friars Club.

I would say you my thanks for a most pleasant association, and wish the Club all success in the future.

Very truly yours,

The Friars Club
57 East 55th Street
New York City, New York

Friars Club

By These Presents Be It Known That

Edward R. Murrow

is a member of the **Friars Club** *and as such is entitled to all*

and privileges of membership therein.

In Witness Whereof, the Abbot and Dean have hereunto

hands under the official seal of the **Friars Club** *this 20th day of M*

Joe E Lewis
ABBOT

Harry Delf
DEAN

ll the rights

nto set their

May, 1959

Friars

F

57 EAST 55TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Dear Friar:

Thank you very much for your generous contribution to our Employees' Christmas Fund.

I need not tell you how much the boys appreciate your Friarly spirit.

With every best Holiday wish, I am,

Yours Abbot

Joe E

JOE E. LEWIS

JEL:hr

Corelli, Alan
f

Alan Corelli

135 W. 58TH STREET. NEW YORK 19. NEW YORK • CI 6-3390

April 17, 1959

Dear Brother Friar:

May 14th is Election Day at the Friars. Officers and eight Governors will be chosen by Mandate of the Membership. The present slate of officers is unopposed but of sixteen candidates who wish to become Governors, only eight can be elected. That is the reason for this letter.

One of the candidates for the office of Governor is Sid Frey, President of Audio Fidelity Records. He has been a Friar for six years and this year was chosen Music Man of the Year. He is known in the trade as Mr. Stereo as he was the first to issue stereo records for commercial sale, causing all the other record companies to follow his lead.

Sid was feted by the Friars at the Clubhouse this past January with a night in his honor at which he received a Friars Plaque; he was subsequently honored by the Friars Club of California at the Friars Clubhouse in Beverly Hills in February where he also received a Friars Medallion.

The New York plaque read:

MR. STEREO AWARD
TO
FRIAR SIDNEY FREY
MUSIC MAN OF THE YEAR

For his vision, enterprise and ingenuity in creating the world's first commercial stereophonic record and raising the standards of High Fidelity Phonographic recordings.

Presented by
THE FRIARS

Prae Omnia Fraternitas
January 18, 1959 New York City

Being a life member and secretary of the Friars for many years, I know a good Friar. He will make an excellent Governor and I would appreciate so much, your casting one ballot for him.

Fraternally yours,

Alan Corelli

Friar Alan Corelli

Friars
wpc

F

October 28, 1958

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your letter of October 15 about the Testimonial Dinner for Steve Allen on March 20, 1959.

I shall be happy to be a member of the Honorary Committee for this event. However, there is a possibility that I shall be unable to attend the dinner itself, as I expect to be out of the country at about that time.

Very truly yours,

ERM:skh

FRIARS CLUB

57 EAST 55th STREET NEW YORK 19, N. Y. Telephone PLaza 1-7272

Officers

JOE E. LEWIS
Abbot

MILTON BERLE
Abbot Emeritus

HARRY DELF
Dean

PHIL SILVERS
Prior

DR. S. L. MEYLACKSON
Treasurer

RED BUTTONS
Secretary

CARL L. TIMIN
Executive Director

JACK BENNY
Proctor

TED LEWIS
Herald

BENNY FIELDS
Historian

HAROLD M. GOLDBLATT
Attorney

Governors

JACK BARRY
RAY BLOCH
JACK J. BREGMAN
JACK CANNON
PHIL CHARIG
NAT DUNN
EDDIE ELKORT
DICK GABBE
EUGENE GREENHUT
GEORGE A. HOFFMAN
BUDDY HOWE
WILLIAM B. MANN
DR. MILTON REDER
LOUIS A. SCHENFIELD
DR. GEORGE H. SOLOMON
BURTON B. TURKUS

Honorary Committee

MEL ALLEN
DANIEL G. ARNSTEIN
MYRON COHEN
BING CROSBY
MEYER DAVIS
BUDDY HACKETT
JACK E. LEONARD
SAM LEVENSON
BEN MARDEN
LOUIS P. RANDELL
MENASHA SKULNICK
ROCCO VOCCO

October 15, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

We are honoring Steve Allen with a spectacular Testimonial Dinner at the Waldorf Astoria, March 20, 1959.

We have assembled the outstanding names in Show Business, Industry and Arts for our Honorary Committee, and we will deem it a privilege and honor to have your name also on this Honorary Committee.

Please inform us as soon as possible as to your disposition.

I ok

The proceeds of this affair will go to the Friars Relief Fund for indigent members of the theatrical profession, as well as to Steve Allen's favorite charity.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

JOE E. LEWIS
Chairman

JEL:hr

PRAE OMNIA FRATERNITAS · FRIARS CLUB ·

FRIARS CLUB

57 EAST 55th STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y. Telephone PLaza 1-7272

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PRAE OMNIA FRATERNITAS · FRIARS CLUB ·

Clubs & Assoc.

January 15, 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave
New York City

Dear Ed Murrow:

Why don't you take an hour out and come over to the club for luncheon or cocktails. The Friars would like to say hello to you, and I'm sure you'd enjoy meeting some old friends and new ones too.

Come on over - any day, but I do wish you'd let me know a little in advance so I can spread the good word. How about calling me and telling me when?

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harry D.

HARRY DELF
Dean

HD/wg

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EARL WILSON

November 16, 1957

Mr. Ed Murrow
E.B.S.
485 Madison Ave
N.Y.C.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Sure you're a busy guy, but you must take out time for luncheon or have your hair cut or maybe you're a Steam Room and Massage Man,-in any event, the Friars Club is theplace to do it. Besides which we'd like to say Hello to you.

In case you haven't heard, wepulled a Sneak Preview of the new clubhouse and we're a Big Success! Everyone who's been here is delighted with the beautiful building, the service, the food,-in fact everything. So come on around. You'll meet a dozen guys you know already and a few dozen you didn't know before and if you don't enjoy the whole works you can sue both of us.

Remember,Luncheon in the main dining room of if you want to bring the office staff with you and eat in private, we can handle it.

Cocktails everyday and dinner following. Bring the missus. If you can find better food and service let us know and we'll go with you.

Phone our Barber, Joe for an appointment. He's a busy guy. You'll probably know him - he's been around town for years. The Best.

And with him in the shop is nice Miss Frances, in the fingernails department.

Don't forget, up on the fifth floor is our Health Club. Our two boys up there, Jack and Dan will steam you, shower you and rub you till you glow-w-w.

Let's hear from you. Best regards.

~~Friarly,~~

Joe E. Lewis, Abbot
Harry Delf, Dean

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PRAE OMNIA FRATERNITAS · FRIARS CLUB ·

November 15, 1957

Mr. Ed. Murrow
C.B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
N.Y.C.

Dear Ed:

Just a reminder--the club will have its OFFICIAL PUBLIC OPENING Saturaday, Nov. 23 3:30 P.M.

We are arranging T.V. coverage of the event in front of our building.

Warmest regards.

Friarly,

Joe E.

Joe E. Lewis
Abbot

Club

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EARL WILSON

September 13, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Edward Murrow:

I am happy to inform you that at our Board of Governor's meeting held, Thursday, September 5, 1957, you were elected a member of the Friars Club.

On September 24th at 5 P.M., we are holding our final function in the old clubhouse when we will honor our Abbot, Joe E. Lewis with a party.

On this occasion, we ask you to be present so that you may be formally inducted as a Friar by our Abbot.

I will happily await meeting you at the clubhouse this date.

Friarly,

Harry D.

HARRY DELF
Dean

HD/wg

rsvp

A Rousing Party

In Honor of

ABBOT JOE E. LEWIS

Food on the House

THE "LAST RACE" TO BE HELD AT OLD CLUBHOUSE

Post Time: Tuesday—5 p.m.—September 24, 1957

FOR MEMBERS ONLY

☆ ☆ ☆

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EARL WILSON

Friars

May 3, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave
New York City

Dear Ed Murrow:

Delighted that you have decided to come along with us. We have your check and thank you for that.

We are so arranging it that new members will be meeting our Committee along about the time we move into the new clubhouse around the middle of August, and so you will be advised at that time.

With my kindest regards.

Cordially yours,

Harry D.

HARRY DELF
Dean

HD/wg

THE FIFTH

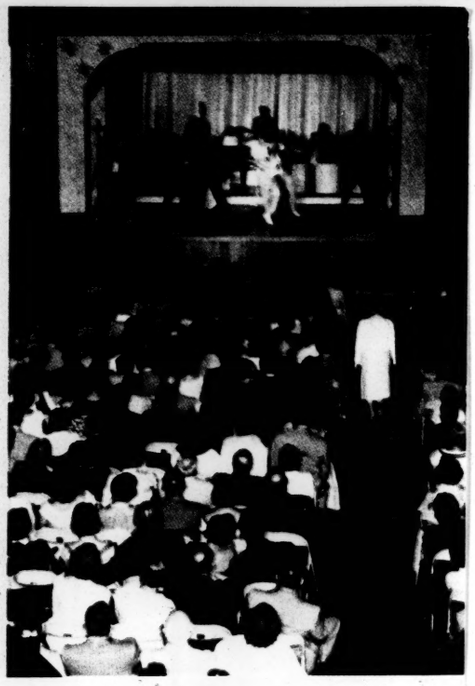
FRIARS OUTING FROLIC

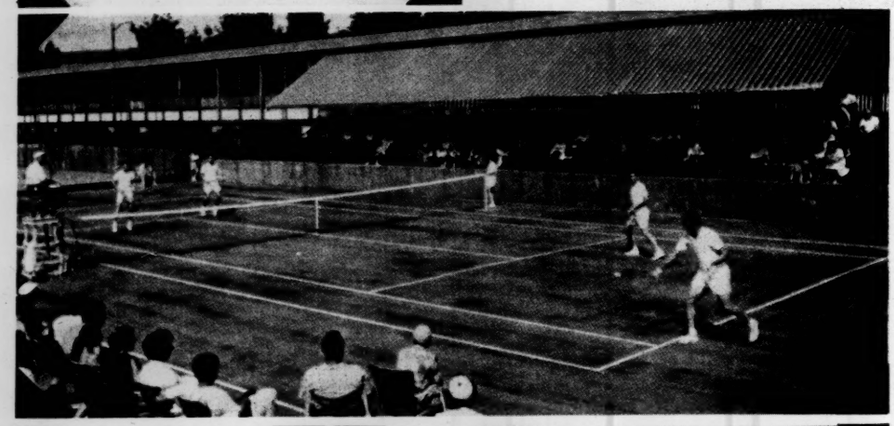
WILL BE A BARREL

OF FUN

DON'T MISS IT!!

JUNE 3rd thru JUNE 7th, 1957





ALL THE storied delights of this renowned resort . . . all the warm hospitality of three generations of

THE GROSSINGER FAMILY

will be at your command every minute of your holiday . . . the things you like to do and the kind of people you like to do them with. What a time we'll have at GROSSINGER'S!

SPORTS facilities are superb. There's the championship 18-Hole Golf Course, the All-weather Tennis Courts, the scenic miles of private Riding Trails. There's the Olympic-size Pool (and Cabanas); fishable, boatable *Grossinger Lake;* baseball, volley ball, handball, shuffleboard, archery, badminton, table tennis . . . you name it!

ENTERTAINMENT

is endlessly diverting: Top-drawer shows in the famed *Grossinger Playhouse* . . . Dancing in the exciting Terrace Room . . . Television *via* special tower . . . Movies, Concerts, Lectures, Forums . . . Free Classes in Dancing, Arts and Avocations . . . a never-failing availability of amusements and activities.

And, of course, that famous Grossinger "Table". . . cuisine nationally renowned and respected.

Grossinger's

OPEN ALL YEAR • ON GROSSINGER LAKE

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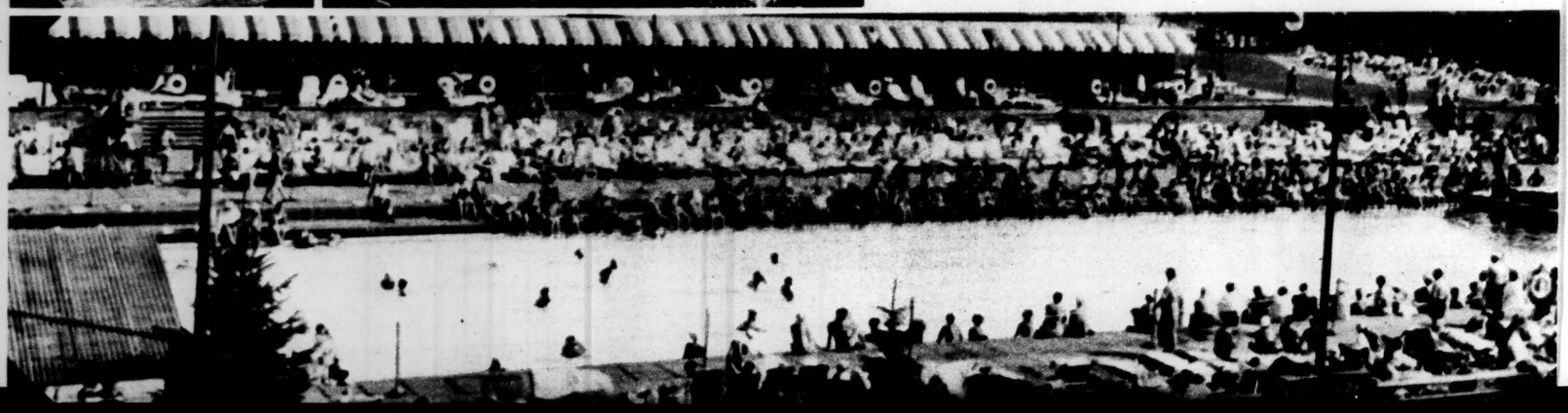

RESERVATION BLANK

DON'T MISS OUT ON THE
5th FRIARS OUTDOOR FROLIC

MONDAY thru FRIDAY
June 3rd - 7th, 1957
SPECIAL TO FRIARS
$64.00 PER PERSON
5 DAYS AND 4 NIGHTS

Make Checks Payable TO:
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mail to
CARL TIMMIN
FRIARS CLUB
123 West 56th Street
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PLEASE RESERVE ROOM FOR ..... PEOPLE FOR THE 5th FRIARS OUTDOOR FROLIC STARTING AFTER BREAKFAST ON JUNE 3rd thru FRIDAY JUNE 7th AFTER BREAKFAST.

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND CHECK FOR $.....

COST PER PERSON FOR ABOVE $64.00

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

NUMBER IN PARTY ..... LADIES ..... GENTLEMEN .....

SEE YOU AT...
GROSSINGER'S

5th FRIARS OUTDOOR FROLIC

- ☆ FRIARS HANDICAP GOLF TOURNAMENT
- ☆ A TRUNKFUL OF GOLF PRIZES
- ☆ GUEST PRIZES
- ☆ MEN and WOMEN'S PING PONG TOURNAMENT
- ☆ FREE GOLF
- ☆ FREE CABANAS
- ☆ SPECIAL SHOWS and DANCING
- ☆ BRIDGE and GIN TOURNAMENT
- ☆ ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS

FREE COCKTAIL PARTY THROUGH
COURTESY OF FRIAR PAUL GROSSINGER
CONTACT: CARL TIMMIN FOR TRANSPORTATION
DATA or ANY OTHER INFORMATION

FLASH!! JUNE 3rd TO 7th, 1957

Clubs.

April 5, 1957

Dear Harry Delf:

I am not sure I qualify for the Friars, but if you want to risk your standing with the others by proposing me for membership, I shall certainly be honored to join.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Delf, Dean
Friars Club
123 West 56 Street
New York 19, New York

rh

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ABBOT EMERITUS

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HARRY DELF

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EARL WILSON

March 29, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave
New York City

Dear Ed Murrow:

I think you would enjoy being a Friar! This occurred to me the night you sat on the dais at the Perry Como Dinner.

I needn't tell you that this sort of letter is not the customary thing, but it seemed to me that one in your situation might find that The Friars, (when we go into our new clubhouse) is something that would give you a lot of pleasure and relaxation. Furthermore, the new clubhouse is in a convenient neighborhood, - Madison and Park on 55th St. And it would be delightful for you to have luncheon or dinner with your guests, (in a private dining room if desired) to say nothing of the advantages of the steam baths and showers, masseur, barber shop, gym workout, etc., and of course, the friendly, gay informality for which The Friars are known.

Think it over. We will move in around July or August. We would love to have you, and you, I am certain, would be delighted for having joined. It would be an honor and pleasure for me to propose you.

Consider it. And if you think well of the idea, please let me hear from you.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harry Delf

HARRY DELF
Dean

HD/wg

Friars Club

October 16, 1956

Dear Joe:

This is merely a note to tell you that I will be happy to serve on the Honorary Committee for the Testimonial Dinner in honor of Perry Como.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joe E. Lewis
Friars Club
123 West 56 Street
New York, New York

rh

MILTON BERLE
ABBOT EMERITUS

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EARL WILSON

October 5, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We are honoring Perry Como with a spectacular Testimonial Dinner at the Waldorf Astoria, March 26, 1957.

We have assembled the outstanding names in Show Business, Industry and Arts for our Honorary Committee, and we will deem it a privilege and honor to have your name also on this Honorary Committee.

Please inform us as soon as possible as to your disposition.

The proceeds of this affair will go to the Friars Relief Fund for indigent members of the theatrical profession, as well as to Perry Como's favorite charity.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Joe E

JOE E. LEWIS
Chairman

Yes

JEL/wg

Leport, Fred R.

Gamma Omicron
Kappa Sigma Fraternity
1045 West Hills Parkway
Lawrence, Kansas

August 18, 1958

Dear Brother Murrow,

The Gamma Omicron chapter of Kappa Sigma is trying to gather a group of pictures of famous alums to display in the chapter house. We feel that we need something like this to show visitors and rushees of the tremendous national prominence of Kappa Sigma.

We would appreciate your help in this undertaking. I would like to have you send me a 5 x 7 portrait of yourself that I can frame and have ready for rush week in September. I would like to have you autograph the picture, and please include your chapter, school and year.

Fraternally yours,

Fred R. Leport
2600 No. 45 th Street
Kansas City, Kansas

Pent

Kappa Sigma

December 6, 1957

Francis Van Derbur
C/O Robert Selig
514-16th St.
Denver 2, Colorado

DEAR BROTHER - HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES STOP

SHALL DRINK A TOAST TO YOU AND THE OTHER BROTHERS TOMORROW

NIGHT

Edward R. Murrow

514-43

BRADFORD-ROBINSON
Printing Company

November 20, 1957

Dear Brother:

The Denver Kappa Sigma Alumni Association will sponsor a congratulatory dinner on December 7 at the Denver Athletic Club honoring Francis Van Derbur (Beta Omicron '30), KAPPA SIGMA'S 1957 MAN OF THE YEAR.

Brother Robert Selig, who will emcee the dinner, would like to have a letter or telegram from you, complimenting Brother Van Derbur on his selection for this honor.

Please address your communication to Francis Van Derbur, c/o Robert Selig, 514-16th Street, Denver 2, Colorado, to reach Brother Selig in time for the banquet.

With my fraternal regards, I am

Cordially,

Rollie Bradford

Kappa Sigma

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

OFFICE OF
J. EDWARD GUND, JR.
RUSHING COMMISSIONER
301 WEST 11TH STREET
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

November 1, 1955

WRI handled

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother Murrow:

On December 9th Brother Arnold M. Johnson, President of the Kansas City Athletics will be awarded the 1955 Kappa Sigma Man of the Year Award in Kansas City. This as you know will be the 86th Founders' Day of the Fraternity.

We would very much like to have you attend to help us celebrate this occasion. Realizing this is very unlikely because of your various commitments, I wondered if it would be at all possible for you to make some mention on your 'Person to Person' program that evening?

I would be happy to send you any additional information that you may desire.

With every good wish, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Edward Gund

J. Edward Gund
Founders' Day Banquet
General Chairman

JEG/abc
cc: Sivertsen

Kappa Sigma (Mu Chapter)

1.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE
MU CHAPTER OF KAPPA SIGMA
WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA

1 May 1955

Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Brother Murrow:

We of Mu Chapter are now busy gathering photographs and material for our annual rushing booklet, THE CADUCIETTE. We have planned to include information about our house, the brothers, alumni, everything that would interest the new freshman. We would like to include a letter from you to these prospective pledges that we could print in the magazine. It would be nothing more than a welcome from Kappa Sigma and from you. I think that this would be an extremely important addition to our rushing efforts.

I realize that you are darn busy but do hope that you will have time to write such a letter for us. Thank you.

A.E.K.D.B.
E. Gerald Hopkins
E. Gerald Hopkins, G.M.C.

P.S. Excuse the stationary. This is used for publicity releases about the brothers. We send the releases home to their school and home-town newspapers. Works pretty well in most cases and does wonders for Mu.

Thanks again.

mu

Kappa Sigma

Beta Epsilon of Kappa Sigma

124 Langdon Street
Madison 3, Wisconsin

April 27, 1955

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Brother Murrow;

The men of the Kappa Sigma Chapter here at Wisconsin have asked me to write a letter to you and make a request.

The chapter would be very pleased if you could find the time to send us an autographed picture of yourself to be placed in our newly redecorated trophy room.

We of Beta Ep are proud to be Kappa Sigma brothers to outstanding gentlemen as yourself. At rushing, at parties, and in general conversation with other fraternity men, we often speak of this honor at great length.

With a picture of you in our house, this traditional aspect of our college life would truly be inhanced.

Please keep in mind the standing invitation to visit us that we will always extend to you. Thank you for your kind consideration.

A most honored brother in the bond,

Robert W. Carpenter

Robert Carpenter
Beta Epsilon of Kappa Sigma
124 Langdon Street
Madison, Wisconsin

Sent photo 5/2

RC:bmn

Kappa Sigma

FEBRUARY 1, 1955

KAPPA SIGMA FRATERNITY
5900 SAN AMARO DRIVE
UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

MAY YOU GATHER IN A GROUP OF OUTSTANDING PLEDGES WHO WILL CONTINUE THE TRADITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

FRATERNALLY YOURS,

EDWARD R. MURROW

EPSILON BETA CHAPTER
Kappa Sigma Fraternity

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA
5900 San Amaro Drive
January 20, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Brother

Spring semester rushing is rapidly drawing near for the Epsilon Beta chapter of Kappa Sigma here at the University of Miami.

This semester we would like to better our rushing program. We feel that a telegram from some of our well-known alumni across the country, wishing us luck on our Spring rushing might have an influence on prospective pledges.

We realize that you are very busy, but your consideration of this plan will be greatly appreciated.

Fraternally yours

William A. Carter

William A. Carter
Grand Master of Ceremonies

cjd

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

EPSILON ETA CHAPTER
BOWLING GREEN STATE UNIVERSITY
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO

November 17, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Sir:

We, at Epsilon Eta Chapter, were discussing ways in which we could improve the appearance of our trophy room and one of the projects decided upon was to procure pictures of some of Kappa Sigmas more outstanding alumni. Forewith I looked through the September '53 issue of the Caduceus which lists the Kappa Sigs who are in "Who's Who" and compiled a small list of alums who are leaders in their respective fields. I really don't know how usual or unusual this request is, but we would appreciate a picture of you suitable for framing, autographed to the chapter if it is at all possible without being to much of an imposition upon you.

I would appreciate hearing from you on this matter.

Fraternally,

Charles Dowdell

Charles Dowdell
Alumni Correspondent.

Rec'd 1/4/55

Kappa Sigma

EPSILON BETA CHAPTER
Kappa Sigma Fraternity

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

August 12, 1954.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Sent August 31, 1954

Dear Brother Murrow,

The members of the Espilon Beta Chapter at the University of Miami recently voted to select the ten most outstanding Kappa Sigmas and honor them by placing their photographs in the halls of our new Chapter House completed early this year.

I am happy to state that you have been chosen a member of this group because of your many notable contributions to welfare, education and entertainment of the people of America and because of your continued interest in Kappa Sigma.

We understand that your many activities present a busy schedule and while it is not our intention to unduly inconvenience you, we would like to respectfully request an eight by ten photo with a message or your signature on it. We would be most happy to reimburse you for any expense suffered so that we may proudly display our most prominent alumni to our visitors, parents and rushees.

Please accept our most sincere thanks for your consideration and should your travels take you to Miami also accept our cordial invitation to visit us.

Fraternally yours,

S. B. Billbrough Jr.

S. B. Billbrough Jr.

Summer Address:
432 Nassau Avenue
Paulsboro, N.J.

Kappa Sigma

June 22, 1954

Dear Mr. Buck:

Very many thanks for sending me a copy of the Kappa Sigma rush book. I have enjoyed looking through it very much. Since you ask, I might as well point out one slight error in the information used in the story by my picture. I am not, in fact, any longer a Vice President of CBS, having resigned from that position in 1947 when I went back to broadcasting. I am, however, a member of the Board of Directors, so it isn't really a serious error.

Many thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bill Buck
Rush Book Editor
Kappa Sigma
Gamma Omicron Chapter
1045 West Hills Parkway
Lawrence, Kansas

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KAPPA SIGMA
GAMMA OMICRON CHAPTER
1045 West Hills Parkway
Lawrence, Kansas

June 6, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Brother Murrow,

Enclosed you will find a copy of our rush book in which we have used your picture. It is in the alumni section which is about four pages from the end of the book.

We hope that the information used in the story by the picture is essentially correct.

It is wonderful to be a part of a fraternity which has so many outstanding alumni as those whose names and likenesses we have used in our book. I think that the records of other brothers serve as a challenge to every Kappa Sig still in college to make good in whatever field he may choose to enter.

May I thank you for your cooperation on behalf of Gamma Omicron of Kappa Sigma. If you have time, I hope that you will enjoy looking through our presentation of Kappa Sigma at Kansas.

Fraternally,

Bill Buck

Bill Buck
Rush Book Editor

encl.

KAPPA SIGMA AT KANSAS

"A fraternity, though not essential, provides the best opportunity for a college man to receive a well-rounded collegiate background. Those men who choose to be fraternity men will reap dividends throughout their lives."

Dick Smith

KAPPA SIGMA
GAMMA OMICRON CHAPTER
1045 West Hills Parkway
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Rushee,

Looking back over the last three years, I find that many things have contributed to making my college career so enjoyable. I am telling the truth when I say that my most pleasant memories are associated with my fraternity. It is easy to explain why.

It seems there is always something going on in connection with Kappa Sigma: intramural games, the Interfraternity Sing, serenades, parties, and similar events which build the fraternity spirit and make one feel good just to be participating. Not only are our parties tops on the hill, but the girls the brother K. Sigs date are tops too.

But, primarily, we all come to college to get an education, and even this can be made pleasant by the close association of others pursuing the same end. The frequent bull sessions with the brothers sometimes go deeper into economics, philosophy, and religion than many of the related courses on the hill.

These are perhaps the most obvious considerations, but after thinking them over, I must relegate them to secondary importance. What, then, has made my association with Kappa Sigma so meaningful to me? It is something more basic and less spectacular than these. Nothing more or less than friendship. We are brothers, not because we wear the same pin, but because in our hearts we are friends. It is this intangible something that has made Kappa Sigma such a great place for me. Of course, it is impossible to capture this feeling in a book such as this. What we have tried to do is give you an introduction to Kappa Sigma and extend to you an invitation to spend some time with us during Rush Week.

I sincerely hope you will keep your mind open on the matter of fraternities until you have visited us. Only through personal contact can a man, and thus his fraternity, be properly evaluated When you do come over, you will meet an all-round group of men who will be your college friends and companions for four years. Indeed, they will be your brothers for life.

During the summer, if you have any questions about Kappa Sigma or KU, I will be more than happy to do my best to answer them for you. My address this summer will be: Dick Smith, 120 Crestwood, Arkansas City, Kansas. Please don't deny yourself the opportunity to make 1045 West Hills your college home.

Sincerely,

Dick Smith

Dick Smith
Rush Chairman

KAPPA SIGMA

1045 WEST HILLS

Gamma Omicron of Kappa Sigma is fortunate in having not only one of the largest, but also one of the most attractive fraternity houses in the state of Kansas—a home to which you will be proud to bring your parents, dates, and friends. A strong financial condition, efficient management and the willing support and wise decisions of the alumni in cooperation with the active chapter account for our spacious well-kept home.

Kappa Sigma's home was purchased during the depression when a dollar had much more value than it does now. Careful supervision and leadership have resulted in the expansion of facilities without the accumulation of a large debt. Because of this, special assessments are never solicited from actives, pledges, or alumni, as they are in some fraternities. The monthly housebill has always been within the average at KU, and is expected to be about $75.00 this year.

Our four-story English style house, built of brick and stone, is set back in a spacious lawn landscaped with trees and shrubs and intersected by graceful curving sidewalks. A jaunt over to the campus from the house involves no hill climbing and leads by beautiful West Hills homes—far removed from the noise, grime, and crowded areas off the hill.

The color scheme of the three main living rooms and the long sun porch have been kept essentially the same as planned by a Kansas City decorator. Downstairs are the dining room, kitchen, recreation rooms, and various storage rooms. French doors in the dining room open onto the large stone porch where the swings are popular places in the fall and spring. On the second and third floors are study rooms, three dorms, storage rooms and the chapter room.

Extensive parking space both at the front and rear of the house provide more than adequate parking space, even for the immense Homecoming crowd. New concrete paving has been laid on the back road to the house. Fraternity owned land on the west side of the road provides ample space for horseshoe pits and a practice area for intramural football and softball practice. Most fraternities at KU are penned in and lack this recreation space.

Through cooperation with Gamma Omicron's alumni, many improvements are made annually on the house. Recent improvements include aluminum screen-storm window combinations on every window, new acoustical ceilings in the entrance hall and the three main living rooms, tiling in the second floor shower room, and a new restaurant size refrigerator. All of the study rooms have recently been equipped with all-steel desks and chests of drawers. Improvements this summer include the purchase of new beds for all the dorms and additions to our kitchen facilities.

Three formal and numerous informal parties are held in the house during the school year. In the fall, the house assumes the atmosphere of the old west for the "Red Dog Inn." In mid-winter, the traditional "Black and White" dinner-dance formal is held. The "Stardust Ball," occurring in May, is the final big party of the school year, and is held in the dining room and on the porch. Kappa Sigma is one of the few fraternities with a large enough house to comfortably accommodate large formal parties.

OUR HOME

Mrs. Edna M. Stewart

MEET MOTHER STEWART

We would like to introduce you to Mrs. Edna Stewart, our housemother. Because of her pleasing personality and ability at management, we feel that Mom is the best on the hill. Her responsibilities include planning our meals and purchasing the food. She dispatches with skill and ease the task of providing variety, quality, quantity, and economy in meals. When it comes to meeting parents, rushees, and other guests, Mother Stewart is tops, displaying the graciousness which has endeared her to all of the brothers.

She is an expert at giving advice on gifts, sewing on buttons, and talking over problems with the men of Kappa Sig. With all of these responsibilities, Mom still finds time to sit down for a bridge game, entertain other housemothers on the hill, and watch some of the popular TV programs.

As a Kappa Sig, you will enjoy escorting Mom to church (she never misses), or to some play, football game, or other event.

Mother Stewart, with her ever-present smile and cheery word, goes a long way towards making the Kappa Sig house a real home away from home.

. . . JOHN W. HALL

Another big help at the house is our Alumnus Advisor, John W. Hall. Brother Hall, an Instructor in the School of Business, lends his business and financial knowledge generously to the chapter, a welcome aid in these times of rising and fluctuating prices. Because of his ability, the chapter has been able to budget itself to the extent that we have one of the lowest housebills at KU. Since he became our advisor a year ago, he has helped us make many improvements in the management of the chapter's finances. Brother Hall has been able, however, to remain in his capacity of advisor, as the chapter is operated by the decisions of the men in the chapter—a fact which has made possible excellent business training for all Kappa Sigs through the years.

Brother Hall and his wife, Barbara, are welcome guests at our formal parties. We would like to pay tribute to him and his ability for making the chapter a smooth running organization through his wise suggestions.

John W. Hall

. . . OUR OFFICERS

Our Grand Master for the coming semester is Cecil Witt from Russell, Kansas. "Cece" will be a senior in the School of Business. The chapter selected him for the top office last spring because of his extensive experience in management, his ability to make wise decisions, and his excellent ability to get along with others—all mandatory qualities for the top officer in any fraternity.

In his three years at Kappa Sigma, Brother Witt has frequently been called upon for his opinion on a problem, and he has always been able to give a workable answer. He has served on many committees and has always proved to be a good manager. We of Kappa Sigma are looking forward to the next semester under Brother Witt and are sure that he will be able to lead us in carrying on the fine tradition of Kappa Sigma at Kansas.

Cecil Witt

Jack Abercrombie

Jack Abercrombie, starting his junior year in aeronautical engineering, will be serving the chapter as Grand Procurator. His principle responsibility is to formulate and carry out a well-rounded program for the pledges. From past successes, the chapter feels that Jack will be able to make it possible for every pledge to become oriented to the fraternity and the University in as easy a manner as possible. Through Brother Abercrombie's program, it will be possible for a pledge to learn to make the greatest use of his time, one of the assets most needed in college, and thus do better in his school work and in any other activities which he wishes to enter.

In the office of Grand Master of Ceremonies will be Bill Buck, Kansas City, Kansas, pre-med. One of his duties is the education of the pledges in the history of Kappa Sigma, with our many traditions. Through a carefully planned system, Brother Buck will give the pledges a knowledge of Kappa Sigma without taking away valuable study time. Last year, Bill was Alumni Chm., a position which gave excellent opportunity to see the work of the fraternity through the older, more experienced eyes of our alumni.

Our Grand Scribe is Darryl Knorp, a pre-med from Kiowa, Kansas. Since taking office early last spring, Darryl has proven himself to be very efficient in the important job of keeping the record of the fraternity's business. Besides his work for the chapter, Darryl is our correspondent for the **Caduceus,** the national publication of Kappa Sigma. This bimonthly magazine has long been rated one of the best fraternity publications, and Darryl has succeeded in keeping Gamma Omicron's activities in every issue.

The responsibility of keeping watch on the chapter's money belongs to Noel Rooney, our Grand Treasurer from Dodge City, Kansas. Noel will be a Business School junior, having been a College honor student. The jobs of collecting housebills, paying the bills, and keeping watch over the budget, which enables us to keep our housebill one of the lowest on the hill, all fall to Noel. Besides his house position and his earning of good grades, Noel found time last spring to be a member of the K.U. golf team.

Darryl Knorp, Bill Buck, Noel Rooney

KAPPA SIGMA

A HISTORY

Kappa Sigma traces its history back to the year 1400 at the University of Bologna in Italy where an organization of students was formed to promote the ideas and interests of its members. The group included one of the greatest painters and sculptors of all time, Michelangelo, who was a guiding hand in this early brotherhood.

The organization grew in importance and power and spread to many universities in Europe. The date of the founding of Kappa Sigma makes it the second oldest fraternal order in existence today, outdated by only the Masonic order. So the story of our organization does not begin in an American university in the 19th century as most fraternities do, but goes back to 1400.

On Dec. 10, 1869 Kappa Sigma fraternity was founded in the United States by five young men at the University of Virginia. These friends and brothers formed the fraternity for the purpose of promoting their mutual aims and ideals in the atmosphere of friendliness and cooperation—a purpose the fraternity still holds uppermost, although it has multiplied 12,000 times in size in the past 85 years.

For the next four years the fraternity grew and flourished on the campus. The present ritual and initiation ceremony were written during this period, the pin was designed and adopted, and the traditional history, dating back to the city of Bologna, in the 15th century, was recorded.

The first expansion took place in 1873 when a chapter of Kappa Sigma was founded at Trinity College (now Duke University) at Durham, North Carolina. In the next two years seven more chapters were established in southern schools. In the years that followed, expansion was slow and uncertain. Charters were granted only to have the chapters die out shortly because of faculty opposition or the lack of finances. At the end of a turbulent five year period, the fraternity was out of the storm and stood firmly established.

The year 1880 is important in the expansion of the fraternity, for it marks the first attempt of a southern fraternity to establish itself in the North. In this year, a chapter was founded at Lake Forest College in Illinois, and the fraternity was on its way to becoming one of national importance. Chi chapter was established at Purdue in 1885, and from then on, Kappa Sigma's growth was rapid. College administrators everywhere began to realize the importance of fraternities in college life, and with this official sanction, many local organizations began to petition Kappa Sigma for charters.

Gamma Omicron of Kappa Sigma was established at the University of Kansas in 1912, when a local organization, the Sasnak Club, was granted a charter by the fraternity. During World War II the University took over the house to use it as a dormitory for Navy units, and the fraternity suspended operation for the rest of the war period. Kappa Sigma was reactivated in 1946 and moved back into its house the following year.

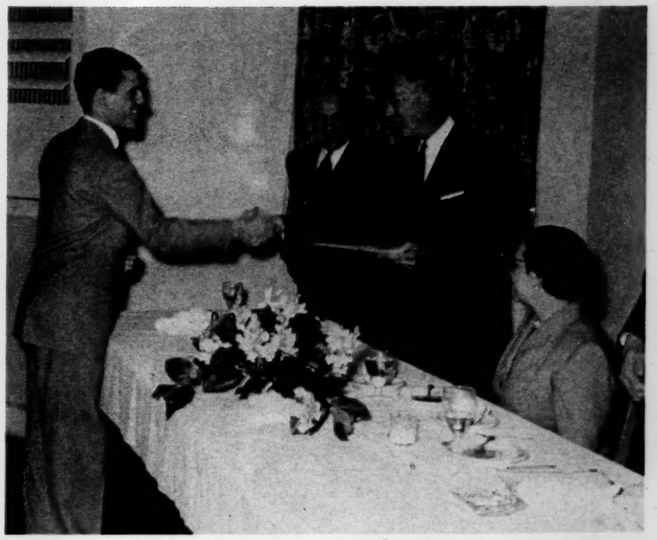
Today there are 126 chapters of Kappa Sigma located in every state in the Union and in three provinces of Canada. There are chapters in over half of the colleges and universities in North America that have fraternities on their campuses.

More than 60,000 men from all parts of the country and all stations of life have pledged themselves to carry on the precepts of Kappa Sigma, a proud tribute to an ancient, international organization.

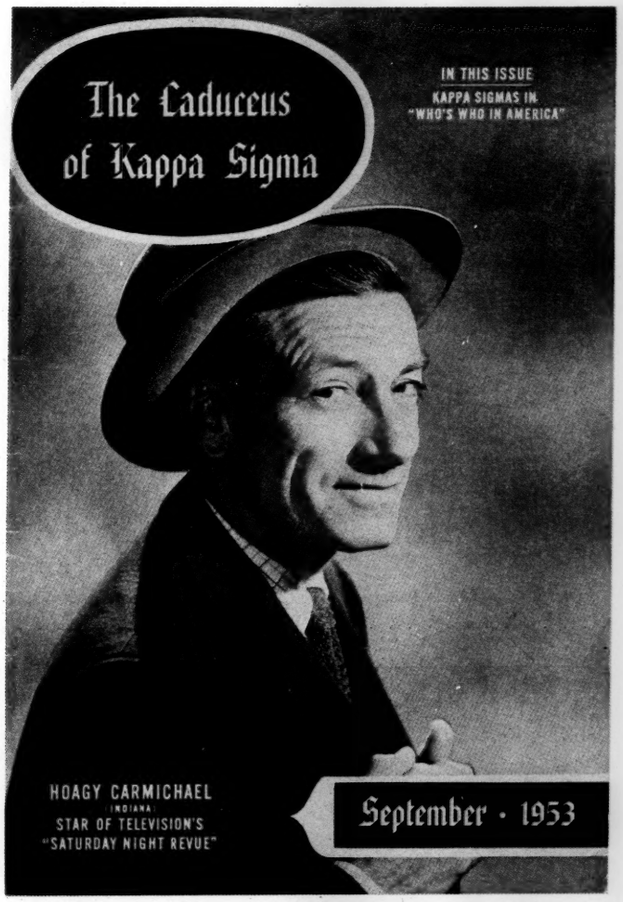
SCHOLARSHIP FUND

This year, Kappa Sigma is granting $15,900 in cash awards to those brothers who are outstanding in scholarship and leadership. A $100 award is made to the outstanding member of the Senior Class at each chapter. The three highest ranking Kappa Sigs in the nation receive additional awards. Fifty awards of $50 each are made to juniors who showed the greatest improvement from their freshman to their sophomore years.

When the awards were announced this year, the men of Gamma Omicron collected a total of $400. Marvin Carter won a $100 award for the highest senior in scholarship in the chapter. Jean Schanze won a $50 junior award. Receiving one of the three national awards of $150 for the best scholarship and leadership was Steve O'Brien. Tom Church and Myron McClenny won $75 and $25 respectively.



Steven O'Brien receives his Scholarship-Leadership Award from Dean of Students, Laurence Woodruff, as DGM W. R. Evans and Mother Stewart look on.



ENDOWMENT FUND

The Endowment Fund was founded to help Kappa Sigmas both individually and as groups. Since its founding, the Endowment Association has made loans to ninety-three chapters, totaling $865,000. These loans have made possible chapter expansion and building without the reliance on any outside financial source.

The fund also aids the individual members through student loans. These loans are made on very liberal terms, and only a small percentage of the loans have not been repaid.

CADUCEUS

Kappa Sigma is fortunate in having one of the best fraternity publications in the **Caduceus.** It is published six times a year with issues going to every active chapter, alumni chapter, and to each of the 50,000 living members of the fraternity.

It serves the purpose of reporting activities of the 126 active chapters, the many alumni chapters to be found throughout the nation, and the activities of the national chapter such as the Scholarship Fund and Endowment Fund. This publication serves as a very readable visible bond working with the bond of brotherhood felt by every Kappa Sigma.

FROM OUT OF THE PAST

by Myron McClenny, Past Grand Master

When I think of leaving the University, I naturally think of the many things that I will miss about college life. The classes, double dates, the stadium packed with screaming K.U. fans, and the tense atmosphere of a close basketball game are all things which I shall long remember.

The most unforgettable experience, however, has been my association with Kappa Sigma. Here I learned the practical operation of democracy; that there are two sides to every question and everyone has an equal voice in decisions. I learned a lot about business, because feeding and housing seventy men is a big operation.

As a Kappa Sig, I made many close, lasting friendships. We were brothers, not because we wore the same pins, but because in our hearts we were friends. We had the same problems, some of the same joys, and disappointments. We shared our ties and shirts, and when the going got rough, even our money. It is this close bond of brotherhood with boys from all parts of the nation, which has enriched my college life and made it more meaningful.

I wish that I could capture the full meaning of belonging to Kappa Sigma, but it is something which must be experienced. You can see evidence of it just by visiting the fraternity; you can "feel it" the moment you step inside the door.

It is this feeling that welcomes our alumni back to the house year after year and I know that I, too, shall return. For I have something more than a college diploma and a few fond memories—I have Kappa Sigma.

CHAPTER PICTURE

FRONT ROW: Pat White, Kansas City; Bill Kindig, Leavenworth; Dick Getto, Arkansas City; Jack Bruce, Topeka; Jack Abercrombie, Beloit; Ed Chimenti, Kansas City, Mo.; Jim Toft, Grand Island, Nebr.; George Stoeppelwerth, Russell; Bud Coutts, El Dorado; Tom Church, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Gillam, Kansas City, Mo.; Ken Yunker, Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND ROW: John Calvin, Osborn; Harold Hixson, Chicago, Ill.; Howard Shepard, Lake Lotawana, Mo.; Roger Garrett, Norton; Noel Rooney, Dodge City; Bill Martin, Eskridge; John Green, Eureka; Dal Chestnut, Clay Center; Cecil Witt, Russell; John Stites, Prairie Village; Jim Gardner, Wichita; Ernie Dade, Hutchinson; John Pace, Independence, Mo.; Darryl Knorp, Kiowa.

THIRD ROW: Bernard Rooney, Dodge City; Rod Swaim, Dodge City; Jerry Henderson, Kansas City; Bill McEachen, Prairie Village; Jean Schanze, Leavenworth; Jim Hyatt, Kansas City, Mo.; John Hutcherson, Norton; Gary Schugart, Hoisington; Bill Tiedtke, Hutchinson; Dave Myers, Kansas City, Mo.; John Dunn, Independence, Mo.; Marvin Carter, Wichita; Bill Drummond, Prairie Village; Jerry Whitehead, Bonner Springs.

FOURTH ROW: Rich Slater, Kansas City, Mo.; Tom Westwood, Independence, Mo.; Ted Brown, Keokuk, Iowa; Gary Schaulis, Denver, Colo.; Mark Patton, Denver, Colo.; Bob Derge, Kansas City, Mo.; Rex Sullivan, Fort Benton, Montana; Bill Brown, Keokuk, Ia.; Holly McIntosh, Topeka; Jerry Kindig, Kansas City, Mo.; Ron Torluemke, Oberlin; Jack Stephenson, Lyons; Brock Fitch, Wichita; Don Rowland, Ellis; Gordon Arbuckle, Kansas City, Mo.

FIFTH ROW: Tom Wilson, Russell; John Leeper, Lyndon; Jack Unruh, Topeka; George Hart, Macksville; Bob Tebow, Southwest City, Mo.; Don Adams, Kansas City, Mo.; Joe Wagoner, Mason City, Ill.; Bill Woods, Arkansas City; Stan Harris, St. John; Dick Smith, Arkansas City; Myron McClenny, Topeka; Joe Cox, Lyons; Don Stewart, Abilene; Gene McClain, Hutchinson; Bill Buck, Kansas City.

NOT IN PICTURE: John Anderson, Grand Island, Nebr.; Paul Barker, Kansas City, Mo.; Ed Clem, Kansas City, Mo.; Ed MacGee, Kansas City, Mo.; Bob Miller, Kiowa; Harry Ogg, Rayville, Mo.; Herb Rathsack, Burbank, Calif.; Grady Sharpe, Lyons.

KAPPA SIGMA OFFICERS

Cecil Witt, Grand Master

Jack Abercrombie, Grand Procurator

Bill Buck, Grand Master of Ceremonies

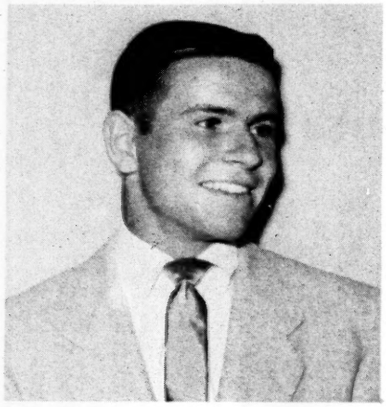
Darryl Knorp, Grand Scribe

Noel Rooney, Grand Treasurer

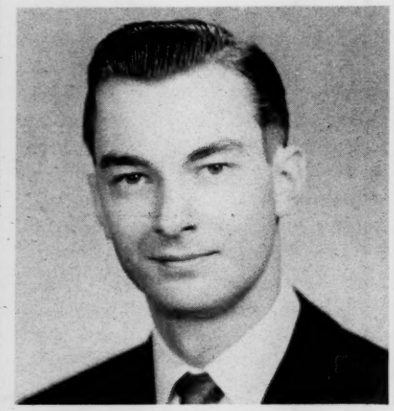
John Dunn and John Hutcherson, Guards

KAPPA SIGMA

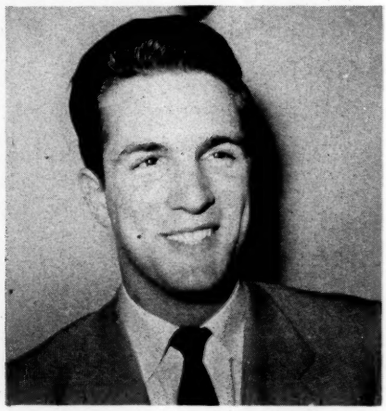
One of the most widely known men on the campus is Jean Schanze of Leavenworth, Kansas. Jean who will be a senior this fall, and vice-president of his class, makes full use of his athletic and scholastic ability and still finds time to devote to campus politics and social activities. He is not only a member of the K-Club, and the Varsity Swimming team, but also is an alternate cheerleader in the Ku Ku, the mens pep organization. Jean served on the executive council of Pachacamac and is now treasurer of the Greek Party. The Interfraternity Council and the All Student Council are also included in his activities. Jean is a cadet officer in the Army R.O.T.C. program, and this year he was honored with membership in the Scabbard and Blade. During the year, he also won a National Kappa Sigma Scholarship and Leadership award and became a member of Delta Phi Delta, honorary Arts Fraternity. The greatest honor that may be bestowed upon a man at K.U. is membership in either the Owl Society or Sachem, honorary societies for junior and senior men—Jean was admitted not only to one but to both of these societies.



One of the busiest men in the house is Noel Rooney from Dodge City. He was honor initiate of his pledge class and has never failed to make the Dean's Honor Roll, therefore he is well qualified to serve as our scholarship chairman. The house recognized Noels capabilities and elected him House Treasurer which carries the responsibilities of keeping the books and taking care of all financial transactions. Aside from all this Noel manages to find time to play on the K.U. golf team.



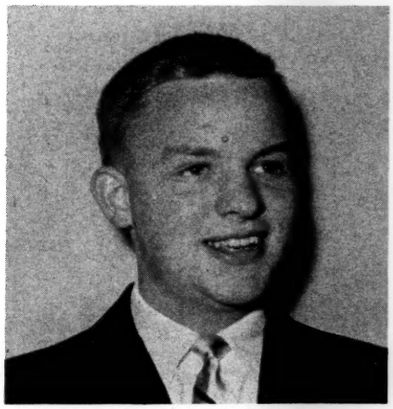
If there is any "one man" in the School of Engineering, it is Marvin Carter from Wichita. The house is justly proud of Marvin's record which has earned for him many honors and elections to offices in the engineering department. He is Secretary-Treasurer of Sigma Gamma Tau, honorary aeronautical engineering fraternity, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Institute of Aeronautical Engineering. He has been in charge of the Aeronautical Engineering Expositions at K.U. He was elected by the student body to the Engineering Student Council and has held an office in Tau Beta Pi, a general engineering fraternity, and was active in Sigma Tau, also a general engineering fraternity. Marvin's name not only appears on the Dean's Honor Roll but he also received a National Kappa Sigma Scholarship and Leadership Award. Besides being a cadet officer Marvin was one of the few to be rated as a Distinguished Military Student of the air force R.O.T.C.



Bill Woods from Arkansas City didn't lose any time getting into class activity as he was elected as treasurer of the freshman class. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Psi an honorary business fraternity, and was a member of the Interfraternity Pledge Council. Outside of school, Bill is State Master Counselor of the DeMolay.

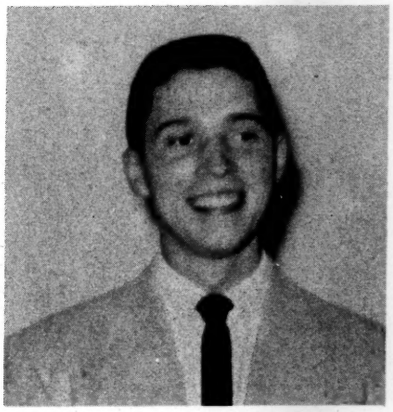
ON THE HILL

The popularity of Myron McClenny, a senior in the School of Business, is attested by the fact that his fellow students have elected him to many offices. Myron has been very active in fraternity life, serving as Grand Master of Gamma Omicron Chapter of Kappa Sigma. This year he was the recipient of a National Scholarship and Leadership award. He is widely represented in the pep organizations on the hill—for the past two seasons he has been one of the regular cheerleaders, a member of the Ku Kus, and the Froshawks. Myron was a member of the Interfraternity Council and the Society of Pachacamac. He was elected treasurer of the junior class. He also served as secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Special honors and recognition include membership in Alpha Kappa Psi, honorary business fraternity and the Owl Society.



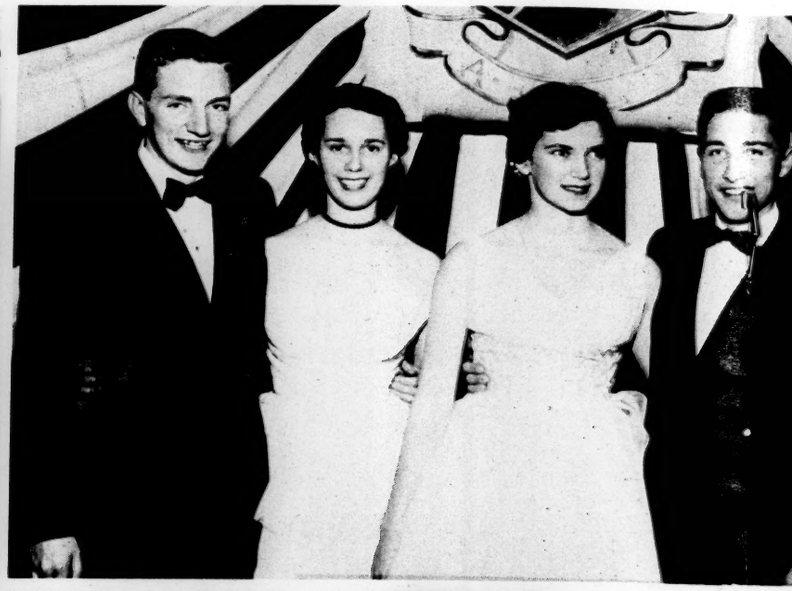
Bill Buck has worked very hard for the house this year being both the Alumni Chairman and the editor of our Rush Book. Bill is a pre-med student from Kansas City, starting his third year at K.U. Bill has served for two years as a member of the committee which plans and administers the student organized and staged K.U. Relays. He is on the Student Union Activities Board, the student-faculty **Jayhawker** Board which is the advisory group for K.U.'s annual, and the Executive Council of the IFC. Last spring, he was elected to the Owl Society, honor group for junior men. Bill is also active in religious activities, he has served on the executive council of his church group and was a member of the Religious Emphasis Committee for K.U.

The office of President of the Interfraternity Council is the most important office that can be held by a fraternity man. This post is filled by Bill McEachen, a senior from Mission, Kansas. Bill is the second Kappa Sig to hold this post in the last two years. He will be in the School of Medicine this fall and is a member of Phi Beta Pi, honorary medical fraternity. Bill has served as Rush-Chairman for the Interfraternity Council and has been in charge of the Campus Chest Collection.

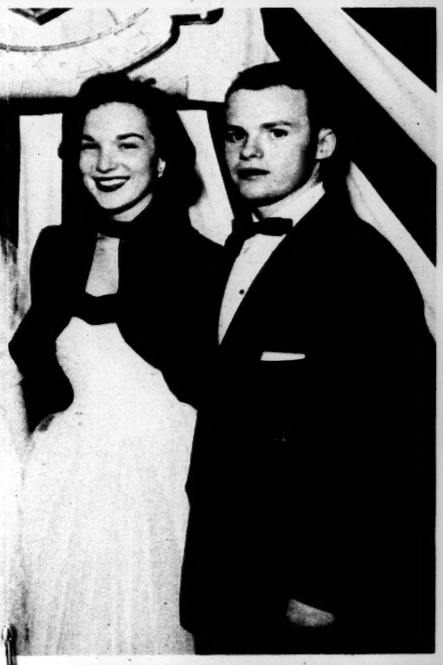


Jerry Whitehead from Bonner Springs, will be starting his junior year as a member of the All-Student Council, representing the Fraternity District. Jerry began his political activities as a freshman member of the old Pachacamac party and is now one of the charter members of the new POGO (Party of Greek Organizations) party. He has already begun work to have new legislation passed for the betterment of student affairs.

RED DOG and



BLACK AND WHITE



VARSITY

"Big John" on the gridiron

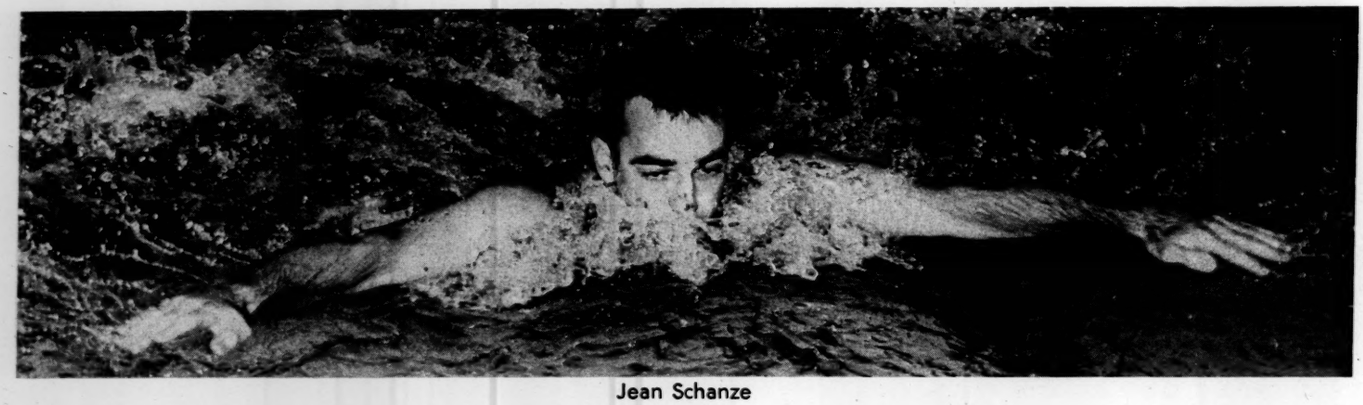
We at the Kappa Sigma house, do not claim to be a varsity house with Greek letters. Yet we are justly proud of the numerous athletes who represent our house in nearly every sport on the hill.

Heading Kappa Sigma's list of varsity athletes is John Anderson, who will be the only returning letterman on the hill who gained letters in both football and basketball. Playing his first season at fullback, Andy showed his power and speed as he continually drove through the opposition's line. An example of Andy's constant hard playing on an uninspired team was his performance in the Kansas State game, in which he gained more yards rushing that the total gained by the other members of the team.

Despite his large size, Andy proved his agility by gaining a position on Phog Allen's squad. Due to hard and constant practice, John found himself as one of the starting five as the season drew to a close. Although he was considered mainly a floor man, John showed his scoring ability in the junior-varsity game with Rockhurst, as he poured in eighteen points.

Another of Kappa Sigma's strong contenders for football honors this fall will be Rex Sullivan, who hails from Lyons, Kansas. Although he played a relatively small amount of time, Rex showed his ability at broken field running a number of times during the season. With two years of eligibility left, Rex will have plenty of opportunity to show his skill.

Kappa Sigma's strongest representative on the track squad is Bill Brown. Bill will be a senior next year and will be seeing his last year of action on Brother Easton's squad. Bill is a field man, with his main strength in the javelin throw. He also played football his freshman year.


Jean Schanze

ATHLETICS

Jim "Spider" Toft, six foot seven inch husky from Grand Island, Nebraska, looks to be a strong contender to step into a vacant position on the Jayhawk's basketball five next year. Being only a sophomore, "Spider" played relatively little last season, but he showed promise in his brief appearances.

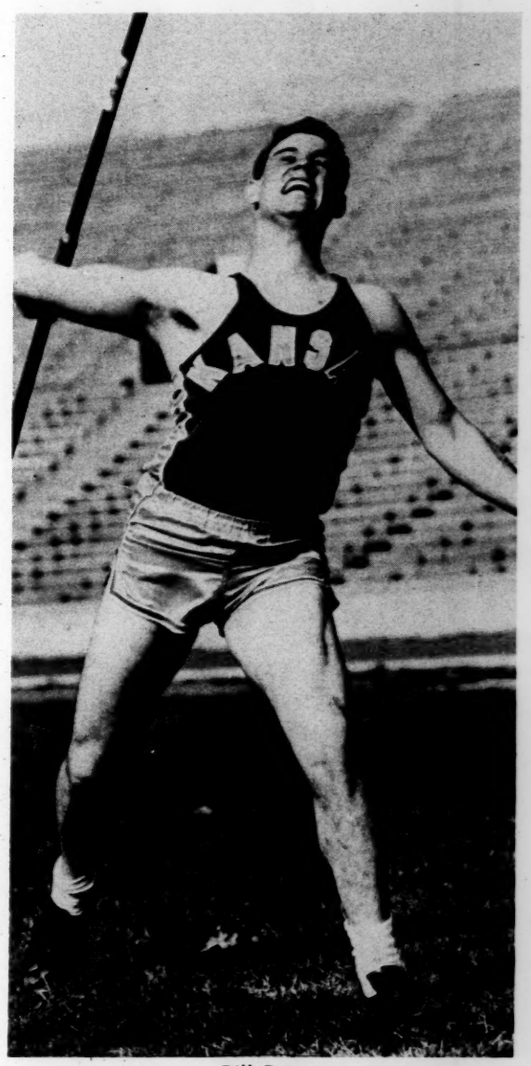
Along with his many activities, Jean Schanze has found time to be a member of the swimming team. Jean picked up many points for the Kansas tanksters last season, and proved his superior speed and form by setting a school record in his event, the breast stroke. Dal Chestnut, who is one of the top divers in the conference his sophomore year, did not see action last season, but is expected to be back on the boards next year.

The little man with a big stick is Harold Hixson, who played third sack for the Kansas baseball squad last season. Harold did a top notch job of fielding and was among the best in running and batting. We are expecting big things from Harold next spring.

After showing that they were the best intramural golfers on the hill, Noel Rooney and Eddie MacGee showed they were also top notch players on the varsity squad. Noel's home is in Dodge City, while Eddie can be seen touring the links in his home town, Kansas City, Mo.

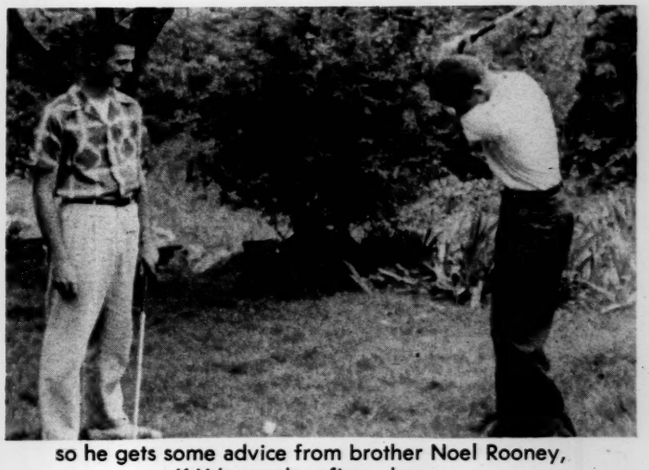
Another of Kappa Sigma's athletic representatives is Arch Unruh. Although Arch had used up his playing eligibility, he remained on the hill as football manager and a physical education instructor. Arch was also a big help on our intramural basketball team.

Due to the close feeling of brotherhood and the ideal living conditions in our house, few of Kappa Sigma's athletes live in the varsity house, choosing to live with the brothers at 1045 West Hills.



Bill Brown

Ed MacGee, number three man on K.U.'s golf team, has a little tree trouble,



so he gets some advice from brother Noel Rooney, K.U.'s number five player.

INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS

Our men had to battle the elements to play the brothers from K-State.

Today, Kansas University is recognized as having one of the finest intramural set-ups in the midwest, and as the program continues to grow, so does the interest of Kappa Sigma. We realize that an intramural program can be over-emphasized, to the point of being trophy crazed, and can also be under-emphasized. A proper balance enables the Kappa Sigs to get plenty of exercise, create new friendships on the field of play, and still not neglect their academic duties.

In addition to the men Gamma Omicron contributes to varsity athletics, there is the large group of Kappa Sigs who each year find enjoyment in the fraternity's intramural program. Every member in the fraternity has ample opportunity to participate in several intramural sports competitions. In the past years, Kappa Sigma has always done well above average in the intramural sports competition.

John Hutcherson, Intramural Manager

Kappa Sigma started out the intramural season by fielding A and B division football teams. Both teams made good showings, and A team quarterback Ed Chimenti made the hill All-Star team.

In recent years, the K-Sigs have always entered superior teams when basketball season rolled around. This year was no exception, as we fielded four top notch teams. Both the A and B teams won their divisions and went on to the hill play-offs. The B squad made it to the quarter-finals. It looked as though our A team was on its way to another hill championship, but it was upset by a close margin in the semi-finals. Gamma Omicron also won the district Kappa Sigma basketball tournament, gaining another trophy for our overcrowded case.

As the intramural golf season drew into the finals, it looked to be a Kappa Sigma tournament. Eddie MacGee took first followed by two more Kappa Sigs, Noel Rooney and Bill Drummond, in second and third places respectively.

Coach Joe Wagoner holds a confernece with our "A" team.

Generally the house enters several teams in volleyball, badminton, bowling, ping pong, tennis, and a team in the intramural swimming meet. Of a less athletic nature is the annual KU bridge tournament in which we placed third this year.

We at the Kappa Sigma house are fortunate to own a lot behind our house on which we can practice. This not only stimulates competition within the house, but also makes it unnecessary to make trips to the intramural field to practice.

THROUGH THE YEAR

The social functions and activities of Kappa Sigma provide a much needed opportunity for rest from the work of school. Through the school year, week-end parties, pinnings, hour dances, picnics, and hill functions are held which add many pleasant memories to the college life of every Kappa Sigma.

The year began with the pledge yell-in and preparation for school. From September to November, we played host to most of the sororities at K.U. through hour and dessert dances. On each football Saturday, we had many guests for our traditional pre-game luncheon. Many parents, alumni, and other guests joined with us to celebrate the gala Homecoming weekend.

As the school year moved on, the chapter house was the scene of several trophy raids. When the culprits were caught, they were punished for their actions by having to shine all the trophies in our cases.

Parkas were welcome the night we worked on the Homecoming decoration.

The captured trophy-raiders had to pay the penalty for their attempt.

Our investors were often seen checking up on the market quotations.

Relaxation was in order after the class of '56 defeated the freshmen in a house clean-up contest.

THROUGH

Just pinned, John and Jill get ready for the smooch line.

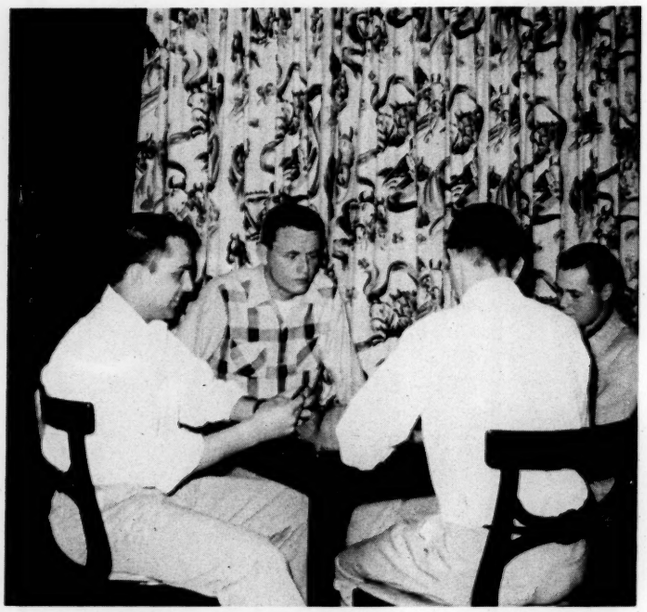
The highlight of fall was our Red Dog Inn. The brothers and their dates relived for an evening the days of the Old West in a rustic atmosphere. Several weeks before Christmas, we had an informal Christmas party which featured a buffet dinner and dancing.

After Christmas vacation, all social activity came to a standstill as we prepared for final week. As the second semester began, we held our winter Initiation and the Black and White dinner dance.

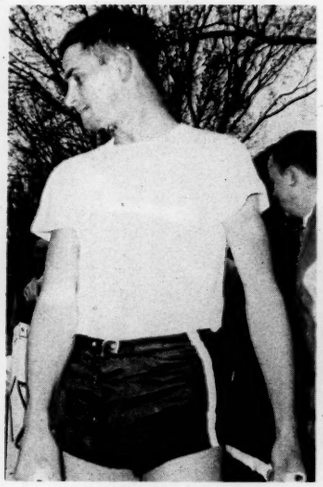
The Kappa Sig Trio in the midst of a new arrangement.

Through many cases of crepe paper, the three living rooms were decorated in only black and white. With the filet mignon dinner, dancing, and the striking decorations, the Black and White was our most memorable party.

As spring weather approached, the brothers began making plans for spring sports and picnics. The plans were soon carried out, thanks to early favorable weather. The weekend evenings were utilized by going to either Lone Star or Tonganoxie lakes,



A short break from the books and a "three no" bid about to be made.



George Hart and "Bulldog" Drummond teamed up for the IFC Chariot Races.

THE YEAR

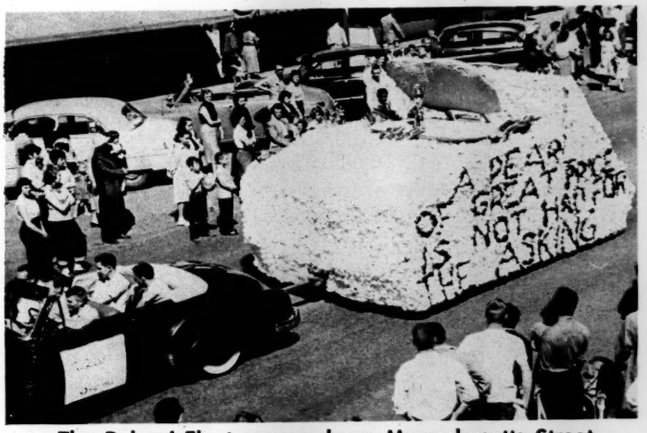
where the beautiful spring evenings provided excellent relaxation.

Spring also brought our annual Alumni Stag. At that time, alumni from all over the nation returned to the chapter house to relive old times and renew friendships from years past. On Mother's Day, we honored our mothers with a dinner. At this time, our mothers had their annual meeting and decided on the Mother's Club gifts to the chapter.

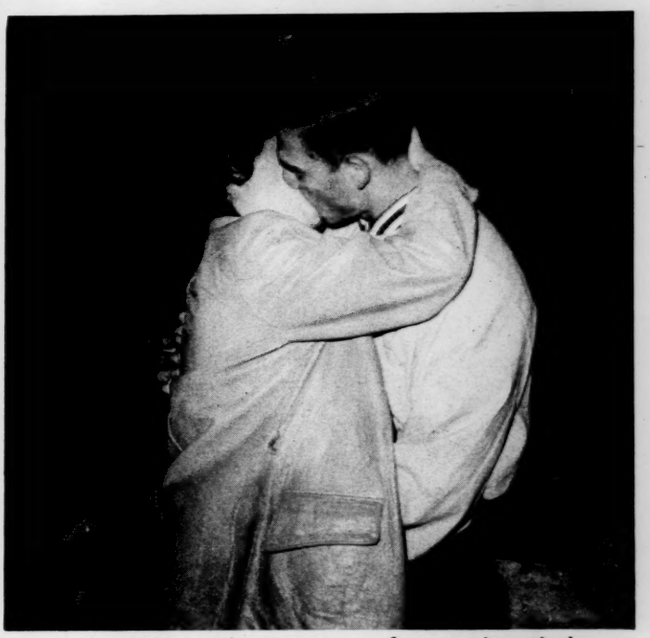
The final event of the year was the Stardust Ball. This garden party provided an excellent conclusion to a great year for Kappa Sigma at Kansas—a year which will live long in many memories.

Another picnic comin' up.

No lack of assistance here, as "the hearse" gets its daily drink.



The Relays' Float moves down Massachusetts Street.



The perfect conclusion at one of our spring picnics.

"NEATH THE CRESCENT AND THE STAR"

Year in and year out, Kappa Sigs both in and out of school are making headlines. More than 600 of Kappa Sigma's alumni are listed in **Who's Who in America,** which speaks well of the national leadership and prominence of Kappa Sigs. Typifying this group are Edward R. Murrow (Washington State), nationally recognized news analyst and a vice-president of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Lowell Thomas (Denver), whose honesty and ability have made him one of America's outstanding news commentators and authors; Estes Kefauver (Tennessee), who has earned a nation-wide reputation for his integrity and determination to rout out corruption; and Louis La Coss (an alumnus of this chapter and member of the board of trustees of the William Allen White Foundation), who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1952 for his outstanding series of editorials, "The Low Estate of Public Morals," Brother La Coss, a native of Lawrence, Kans., has become one of America's finest newspapermen as editorial editor of the **St. Louis Globe-Democrat.** Here are a few others of the prominent men who wear the scarlet, white, and green:

Warren Austin (Vermont)—ex-Senator and former head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations.

Drew Pearson, noted news commentator and columnist.

Dwight H. Green (Wabash)—Former governor of Illinois.

Cyrus R. Smith (Texas)—President of the American Airlines.

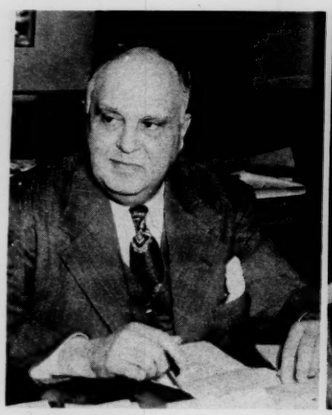
Fielding Wright, Jr. (Mississippi State)—Former governor of Mississippi.

Henry Dodge (Texas)—President of the Texas Oil Co. (Texaco).

Bruce W. McDaniel (Stanford)—Director of the governments $65 million economic aid program for Israel.

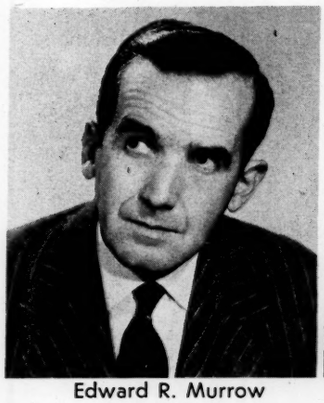
Paul L. Miller (Okla. A. & M.)—Executive vice-president and director of the Gannett chain of 21 newspapers and 5 radio stations.

Forrest Donnell (Missouri)—Former U.S. Senator and governor of Missouri.

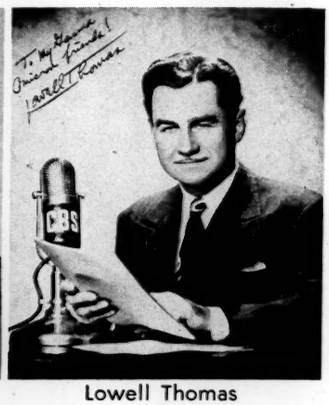


Louis LaCoss

Estes Kefauver



Edward R. Murrow



Lowell Thomas

D. Roy Shoults (Idaho)—Director of General Electric's aircraft, nuclear propulsion projects for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Albert Cole (Washburn)—Federal Housing Administrator.

A. R. Buzick (Kansas)—District judge, Salina, Kansas.

Jack Friel (Washington State)—Basketball coach at Washington State; is generally accredited with bringing two platoon system to basketball.

Harold E. Foster, head coach at University of Wisconsin, his alma mater.

Branch McCracken, head basketball coach at Indiana, his alma mater.

James P. Hart (Texas)—Chancellor of University of Texas.

Marion W. Boyer (Ga. Tech)—As general manager of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission bosses $5 billion A-bomb enterprises.

H. Gardiner Symonds (Stanford)—A director of Continental Oil Co. and Worthy Grand Master of Kappa Sigma.

Beauford H. Jester (Texas)—Former governor of Texas.

Dick Attlessey (U.S.C.)—World record holder for 120 yard, 110 meter hurdles.

Mel Patton (U.S.C.)—World record holder of 100 and 220 yard dashes.

Hoagy Carmichael—Leading song writer, composer, actor.

Wesley I. Nunn (Oklahoma)—Advertising manager of Standard Oil of Indiana.

Jack Gardner (U.S.C.)—Utah basketball coach.

Ed Price (Texas)—Football coach at his alma mater.

Forddy Anderson (Stanford)—Michigan State basketball coach.

Dr. G. D. Humphrey (Miss. State)—President of University of Wyoming.

Dr. Don H. McLaughlin—President, Homestake Mining Co.; regent, Univ. of California; member of National Science Foundation.

Millard Caldwell (Virginia)—Former Governor of Florida, now Civil Defense Director.

The fraternity is fortunate in having several distinguished alumni on the University faculty. These include Leonard Axe, Dean of the School of Business now on leave to head the Department of Administration of the State of Kansas; E. B. Nelson, professor of accounting; Kenneth Jochim, Asst. Dean of the Medical School and head of the Department of Physiology; R. Edwin Browne, Director of the KU radio, FM, and TV enterprises; John W. Hall, instructor of economics; Harold W. Haight, instructor of applied mechanics; Jim Hitt, Registrar and Director of Admissions; and Bill Easton, nationally known track coach.

Jim Hitt

Jim Hitt has these words of advice: "Fraternities play an important part in student life at the University of Kansas. They offer comradeship, wholesome social activities, and opportunities to grow in leadership. Many of the oustanding personalities in all the campus activities come from the ranks of fraternities. If you are fortunate enough to be a fraternity man at KU, I know your academic years will be enjoyable and worthwhile.

"In choosing your fraternity, make sure to select a group of men that you like—men that you feel at home with and whose tastes and habits are similar to yours. Don't be misled or confused by rush talk of plans for the far distant future, or of the 'good old days' of the past. Remember that your school days will be spent with your contemporaries, with the present members and pledges of the fraternity—so be sure you pick a group that you like. And if you pledge Kappa Sigma, may I offer my congratulations in advance. You couldn't make a better choice!"

Bill Easton

When talk of nationally-known track coaches gets started, the name of Kappa Sigma's Bill Easton is naturally mentioned. Since becoming track coach, Bill has attracted nation-wide interest to his Kansas Relays and the fabulous Kansas track team. Brother Easton has been a frequent visitor at the Kappa Sig house, knowing that "once a Kappa Sig, always a Kappa Sig."

Howard Engleman, former KU basketball star, is now serving as president of the Kansas University Alumni Association. Since his days on the basketball court to the present, Brother Engleman has been prominent in KU affairs. As a law student he was president of the All Student Council and Honor Man of the University. That same year, he took over the helm of the basketball squad when Phog Allen was sidelined with illness. He is now a prominent Salina, Kansas, attorney. On most any football weekend Brother Engleman can be found at the chapter house, exhibiting his intense interest in the fraternity.

Howard Engleman

ALUMNI OF GAMMA OMICRON OF KAPPA SIGMA

ALABAMA
John L. Herrmann, Birmingham
Lt. Jerry W. Hanna, Montgomery

ARIZONA
Philip M. Young, Phoenix
Roy D. Pringle, Scottsdale
Cecil Murray Langford, Welton
Charles G. McDowell, Williams

ARKANSAS
Robert F. Wagner, North Little Rock

CALIFORNIA
John L. Crowley, Berkeley
Robert S. Klingensmith, Burbank
Wesley W. Kergan, Carmel
Albert M. Root, Corona
Wendell E. Smith, El Cajon
John C. Hoffman, Glendale
James C. Stringfellow, Long Beach
Dr. Chas. M. Starr, N. Hollywood
Howard E. Johnson, N. Hollywood

Los Angeles
Kenneth D. Childs
Kern M. Johnson
William O. Kyte
Walter B. Meigs
Joseph D. Ryan
Caryl D. Sinnet
James A. Simpson

Leo S. Madlem, Menlo Park
Joy M. Bullis, Napa
Jack H. McDonald, Jr., Pasadena
Milo A. Durrett, Reseda
Jess Frame, San Anselmo
Jess J. France, Jr., San Anselmo
Beady P. Crass, San Bernardino
Baynard Malone, San Carlos
John K. Kline, Jr., San Diego

San Francisco
Ens. James D. Arnold
L. Donald Carson
Ensign R. M. Rygh
Ens. C. W. Stephens
2nd/Lt. John J. Sorem

Galen S. Egbert, San Jose
Martin W. Grant, San Mateo
Robert E. Stapleton, Santa Paula
Therkelsen Jensen, Sherman Oaks
Lester L. Hunter, Torrence
Edmund A. Gibbs, Whittier
Ray Russell, Whittier

COLORADO
Ellis Attebury, Ft. Collins

Denver
John McColm
Thomas N. McFarland
Sam Redmond
Charles Roose

Harry T. West
Charles P. Watson

H. Wm. Sheldon, Pueblo
Chas. G. Lyon, Jr., Steamboat Springs

DELAWARE
Max E. Colson, Wilmington

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Hayward Austin
Fred D. Butcher
Cdr. R. W. Capron U.S.N.

FLORIDA
Foster N. Reynolds, Eau Gallie
John Bower Goodson, Ft. Lauderdale
Howard J. Parker, Ft. Lauderdale
NavCad T. E. McDonald USNR, Milton
James C. Bruington, Pensacola
Harry W. Tyrell, St. Petersburg
Daniel G. Senkarik, Sanford

GEORGIA
Joseph N. Hearin, Jr., Columbus

ILLINOIS
Samuel E. Brick, Carthage

Chicago
Wm. H. Blecha
Basil F. Church
Floyd F. Shields
Jack P. Trueheart
Harry P. Watson
Dayton L. Young

Donald C. Good, Danville
Richard H. Thompson, Jr., Deerfield
Paul F. Kihm, Evanston
Harlan L. Ochs, Evanston
A. M. Walters, Oak Park
William E. Mullins, Jr., Percy
Ulice M. Hoover, Peoria
Richard D. Hobson, Springfield
J. Scott Markley, Springfield
Frank Redshaw, Winchester

INDIANA
H. E. Hastings, Jr., Indianapolis
Thomas H. Davis, Ladoga

IOWA
Robert K. Belt, Red Oak

KANSAS
Warren Andreas, Abilene
Dave Shirk, Abilene
Walter Albert Doerschlag, Jr., Alamota

Arkansas City
Elwood Doyle Keller
Myron L. Sewell, Jr.
Woode D. Keller
Tom Pringle
Phil K. Smith
D. Arthur Walker
Max E. Coats

Frederick Arthur Deering

Earl M. Killarney, Atchison
Erwin J. Netzer, Jr., Atchison
John W. Hayes, Atwood
Baird A. Hill, Atwood
Robert J. Lewis, Atwood
Robert C. Sapp, Augusta
John P. Grove, Axtell
Clem Abercrombie, Barnard
William R. Blake, Baxter Springs
Paul K. Stauffer, Baxter Springs
Jerry Tucker Abercrombie, Beloit

Clay Center
W. F. McIntosh
Ronald Roy Smith
John Jacob Sorem
Archie Deane Unruh

Coffeyville
Lawrence W. Coyle
William C. Hall
Joseph G. Read
Oren Wright

Weymouth G. Lowe, Colby
Max C. Replogle, Coldwater
Horace H. Rich, Coldwater
Marc Boss, Columbus
David Graves, Columbus
Arthur Partridge, Council Grove

Dodge City
Bill H. Burris
Paul B. Casterline
E. K. Cave
Steven E. Cave
Lawrence A. Hensley
Robert E. Musseman
Bob Walker
Maurice R. Young
Dean Robert Young
Donald P. Young

El Dorado
Larry Brown
Robert Allen Brown
O. J. Connell, Jr.
Gordon E. Davis
Charles O. Dillenbeck
Dr. Floyd E. Dillenbeck
Phillip D. Doane
Thomas Warren Ralston
Ralph R. Wiley

Ellinwood
Fred Back
Milton A. Isern
Robert E. Southern
Wm. S. Southern, Jr.
Gerald L. Ward
Jerry Ward
John F. Wolf

Richard N. Bibler, Elkhart
Winwood M. Kline, Emporia

Reed Hoffman, Enterprise
Walter L. Hoffman, Enterprise
Paul S. Hill, Eureka

Fredonia

Merle Baker
E. H. Carder
Kenneth E. Carder
Edgar L. Hollis
William J. Hollis

Wm. D. Pratt
Ferris L. Taylor, Fort Leavenworth
Frank H. Niles, Jr., Fort Scott
Martin Jones, Fort Scott
Robert J. Richardson, Fort Scott

Great Bend

Robert Gunn
Richard R. Hanses
Donald Herold
Lester L. Hunter, Jr.
David Glenn Shivel
Eugene C. Tullis

Wilber R. Johnson, Greensburg
Bobbie Lee Schulz, Greensburg
Richard W. Peckenschneider, Halstead
John Polson, Halstead
Emmet D. Sutton, Harveyville
William H. Alward, Herington
Willis E. Ward, Highland
Cresson C. Hardy, Hoisington
Ralph E. Kron, Holcomb
Robert Outhwaite Gibbon, Howard
William James Porter, Hugoton

Hutchinson

Bert S. Berry
Floyd M. Fink
Jim Murray
James McGowan Sherman
Curtis Eugene Stevens
Howard Blanke Teeter

A. French DeFever, Independence
William Jack Hamilton, Independence
Ray R. Young, Independence
Eugene B. Cook, Iola
Guy M. Lamar, Iola
Chas. F. Scott, Jr., Iola
Kenneth P. Ochs, Junction City

Kansas City

Ralph J. Duvall
W. Dixon Haught
John D. Kennedy, Jr.
Dr. John D. Kennedy
Sam A. Mendenhall
Orin L. Moats
Jim Stout
Mahlon S. Weed
A. W. Wolfe

John Edward Crump, Lakin

Lawrence

L. H. Axe
Bob Bradstreet
Edwin Browne
Carl J. Clifton
M. E. Easton
Norman S. Edmonds
Fred L. Firner
Frank E. Godding, Jr.
Frank E. Godding
John W. Hall
Harold W. Haight
James K. Hitt
Jim Jackson
Kenneth Jochim
E. G. Nelson
Paul E. Rogers
Leo Sample
Quentin Wheatley
Richard G. Zimmerman

Leavenworth

Thomas J. Brown, Jr.
Charles F. Greever, Jr.
Lt. Col. G. A. Godding
William Edward House

Roger James, Lenexa
Karl R. Leidig, Lenora
Richard D. Randall, Towanda

Lyons

Granville M. Bush
Jerry Hannah
Jim Jackson
Fred Williamson

Aaron L. Sauder, Madison
Raymond A. Sauder, Madison
Robert A. Sauder, Madison
Paul F. Gross, Manhattan
Kenneth A. Messner, Manhattan
Robert Keith Thayer, Manhattan

McPherson

James L. Galle
Roger W. Lovett
Weir Pierson
J. R. Rhoades
R. H. Wilson, Jr.

Kenneth E. Brooks, Merriam
Bill Porter, Merriam
Robert D. Robinson, Minneola

Mission

Norman S. Hemphill
Glenn Parker
LeRoy E. Robinson
Carle B. Slason

Hugh T. Polson, Moline
Ellsworth Verle Soice, Montezuma
C. Eugene Cram, Neodesha
H. A. Kohl, Ness City
Henry L. Lueck, Netawaka
Leo C. Hanna, Newton

William D. Pierson, Newton
Duane N. Bridges, Norton
Harold C. Kohfeld, Norton
W. A. Smiley, Norton
James Harold Pierson, Oakley
Harvey Jetmore, Olathe
Geo. L. Poor, Olathe
Tom W. Poor, Olathe
Amos H. Leech, Jr., Oskaloosa
William C. Leech, Oskaloosa
Myron S. Steere, Jr., Ottawa
Kenneth P. Rankin, Overland Park
James A. Spears, Overland Park
Arthur Inman, Parsons
Vincent L. Rosenstahl, Parsons
Guy White Von Schriltz, Pittsburg
Ronald G. Smith, Pittsburg
C. D. Dean, Plainville

Prairie Village

Newton A. Dilley
Charles W. Edmondson
Edward Hansen
Giles D. Hulseman
J. Dalton Landers
Ernest C. Peck, Jr.
Clyde Smith

Jack Parker, Robinson
Joe M. Gresser, Rossville

Russell

Richard A. Daigh
Harold L. Dumler
Richard Louis Mai
Harlan L. Ochs
Gordon E. Shaffer
Jack P. Steinle
Anthony Henry Witt, Jr.

Salina

Howard Engleman
Alonson R. Buzick
Clarence G. Eyer
Dr. Claude S. Flora
Carl Meyer
Jason Yordy

Don Emery Albert, Savonburg
Donald B. Lang, Scott City
Olen B. Roark, Scott City
Donald R. Whiteman, Scott City
Samuel F. Peacock, Stafford
Clyde Harold Soice, Stafford
Ralph F. Smart, Sylvia

Topeka

Robert S. Ballard
Harold E. Beach
Ken Buller
Philip E. Buzick
Robert N. Carper
Walter I. Cole
Frederick M. Daneke

Eugene Wilson Davis
Gene W. Davis
Robert Edward Drumm
Keith Leighton Durall
Roy Arthur Duffens
Herbert R. Foster
Monte L. Fuller
Judson L. Greer
William Jeffries Greer
John Holliday
Harry M. Ives
Robert N. Ives
Charles B. Karlan, Jr.
Maurice C. Martin
Robert Eugene McCracken
Robert E. McCurdy
Charles Dean McCarthy
R. Virgil Parker
H. D. Sanders
Myron Seeley
John R. Thiele
Robert Carl Umholtz
Roland D. Williams

Richard Randall, Towanda
John W. Garland, Wellington
Capt. Ray B. Quinn, Wellington

Wichita

Harold L. Blake
Donald L. Dean
Vincil E. Erskine
James E. Fishback
John C. Foster, Jr.
W. B. Foster
Scott Gardner
Howard F. Harris
Richard Harris
Richard J. Harwood
W. K. Harwood
John T. Heisler
Arthur W. Hershberger
Dr. James S. Hibbard
Arthur H. Hoffman
Wilbur H. Jones
Darl L. Kennell
Thomas L. Long
John D. McEwen
William G. Miller
John H. Morrison
Robert L. Morrison
Richard Mullins
Frederick I. Murfin
William R. Murfin
J. Kent Nufer
Lawrence D. Ochs
Julian E. Ralston
Sheldon L. Scott
Robert Siefkin
Robert Templer, Jr.
Eugene L. Wheeler
Fred J. Young
Phil Young
Ray J. Young

John E. Sward, Valley Center
Arthur A. Jellison, Wilson

KENTUCKY

Bernard L. Meidinger, Louisville

MARYLAND

Richard B. Steeper, Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

C. F. Grabske, Jr., M.D., Boston
Robert A. Johnston, Boston

MICHIGAN

Archie B. Plant, Bloomfield Hills
Fred Harris, Birmingham
Ralph P. Taylor, Detroit
Cameron R. Patterson, Kalamazoo

MINNESOTA

John C. Foster, St. Paul

MISSISSIPPI

Everett E. McPheeters, Louisville

MISSOURI

Robert Talbert, Avondale
Clare C. Brown, Bethany
Wayne W. Clover, Columbia
James W. Forney, Columbia
Eugene L. Shepard, Columbia
Earl Sturgeon, Edgerton
Peter S. Gross, Independence
Robert L. McKim, Independence
Craig Siegfried, Independence
Gerald Farrar, Joplin
Tom F. Schmidt, Joplin

Kansas City

Jim Arnold
Jack W. Arthur
J. Franklin Baumgartner
L. R. Edward Bond
E. W. Brumage
Bill Bunt
Robert Elliot Carver
John A. Clay
John A. Cosgrove
Ted E. Cramer
John E. Culley
Harold C. De Lano
W. Robert Evans
David Marsh Gibson
Joseph E. Guisinger, Jr.
Stanley B. Hansen
Wm. Marshall Hughes
Hubert L. Jones
Maurice B. Kite
A. Clinton Langworthy
Roger B. Ludeman
Ralph G. Martin
Gilbert A. Milton
Germain Morgan
Robert E. Mulloy
Charles P. Myers, Jr.
Raymond G. Noble
Jay A. Plumley, Jr.
Eugene S. Reed
John Granville Schlagel
E. F. Smith
Albert S. Spaeth
Jesse Calvin Spradley
Robert Swaim
John B. Tilson
Richard N. Wakefield
John V. Walker, Jr.
Louis L. Ward
Robert J. Wuerth
John G. Witherspoon
John Charles Wurst
John E. Zimmerman

James R. Taylor, Leeton
Lawrence R. McAnney, Parkersville
Theodore Fields Misselwitz, Rockaway Beach
Thomas H. Steinle, Sedalia
Stuart S. Koewn, St. Joseph
William J. Sherwood, St. Joseph
S. Knowlton Parker, St. Joseph

St. Louis

Louis La Coss
John J. Millen
Charles R. Smith
Ralph P. Taylor
Charles E. Terry

Frederick S. O'Brien, Warrensburg

MONTANA

Frank Darden, Jr., Poplar

NEBRASKA

Earl J. Howell, Fairbury
Dr. John Campbell, Grand Island
Merwin H. Rector, Lincoln
Dick Laub, Omaha
La Verne T. Tucker, Omaha
Gaylord L. Campbell, Sidney

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mortimer E. Fisher, Manchester

NEW JERSEY

Tony Mere, Chatham
Ralph F. Brewster, Patterson
Thomas W. Johnston, Summit

NEW MEXICO

O. Kenneth Midkiff, Hobbs
Richard R. Brown, Los Alamos
Fred C. Stringfellow, Raton
Harland F. Carter, Santa Fe

NEW YORK

Paul B. Patterson, Corning

New York City

Henry L. Carlson
Robert R. Clark
Robert Estes
John R. Knoblauch
Wayne D. Larabee
Joseph H. Ream
Col. A. E. Schanze
Lt. Col. B. B. Smythe, U.S.A.F. (MSC)
Kenneth A. Slocum
Ens. Winthrop Wyman

2/Lt. Otto D. Unruh, Geneva
Frank L. Johnson, White Plains

NORTH CAROLINA

Clarence G. Chrisman, Cullowhee
Don Christian, Durham
William Sapp, Washington

OHIO

Fred O. Kiel, Chagrin Falls
Ward V. Hatcher, Cincinnati
Don Weidman, Cincinnati
Richard Raymond Jarden, Cleveland
Raymond M. Calene, Mansfield

OKLAHOMA

Darrell L. Phillips, Bartlesville
Joseph L. Robertson, Bartlesville
Forrest Dean Smythe, Bartlesville
James S. Gowans, Miami
William A. McDowell, Newkirk
John C. Burton, Norman
John F. Redmond, Oklahoma City
Harry C. Sacher, Oklahoma City
Harry A. Thompson, Jr., Oklahoma City
Harry S. Felt, Pauls Valley
Will T. Woodman, Ponca City
Robert F. Lindley, Sapulpa
Gerald A. Cooley, Snyder
John Martel Sturgeon, Thomas

Tulsa

Miller Allen Cameron
Robert S. Beal
S. D. Butcher
William R. Casserly
Herbert B. Coles
Harold Culbertson
Robert A. Ferris
Russell A. Gideon
John D. Hull
Chester A. Johnson
James W. Kyle
L. Dick Lyon

OREGON

Lee Benton, Portland
Verne V. Church, Portland
Howard A. Rankin, Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Bob Hanson, Camp Hill
Bill Brenza, Ingram
David C. Ballard, Lancaster
Milton L. Peek, Philadelphia
Carlton M. Crick, Pittsburgh
A. Edward Green, Pittsburgh
George F. Wosson, Shippensburg
Foster N. Reynolds, Upper Darby

SOUTH CAROLINA

Louis C. Ryan, Charleston

SOUTH DAKOTA

John L. Calene, Aberdeen

TENNESSEE

Bert S. Berry, Alcoa
Maurice B. Murphy, Oak Ridge

TEXAS

J. Hudson Moyer, Amarillo
Lawrence M. Oles, Amarillo
John Sherrod Nichols, Beaumont
Donald C. Dilley, Borger
Cedric J. Willson, Corpus Christi

Dallas

Verto R. Alley
Irving M. Archer
Paul W. McFarland
Pascal C. Popplewell
Harry Wm. Tyrell

Bruce E. Reid, Denver City
Tom Scott, Grand Prairie
Harry E. Day, Harlingen
Herbert C. Cowell, Houston
Harry P. Jutchens, Jr., Houston
Bryant T. Scofield, Houston
Richard Francis Nelson, Kilgore
Kenneth Al Preston, Marshall
Frank Darden, Jr., San Antonio
Horace L. Skinner, Mildland
Lyle H. Plant, San Antonio
Harold A. Vagtborg, Jr., San Antonio
A. L. Sauder, Jr., Wichita Falls

UTAH

Carl E. Painter, Salt Lake City

VIRGINIA

Arnold A. Isenburg, Arlington
Anthony H. Witt, Jr., Colonial Heights

WASHINGTON

Robert Richard Luhn, Longview
Paul Warren Leonard, North Bend
Floyd B. Danskin, Spokane
Clarence H. Little, Spokane

WISCONSIN

L. H. Carter, Milwaukee

WYOMING

William F. Smith, Buffola
Charles P. Watson, Casper
Harold E. Snyder, Cheyenne

SWITZERLAND

Maj. Gen. Ewart G. Plank, Geneva

CANADA

Walter H. Hurt, Cambrose, Alberta

RUSH BOOK STAFF

Bill Buck . . . . . Editor
Rich Slater . . . . . Photography
Tom Wilson . . . . . Cover
Jerry Kindig . . . . . Athletics
Jerry Whitehead . . . . . Features
Jack Abercrombie, Bill Martin . . . . . Feature Writers

We have made arrangements to hold a private dining room for our weekly luncheons from 12:30 to 2:00 P.M. every Wednesday at "YE OLD FIREHOUSE", 126 Cedar Street (West of Broadway), New York, a la carte or table d'hote - prices moderate. In order to hold this private dining room, it is necessary that the brothers co-operate.

There are over 4,000 Kappa Sigmas in Metropolitan New York, more men than Mac Arthur had when he landed in Korea. We should be able to take over part of New York. Instead of just five friends and brothers, let's make it at least 500 friends and brothers!

The Kappa Sigma Club of New York has no funds. Postage in the past has been paid by two of the brothers. If we are to function, it is necessary that we charge $1.00 a year dues. We would greatly appreciate it if you would mail us your check, payable to the undersigned, and a membership card will be forwarded to you.

Pd

File Clubs & Assoc. SP.

Yours for a Big Alumni,

F.X. HEIDL JR. (Treasurer)

Kappa Sig

March 3, 1953

Dear Mr. Glerum:

This is merely a note to say my thanks for yours of February 20.

Enclosed herewith the photo you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Rolf D. Glerum
Kappa Sigma Fraternity
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

nic

RC
nice note
midyphoto

KAPPA SIGMA FRATERNITY
BETA PSI CHAPTER
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Feb. 20, 1953

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, 22, N. Y.

Dear Brother Murrow,

We have volunteered to undertake a project for the fraternity in connection with an elaborate remodeling program of our recreation room.

We plan to place pictures of our more prominent alumni on the walls of the room and ask if you will favor us with a photo of yourself, autographed to the Beta Psi Chapter. We intend to mount these pictures in uniform frames, so if you have an approximate 7" x 9" but not larger than 8" x 10", we would like to include you in our "celebrity row".

We hope we have not asked too much of you and that you will find time to add to out collection, and we thank you in advance for this favor.

A.E.K.D.B.

Fraternally yours,

Rolf D. Glerum
Alan R. Seeger

By Rolf D. Glerum

4722 21st N. E.
Seattle, 5, Wash.

Kappa Sigma.

OCTOBER 28, 1948

ACE VANASSE
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA
815 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE 14, WASHINGTON

THANKS FOR INVITATION FOUNDERS DAY BANQUET.
UNFORTUNATELY HAVE NO PROSPECTS OF BEING ON
COAST IN DECEMBER BUT WILL LET YOU KNOW WHEN
I'M COMING YOUR WAY AGAIN REGARDS.

ED MURROW

CBS, NEW YORK

Cable Address
"BANKOFCALA" SEATTLE

Other offices
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
PORTLAND, OREGON
TACOMA, WASHINGTON

The Bank of California

National Association
FOUNDED 1864
815 Second Avenue
Seattle 14, Washington

Oct. 21, 1948

VIA AIRMAIL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, New York.

Dear Ed:

Your popularity as an after dinner speaker has spread to the far Northern corner of the U. S. and I have been asked by the Alumni Association to extend to you an invitation to be the speaker of the evening at the Founders' Day Banquet to be held at the College Club here in Seattle on December 10, 1948.

I realize that you may not be able to accept, due to the distance, but am hoping that the date might be such that you would be planning some sort of business or personal visit to this state.

We have approximately 150 men attend these affairs and they have been very successful. I hope you can come and would appreciate an airmail reply at your convenience.

It was so nice to chat with you when you were here at Paul's house and I always look forward to our rare visits together with great anticipation.

With best regards,

Ack
Vonasse

HJV:P

Kappa Sigma Frat.

October 29, 1952

Dear Mr. Perry:

I hope you will forgive this belated thanks for your note of September 27.

Enclosed herewith is the photo you requested. I hope it will do.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Daniel E. Perry
The Kappa Sigma Fraternity
Alpha Nu Chapter
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

nic

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

ALPHA MU CHAPTER
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

N. C.
Nice note and photo this req

September 27,1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22,N.Y.

Dear Brother Murrow,

We have recently redecorated our fraternity house here at the University of North Carolina. One of rooms has been d dedicated to the alumni of this chapter and of Kappa Sigma nationally. We would consider it an honor to have a picture of you, suitable for framing, to hang on the wall of this room.

Many of us still remember your visit to North Carolina in 1951, and we sincerely hope that you will visit our chapter again in the near future.

Fraternally yours,

Daniel E. Perry

Daniel E. Perry
G.M. Alpha-Mu of Kappa Sigma

Many thanks for your note of Sept 27. [illegible]
[illegible] photo
you requested. I hope
it will do.

Kappa Sigma Fres

July 1, 1952

Dear Mr. Byrne:

Thank you for your letter of June 14.

I'm sorry - I never did receive your March letter or I would surely have sent you a photo as requested. I am enclosing one herewith.

My thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Donn Byrne
Kappa Sigma Fraternity
375 North Fulton
Fresno, California

nic

KAPPA SIGMA FRATERNITY
375 NORTH FULTON
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

EPSILON TAU CHAPTER
OF
FRESNO STATE COLLEGE

June 14, 1952

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
Hollywood, California

Dear Brother Murrow:

Last March we wrote you informing you that Epsilon Tau Chapter of Kappa Sigma had recently decided to dedicate one wall of the chapter house to those Kappa Sigmas who had achieved fame in their respective fields. We said that we would feel very honored to have your picture on that wall. We realize how very busy you must be these days, but it would mean an awful lot to us if you could take a few minutes to writea little message on one of your portrait photographs, preferably of the approximate size 8" by 10", and send it on to us.

That wall is really looking great as we have received and framed photographs of several Kappa Sigs including Brothers Carmichael, Cyrus Smith, Kefauver, Lowell Thomas, Dwight Green, Warren Austin, and several others. We really want you to be included among these brothers.

Thanks for your time ad trouble.

Yours very sincerely,

Donn Byrne

Donn Byrne, Grand Scribe
Epsilon Tau Chapter of
Kappa Sigma Fraternity

Kappa Sig.

Clubs.

3/5

December 11, 1951

Dear Brother Cutting:

I hope you will forgive this delayed reply to your thoughtful letter of November 19. I assure you that nothing would pleasure me more than to come to Chattanooga for the Kappa Sigma Award Dinner on December 14 but, unfortunately for me, my broadcasting schedule will not permit me to do so.

I am most grateful to you for asking me and am indeed sorry not to be able to be with you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tom A. Cutting
Post Office Box 137
South Fort Smith, Arkansas

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

OFFICE OF
TOM A. CUTTING
WORTHY GRAND MASTER
POST OFFICE BOX 137
SOUTH FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS

November 19, 1951

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Brother Murrow:

I am most pleased to advise that Senator Estes Kefauver (Lambda Chapter) has been selected as the Kappa Sigma Man of the Year. The Award Dinner will be held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Friday night, December 14, at the Read House.

We wish that you could make your plans to attend the dinner, as from every indication this will be an excellent affair and, too, all of us are happy to pay honor and tribute to one of our country's most able and vigorous young leader and statesman, Brother Kefauver.

If you would like for us to make hotel reservations advise, and we will have Dr. Earl Campbell of Chattanooga do so. With every good wish, I am

Fraternally yours,

Tom A. Cutting, W. G. M.

TAC:g
cc SEC

Kappa Sigma

NOVEMBER 22, 1950

FRANKLIN MOORE
NU CHAPTER OF KAPPA SIGMA
BOX 8
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

BEST WISHES FOR THE COMING WEEK STOP I AM CONFIDENT THAT NU CHAPTER WILL PLEDGE A GROUP OF MEN WHO WILL DO HONOR TO THE FRATERNITY AND WHO WILL RECEIVE FROM IT THE BENEFITS AND FELLOWSHIP THAT WE ALL VALUE SO HIGHLY

ED MURROW

BUSINESS

Nu Chapter
of
Kappa Sigma
Box 8
Williamsburg
Virginia

November 24, 1950

Dear Brother Murrow,

Rush Week commences here at the College of William and Mary on Monday, November 27. We feel that a short note or telegram from you would be of great assistance to us during this period.

Your aid in this matter will be greatly appreciated by your brothers of Nu Chapter.

Fraternally yours.

Franklin Moore

Alumnae Secretary

Nu Chapter of KAPPA SIGMA

Kappa Sigma

April 14, 1949

Mr. Paul M. Harlan
1155 Linda Vista Avenue
Pasadena 2, Calif.

Dear Brother Harlan:

I still haven't had a chance to do anything about that piece for the "Caduceus", as I've been shuttling back and forth between New York and Washington. Maybe if I get any vacation this summer I'll be able to take a shot at it then.

Fraternally,

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

OFFICE OF
PAUL M. HARLAN
EDITOR OF THE CADUCEUS
1155 LINDA VISTA AVENUE
PASADENA 2, CALIFORNIA

March 29, 1949

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Brother Murrow:

Since writing me last October, have you had an opportunity to put your thoughts on paper for an article on "So you want to be a radio commentator"?

If you can prepare such an article, you will be among grand company. You might be interested to know that articles already run in the Caduceus include the following:

October 1948 "So you want to be an editor" by Tom Wallace, editor emeritus of the Louisville Times

December 1948 "So you want to be a movie actor" by Johnny Mack Brown of Monogram Western Films

February 1949 "So you want to be a mining engineer" by Ben Parker, president of Colorado School of Mines

April 1949 "So you want to be an advertising man" by Wesley I. Nunn, advertising manager of Standard Oil of Indiana.

I hope you can join these other famous alumni in giving the kids in college the inspiration they need so much.

Fraternally,
Paul M. Harlan
Paul M. Harlan
Editor of the Caduceus

PMH:eh

F. 51-12 46

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC. Kappa Sigma

Private Wire

NEXT CALL ☐ Please read instructions below **BEFORE** checking speed of transmission desired. TODAY ☐

Before sending this message please be sure a letter by **REGULAR** or **AIRMAIL** would not suffice, then be brief.

All messages for WBBM, KNX, and WTOP are normally sent within an hour after receipt in the Communications Room. Speed of transmission should be designated for messages to other stations in the boxes at top of this form.

Messages marked **NEXT CALL** are transmitted so as to reach the addressee not later than **NOON LOCAL TIME** on the day following their receipt in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended. Unmarked messages will be handled in this manner.

Messages marked **TODAY** are transmitted to the addressee on the **SAME DAY** they are received in the Communications Room, providing the teletype equipment at the receiving point is attended.

DATE [redacted] DECEMBER 8 194 8

DR. EDWIN P. HUBBLE
C/O NEWTON VAN WHY
215 WEST FIFTH STREET
LOST ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

CONGRATULATIONS AND FRATERNAL GREETINGS STOP IF ONLY BROADCASTERS AND JOURNALISTS HAD EQUIPMENT FOR REVEALING THE UNKNOWN SIMILAR TO THAT YOU HAVE AT MOUNT WILSON WHAT A BETTER WORLD THIS WOULD BE OR WOULD IT? THE FRATERNITY HAS HONORED ITSELF BY THIS AWARD TO YOU.

ED MURROW
CBS NEW YORK

LOS ANGELES ALUMNI CHAPTER OF KAPPA SIGMA

PAST GRAND MASTERS
(PARTIAL LIST)
W. W. HURLBUT
HARRY BASKERVILLE
JUDGE CHAS. E. HAAS
FRED J. PERRY
OSCAR L. HORN
ALLAN G. RITTER
BRENTON CARR
FRED BRAINERD
JOHN W. CRILL
E. O. LOUCKS
NEWTON VAN WHY
WALTER MULLINEAUX
HAROLD P. HULS
JAMES A. CLAY
LOUIS B. MAIER
JOHN J. THORNTON
HAROLD A. BLACK
WALTER O. HARTMAN
J. M. ASKIN
WALTER B. FURMAN
JOE WESLEY CUPP
DR. NORMAN SMITH
CHAPPIE COLLINS
JOHN L. E. COLLIER
JUDGE C. NEWELL CARNS
ED. MILLER
DON LADD
TRUMAN JOHNSON
J. HARRY HARGREAVES
AL BAUGHN
MARSHALL TOPPING
FRED KROHN
ED HARTON

EDITORS—KAPPA SIGMA NEWS
JOE WESLEY CUPP, G. S. & G. T.
NEWTON VAN WHY
MADISON 1451

215 West Fifth Street
Los Angeles 13, California

November 16, 1948

Sent Dec 8.

Mr. Ed Murrow
c/o C. B. S.
485 Madison
New York, N.Y.

Dear Brother Murrow:

Oue annual Founders' Day celebration will be held December 10th, 1948, and we are to have the Man of the Year Award presented then to Doctor Edwin P. Hubble, of the Chicago Chapter, noted Astronomer of Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena.

We'd like a word of greeting to Dr. Hubble from each former recipient of the award. Will you send him a brief message, addressed to my care at the above address, in time for December 10th?

Our fraternal greetings to you on Founders' Day, wherever you may be.

Fraternally

Newton Van Why

Newton Van Why

Kappa Sigma

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

OFFICE OF
PAUL M. HARLAN
EDITOR OF THE CADUCEUS
1155 LINDA VISTA AVENUE
PASADENA 2, CALIFORNIA

October 28, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Brother Murrow:

Thanks for your letter of October 20 and for considering the taking on of a tough assignment. I am hoping that you can get your story "on paper," because I know that you must have some thrilling tales to tell about the radio business - tales that will be inspirational to the kids in college.

Fraternally yours,

Paul M. Harlan

Paul M. Harlan
Editor of the Caduceus

PMH:eh

Kappa Sigma

October 20, 1948

Mr. Paul M. Harlan
Editor, Caduceus
1155 Linda Vista Avenue
Pasadena 2, Calif.

Dear Brother Harlan:

Many thanks for your recent letter. I'm glad you received the picture in time for the August issue.

Your suggested assignment, (that I write a piece for Caduceus,) is a tough one. I don't know if I can get the material on paper, but if I do, I'll send it on to you.

Sincerely yours,

THE KAPPA SIGMA
FRATERNITY

OFFICE OF
PAUL M. HARLAN
EDITOR OF THE CADUCEUS
1155 LINDA VISTA AVENUE
PASADENA 2, CALIFORNIA

August 22, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Brother Murrow:

Thank you for sending your picture for use in the August issue of the Caduceus.

As one of the country's outstanding commentators, perhaps you might be interested in an idea that would provide inspiration for the kids in college.

I suggest that you write a short short (400 to 600 words) under the title "So you want to be a radio commentator." The story might give some of the highlights of your own career and then might suggest ways and means to get started in the commentator game and hints on how to make a successful career in that field.

I hope to develop a series of such short articles by famous Kappa Sigmas in other occupations in the hope of inspiring our young brothers to follow in the footsteps of our outstanding alumni.

If the idea appeals to you, would you be able to send me a story for use in an early issue. Of course, we already have your photograph but we could use pictures pertinent to the story if you have them.

Fraternally yours,

Paul M. Harlan

Paul M. Harlan
Editor, Caduceus

PMH:eh

Kappa Sigma

October 19, 1948

Mr. John A. McAvoy
15 Whitehall Street
New York 4, N. Y.

Dear Brother McAvoy:

As far as I know now, I expect to be in this country on December 10th, the date scheduled for the Founder Day Dinner. I shall be delighted to come, although I'll arrive late, due to the hour of my broadcasts.

No called 11/29

As ever yours,

McAvoy Representation

COMMERCIAL
N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
IMPORT BULLETIN

COMMUNICATIONS
COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' JOURNAL

CONSTRUCTION
INTERNATIONAL ENGINEER (EAST)

MARITIME
AMERICAN MARINE ENGINEER
MASTER, MATE & PILOT
RADIO OFFICERS (C. T. JOURNAL)

POWER PLANTS
INTERNATIONAL ENGINEER (EAST)

JOHN A. MCAVOY

15 WHITEHALL STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

BOWLING GREEN 9-0919

October 14, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Brother Murrow:

Would you be available on Friday, December 10th, to attend our forthcoming Founder Day Dinner.

We have not had a dinner since our Seventy-fifth Anniversary and plan to do something about it this year.

New York is a very difficult city to hold any gatherings and we are unable to be successful unless we can count on men like yourself to attend.

Yours in Kappa Sigma,

John A. McAvoy

John A. Mc Avoy

McA:kl

Kappa Sigma

RECEIVED
1948 JUL 22 AM 9:46
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Sent 7/22/48

WESTERN UNION

WU6 NL PD

CARMEL CALIF JUL 21

EDWARD R MURRAY,COLUMBIA BROADCASTING CO

THE AUGUST ISSUE OF THE CADUCEUS NEEDS A NEW PICTURE OF YOU. PLEASE AIR MAIL A GLOSSY PRINT TO NEW EDITOR PAUL M HARLAN 1155 LINDA VISTA AVENUE PASADENA 2 CALIF

W G S KERGAN

844A JUL 22

1155 2..

The Lambs

February 17, 1961

Gentlemen:

I regret to say that now that I have become a Washington bureaucrat, I feel obliged to resign from The Lambs.

I would say you my thanks for a most pleasant association, and wish the Club all success in the future.

Very truly yours,

The Lambs
128 West 44th Street
New York City, New York

f Lambs. 1

VITAL STATISTICS

March 1959

FINAL CURTAIN

Irving Fisher, 1918, died February 5, 1959
Wyrley Birch, 1932, died February 7, 1959
Charles O'Reilly, 1955, died February 4, 1959
George Buck, 1920, died February 14, 1959
Norman Hackett, 1921, died February 15, 1959

NEW MEMBERS

Professional: Robert Mearian, Robert Fishel, George Lipton, Harvey Knox, Enoch Light, Norman Maibaum, Marvin Levy, and William Ritter

Non-Professional: William Harris, Gerald Marqusee, and William Zeckendorf

Juniors: Eric Kaldor, Vince Cori, James Elward, Erwin Nicholson and William Hallahan

NEW CANDIDATES

Candidate	Date of Application	Classification	Sponsor	Seconder
Herbert Ogden	Jan. 6,1959	Non-Res.	Hudson Fausset	Sean Dillon
Charles Rose	Feb. 6,1959	Non-Prof.	Charles Mosconi	Joel Schenker
J. I. Rodale	Feb. 16,1959	Prof.	John Cameron	Frank Thomas, Jr.
Al L. Capstaff	Feb. 27,1959	Prof.	Walter O'Keefe	John Andrews
Lyle Van	March 2,1959	Prof.	Henry Gladstone	John Scott
Lawrence Doheny	March 3, 1959	Prof.	Charles Curran	Fred Hillebrand

NEW JUNIOR CANDIDATES

Candidate	Date of Application	Sponsor
Peter Lassally	February 27, 1959	Walter O'Keefe
Peter Flynn	February 27, 1959	Walter O'Keefe

Lambs

The Lambs
130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Feb. 28th, '59.

Mr. Edward R.Murrow,
C.B.S.,
N.Y.C.,N.Y.

ADMIRALTY BRIEF

Dear Mr.Murrow,

Donald Klopfer of Random House has expressed interest in the idea of publishing the above book in this country. A copy of it should now be in his hands.

Mr. Klopfer knows I have approached you, informally, on the subject of your writing a foreword for the book.

Meanwhile, some preliminary talks have already taken place in London on the matter of the film. Two companies, including the J.Arthur Rank Organization, are involved, I understand.

Most respectfully,
I am,

John Fleming

John Fleming.

8201 Britton Avenue,
Elmhurst, N.Y.C. N.Y.

Clubs

The Lambs
130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

March 18, 1958

Dear Brother Lamb:

This year's Lambs Spring Gambol will be held at The Waldorf-Astoria on May 10th. The social and financial success of this Gambol depends on you!

Our guest of honor will be Robert W. Dowling. We are honoring this great humanitarian because of his devotion to the theatre, the actors and all that our great profession stands for. All over this country, particulary in the metropolitan area, there are monuments, in the form of theatres, that tell the story of this great man.

Special awards will be presented to Victor Borge, Maurice Chevalier, Cecil B. deMille, Irene Dunne, Conrad Hilton, Claire Booth Luce, Helen Menken and Adolph Zukor, for their outstanding efforts on behalf of the American theatre.

A reservation blank for tickets is enclosed. Tickets are $50.00 for a Lamb and his lady. Guest tickets are $50.00 each. Kindly send in your reservations early, as a sellout is anticipated.

The Actors Fund of America and The Lambs Relief Foundation will participate in the proceeds.

An advertising contract for the Gambol Program is enclosed. No matter how small the ad, it will help swell the receipts. Your friends and business acquaintances may wish to participate in this 1958 Gambol Year Book. Additional contract forms may be obtained at the office.

Once again may I ask your utmost cooperation in helping to make this an outstanding Lambs Gambol.

Floreant Agni,

WILLIAM GAXTON, Shepherd

LORING SMITH, Boy

THE LAMBS SPRING GAMBOL

and

TESTIMONIAL DINNER

to

ROBERT W. DOWLING

with special awards to

VICTOR BORGE MAURICE CHEVALIER CECIL B. DEMILLE
IRENE DUNNE CONRAD HILTON CLAIRE BOOTH LUCE
HELEN MENKEN ADOLPH ZUKOR

WALDORF-ASTORIA

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1958

LAMB AND LADY $50.00 **GUESTS $50.00 EACH**

Please fill in reservations below and mail to
THE LAMBS, 130 West 44th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

RESERVATIONS HANDLED IN ORDER OF RECEIPT

Enclosed find $_____for_____tickets
(TABLES SEAT 10)

Reception 7:30 P. M. ✦ Dinner 9 P. M. ✦ Entertainment 10:30 P. M.

Lamb (and Lady): .....
(PLEASE PRINT)
Address: .....
Guests: .....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

WILLIAM GAXTON, Shepherd **Loring Smith, Boy**

MICKEY ALPERT, Chairman, Entertainment Committee

NOTE: Reservations and names of Guests must be received not later than May 2, 1958.

The Lambs Relief Foundation and The Actors Fund of America will participate in the proceeds.

The Lambs Spring Gambol

AT

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1958

CONTRACT FOR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE LAMBS GAMBOL YEAR BOOK

1958 YEARBOOK

THE LAMBS SPRING GAMBOL

SPACE RATES

Gold page (one side only)	$500.00
(B&W) PAGE	350.00
½ page	230.00
¼ page	120.00
⅛ page	75.00
1/10 page (CARD)	60.00
Signature	5.00

COLORS: $100.00 per additional color, per page (Standard AAAA colors)

BLEED PAGES: 10% extra per insertion.

INSERTS: 2-page $600.00; 4-page $1050.00.

AGENCY COMMISSION: None.

CASH DISCOUNT: None.

MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

	width depth
Trim size page	8⅝ x 11¾
Type size page	7 x 10
½ page	7 x 4⅞
	3⅜ x 10
¼ page	3⅜ x 4⅞
⅛ page	3⅜ x 2⅛
1/10 page (card)	3⅜ x 1⅝

Plates: 100-133 screen accepted.

CLOSING DATE .....

EXTRA COPIES OF PROGRAM are available to advertisers at $1. per copy. Requirements must be specified at time of submitting contract and cost included in remittance. Number of extra copies desired.....

ALL PLATES, CUTS AND COPY CORRESPONDENCE should be directed to Program Advertising Director, Lambs Club.

SPACE CONTRACT

Size of space.....

Comments .....

Company name or individual.....

Address .....

City ..... Zone..... State.....

Authorized signature .....

Payment for space and extra copies shall accompany signed contract in all instances.
All plates or cuts shall be destroyed unless otherwise instructed.
Guaranteed printing: 2,000 copies minimum.

THE LAMBS SPRING GAMBOL

130 West 44th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

Circle 6-1580

The Lambs Relief Foundation and Actors Fund of America will participate in the proceeds.

Write, print or attach your advertisement on reverse side

Lambs

January 10, 1955

Gentlemen:

This is merely a note to approve of Mr. Gordon Gray's application for membership in the Lambs. I am sure he will be a desirable member and a credit to the Club.

Sincerely yours,

Admissions Committee
The Lambs
130 West 44 Street
New York, New York

rh

WOR

1440 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18
LONGACRE 4-8000

January 4, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
385 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am proposing for membership in The Lambs, Mr. Gordon Gray, formerly with WJR, but who is now as you know with WOR and WOR-TV.

Would you be good enough to address a letter to the Admissions Commitee offering any opinion you may care to give regarding his qualifications for membership and enclose it in the self addressed envelope to me?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Henry Gladstone

Henry Gladstone

Been received, thanks. Time expired

Yes

The Lambs
130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 1st, 1955

Dear Fellow Lamb:

I am giving a luncheon on Tuesday, January 11th, in the Fold, at exactly one o'clock, and I hope that you will come as my guest.

A matter of the utmost importance to the Club will be discussed at that time. There will be no solicitation of funds and I promise that you will be free by 2:15.

Please be kind enough to let me know by return mail so that our arrangements can be made.

Cordially yours,

Walter N. Greaza

Regrets

Walter N. Greaza
Shepherd

RECEIPT

The Lambs

130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

94834

7/31 195 4

RECEIVED FROM E. R. Murrow

CASH ON ACCOUNT OF ITEMS SHOWN BELOW

HOUSE CHARGES		
DUES-FROM TO	63	20
FEDERAL TAX		
FLOWERS		
DEPOSIT		
TOTAL	63	20

1

RECEIVED BY R. Mills

278852 Autographic Business Forms, Inc., Hoboken, N. J.

Lambs

OFFICE OF THE SHEPHERD

WALTER N. GREAZA
SHEPHERD
HARRY HERSHFIELD
BOY
BOBBY CLARK
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MICHAEL ABBOTT
RECORDING SECRETARY
JOSEPH DOWNING
TREASURER
HAROLD HOFFMAN
LIBRARIAN

THE LAMBS
130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

LIFE DIRECTORS
EX-SHEPHERDS
WILLIAM GAXTON
FRED WARING
JOHN GOLDEN
BERT LYTELL

DIRECTORS
ROBERT GRIFFITH
FRANK McHUGH
SAUL ROGERS
LORING SMITH
JACK WHITING
MARTIN BEGLEY
EARL BENHAM
JOSEPH S. BUHLER
CONRAD NAGEL
LEP SOLOMON
RALPH BELLAMY
HAPPY FELTON
EMIL FRIEDLANDER
HORACE MacMAHON
ARTHUR VINTON

September 2, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 N Y

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for your letter of July 30. Between a vacation in Canada and two trips to the West Coast for film work, I have been absent from the Club for some time; otherwise your letter would have been acknowledged before this.

I cannot tell you how happy we all are that you have reconsidered your resignation and I sincerely trust that your hope will be realized and that we will be able to see you occasionally in the Fold.

I am enclosing Club receipt for your dues in acknowledgement of your check for same.

With all good wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Walter N. Greaza

Walter N. Greaza
Shepherd

Lambs

July 30, 1954

Dear Mr. Greasa:

I hope you will forgive this terribly belated reply to your letter of February 26th.

I don't see how I could refuse so gracious a request to reconsider my resignation, and with the hope that I will have the opportunity to be a more active member, I will be glad to have my name returned to the roster.

I am enclosing my check to cover my dues for the current year.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walter N. Greasa
The Lambs
130 West 44th Street
New York 36, New York

sent check for $63.00 to cover dues from April 1 through September 30.

WALTER N. GREAZA
SHEPHERD
HARRY HERSHFIELD
BOY
BOBBY CLARK
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MICHAEL ABBOTT
RECORDING SECRETARY
JOSEPH DOWNING
TREASURER
HAROLD HOFFMAN
LIBRARIAN

OFFICE OF THE SHEPHERD

THE LAMBS
130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

LIFE DIRECTORS
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EARL BENHAM
JOSEPH S. BUHLER
CONRAD NAGEL
LEP SOLOMON
RALPH BELLAMY
HAPPY FELTON
EMIL FRIEDLANDER
HORACE MacMAHON
ARTHUR VINTON

February 26, 1954

renew membership

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 N Y

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your letter of November 30, 1953, through an oversight, did not reach the Council until its last meeting.

The Council felt that it did not want to accept your resignation until you had been asked to reconsider and I was requested to write you to this effect.

We are well aware of your busy schedule and that you have been unable to make use of the Club but we are most reluctant to drop your name form our membership rolls for reasons which are purely selfish. It is nice to be able to say that Edward R. Murrow is a "Lamb", and we would be hopeful that on extra special occasions you might be able to come into the Club.

I do hope that you will give this your serious consideration and that I may hear from you at your early convenience.

Sincerely,

Walter N. Greaza

Walter N. Greaza
Shepherd

wng:ak

Lambs

November 30, 1953

The Lambs
Membership Committee
130 West 44th Street
New York 36, New York

Gentlemen:

I very much regret that I must resign my membership in the Lambs.

For the past few years my broadcasting schedule has made it increasingly difficult for me to keep up with outside activities, and I have a reluctance to continue membership in a club or organization in which I am unable to take an active interest.

Sincerely yours,

The Lambs
130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

NC
Regrets
Washington
(meeting cancelled)

March 16, 1953

Dear Brother Lamb:

Do you remember when you were asked by the Admissions Committee if you would participate in the functions in the welfare of The Lambs before you became a member and you promised faithfully that you would?

I am now taking this opportunity to take you at your word. I ask you now to attend a General Meeting to take place Tuesday, March 24, to be held at the Lambs Club Theatre, 3rd Floor, at 5 P.M.

Most sincerely,

William Gaxton

William Gaxton
Shepherd

Lambs

OFFICE OF THE SHEPHERD

BERT LYTELL
SHEPHERD
WALTER N. GREAZA
BOY
BOBBY CLARK
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
JACK WHITING
RECORDING SECRETARY
JAMES E. MEIGHAN
TREASURER
BOB HAWK
LIBRARIAN

THE LAMBS
130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LIFE DIRECTORS
EX-SHEPHERDS
R. H. BURNSIDE
WILLIAM GAXTON
FRED WARING
JOHN GOLDEN
RAYMOND PECK

DIRECTORS
KENNETH WEBB
ELLIOTT NUGENT
BRUCE EVANS
WILLIAM J. KELLY
RUSS BROWN
EARL BENHAM
JOHN McMANUS
JOSEPH S. BUHLER
WARD WILSON
ARTHUR MAITLAND
WILLIAM P. ADAMS
FRANK FAY
JOHN ALEXANDER
JAY JOSTYN
OTTO KRUGER

February 16, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We will have cocktails at 6:00. There will be a committeeman at the door to bring you to the Council Chamber where the guests of honor will assemble. Delighted to know that you will be with us.

Fraternally,

Bert Lytell

Bert Lytell,
Shepherd.

Lambs

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 4, 1948

Dear Mr. Lytell:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of January 29th. It gives me pleasure to accept your kind invitation for February 22nd.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bert Lytell
The Lambs
130 West 44th Street
New York 18, New York

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

BERT LYTELL
SHEPHERD
WALTER N. GREAZA
BOY
BOBBY CLARK
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
JACK WHITING
RECORDING SECRETARY
JAMES E. MEIGHAN
TREASURER
BOB HAWK
LIBRARIAN

OFFICE OF THE SHEPHERD

130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LIFE DIRECTORS
EX-SHEPHERDS
R. H. BURNSIDE
WILLIAM GAXTON
FRED WARING
JOHN GOLDEN
RAYMOND PECK

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KENNETH WEBB
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BRUCE EVANS
WILLIAM J. KELLY
RUSS BROWN
EARL BENHAM
JOHN McMANUS
JOSEPH S. BUHLER
WARD WILSON
ARTHUR MAITLAND
WILLIAM P. ADAMS
FRANK FAY
JOHN ALEXANDER
JAY JOSTYN
OTTO KRUGER

Mr. Yes

January 29, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Bldg.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

On Sunday night, February 22nd, Washington's birthday, we are to have a Gambol here in the clubhouse.

It would make me very happy if you would be one of our guests of honor and occupy a place on the dias. I think you would have a lot of fun and forget the reality of the present day world that you have to discuss so much.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bert Lytell

Bert Lytell,
Shepherd.

Lambs

The Lambs
130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

February 10, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We take pleasure in welcoming you to The Lambs as a Professional member, and it is our wish that your membership will be both a long and a happy one.

Your membership card, which entitles you to the privileges of the Club, is enclosed.

We have recorded your address as above and this will be used for all mail unless you instruct us otherwise.

Sincerely yours,

T. R. McNamee

T. R. McNamee,
Manager.

P.S. Will you kindly fill in and return to us the enclosed information card?

Lambs.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

February 2, 1948

Dear Mr. Clark:

Enclosed please find Mr. Murrow's check for $178.00 in payment of his Entrance Fee and Dues.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mr. Bobby Clark
The Lambs
130 West 44th Street
New York 18, New York

COPY

E. R. M.
F. 1155

The Lambs

130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

Mar
Ch
17800

Mr. Edward Murrow
130 E. 74th St.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Council would be very glad to have you drop up at a Council meeting so you can become acquainted with all of us and not feel a stranger.

This is now your club and we hope you will be an active part of it.

Fraternally,

Bert Lytell

Bert Lytell,
Shepherd.

Paid 1/30

The Lambs
130 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y. January 27, 19 48

MR. Edward R. Murrow

130 E. 74th St., New York City

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Council held this day, you were duly elected a member of The Lambs.

Your attention is respectfully called to the extracts from the By-Laws, and amount of your Entrance Fee and Dues below.

Yours truly,

Bobby Clark
Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BY-LAWS

Unless an elected Member pay his Entrance Fee within one month from the time of being notified of the result of the ballot, his election may be deemed annulled.

No newly elected or reinstated Member shall be eligible to participate in any of the advantages or privileges of the Club, until he has paid the sum due from him on his admission.

The dues shall be payable in equal payments semi-annually, in advance, on the first days of April and October in each year.

Paid

Entrance Fee - - - - - - - - - -	$ 100.00
Tax on Initiation	20.00
~~Semi-Annual~~ *Dues to* 4-1-48 *19*	$ 11.67
Semi-Annual dues to 10-1-48	35.00
Tax on Dues	9.33
Flowers	2.00

A check for the above amount ($ 178.00) should be sent, payable to the order of The Lambs, a receipt for which will be returned by mail.

F. 111

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This Club shall be called "THE LAMBS."

SECTION 2. The emblematic seal of this Club shall be circular with "Floreant Agni" on the outer circular border, a scene depicting lambs gamboling in the center, a trefoil under the circle, and the words, "THE LAMBS," in a ribbon under the trefoil.

SECTION 3. The objects of this Club shall be the promotion of social intercourse among adult male persons engaged professionally in the drama, music, authorship and allied and fine arts, as well as friends and patrons of those professions and arts, and the collection and preservation of objects of interest thereto and the creation and maintenance of funds for the benefit of members and other persons engaged professionally in the drama, music, authorship and allied and fine arts who shall be in need of financial aid or assistance. In furtherance of the objects hereof, the Club shall be empowered to maintain a club house and proper facilities for the use, enjoyment and benefit of the membership.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Club shall be a President, to be styled "SHEPHERD," a Vice-President to be styled "BOY," a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer. The said officers shall be elected by the members of the Club at an annual meeting, and shall hold office for the term of one year unless sooner removed for cause or until their successors shall be chosen.

SECTION 2. The governing body of the Club shall be designated as THE COUNCIL. The Council shall consist of sixteen members, each of whom shall be a member of the Club, and in addition thereto, the Shepherd, the Boy, the Secretaries, the Treasurer and all ex-Shepherds.

The Council shall have the control, management and administration of the affairs, funds and property of the Club. It may direct the Treasurer to make all disbursements on account of the Club.

The Council shall have power to make By-Laws for its own government. The election of any member of the Council as Shepherd, Boy, Secretary or Treasurer, vacates his office as an elected member of the Council and creates a vacancy in the Council.

Any member of the Council who shall be absent from three consecutive monthly meetings of the Council without adequate excuse shall, at the option of the Council, be considered to have resigned.

The Council shall have power to fill any vacancy created in the Council by reason of death, resignation or any other cause but the member thus chosen to fill any vacancy shall hold office only until the next annual meeting.

The Council and Officers shall be composed of members who are citizens of the United States, either by birth or naturalization.

Eight members of the Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The Council shall adopt such rules and regulations for the management of the Club and its affairs as it may from time to time consider necessary.

The Council shall have power by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Council to remove any officer or member of the Council for cause, but no officer or member of the Council shall be removed unless he shall have been notified in writing of the charges against him ten days in advance of the date set for a hearing on such charges. Such hearing shall be set by the Council at any Regular or Special Meeting called for that purpose.

The Council shall have power to censure, suspend, expel or request the resignation of any member who shall be found guilty of any offense which, in the judgment of the Council, shall be deemed detrimental to the best interests of the Club. The member thus charged shall be entitled to receive ten days' written notice of the charges against him and be given a hearing thereon at the next regular meeting of the Council or a Special Meeting called for that purpose.

In the event action of removal, censure, suspension or expulsion shall be exercised as against an officer, member of the Council or member as hereinbefore provided, the person affected thereby shall have the right to appeal to the membership from such decision as herein provided. In such event, upon a written request of twenty members, a meeting of the Club shall be called by the Shepherd on ten days' written notice to the membership, as well as to the person affected. At such meeting, the question of the justification of removal, censure, suspension or expulsion may be presented to such meeting and the majority vote of those present at such meeting shall govern as to whether such action of the Council is justified or not. If by such vote the action of the Council is reversed, the status of the person affected thereby shall be as it existed prior to the action of the Council. Pending the decision of such appeal, the action of the Council shall remain in force.

At the first annual meeting of the Club held after the adoption of this constitution, there shall be elected six members of the Council to replace the outgoing class of five, plus one to replace the Librarian, whose office will have been abolished. Such six Coucilmen elected shall hold office for two years or until their successors are elected. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected to serve for two years such number of Councilmen as shall be necessary to replace any vacancies existing at such annual meeting.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Club shall be held on the fourth Tuesday or such other subsequent day in October in each year as may be designated by the Council for the purpose of receiving the reports of officers and committees for the past year, electing new officers and members of the Council as herein provided, and discussing all matters requiring the decision of a general meeting.

Notice of the annual meeting shall be mailed by the Corresponding Secretary to every member at least ten days in advance of such meeting and a similar notice must be posted on the bulletin board for the same length of time.

SECTION 2. Not less than seventy-five members qualified to vote shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Club and a majority of such quorum shall decide all questions presented to any such meeting.

SECTION 3. If no quorum be present within one hour of the time designated for the said annual meeting, the presiding officer may adjourn the meeting to another date, not exceeding seven days thereafter, with the same effect as if held as originally designated.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. At the first meeting of the Council after the annual meeting the Shepherd, with the approval of the Council, shall appoint the members of the following Committees:

A House Committee consisting of seven members;
An Entertainment Committee consisting of such number as the Shepherd shall determine;
A Law Committee consisting of five members;
An Admissions Committee consisting of fifteen members;
A Finance Committee consisting of five members;
A Committee on Public Relations consisting of five members.

All further committee appointments or replacements shall be governed by the same procedure.

The Council shall also appoint such other Committees as it deems necessary. A member of the Council shall be appointed Chairman of each of the said Committees. The duties of these various Committees shall be defined in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE V.

Members shall comprise eight classes:

1. Honorary Members
2. Honorary Life Members
3. Life Members
4. Professional Members
5. Non-Professional Members
6. Non-Resident Members
7. Non-Resident Professional Members
8. Armed Services Members

The Council shall have power to create an additional membership to be known as JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL MEMBERS. The membership in that class shall be confined to adult male persons of the age of 21 years and over, but not exceeding the age of 30 years. These members shall have the same qualifications and be engaged professionally in the same pursuits and fields as those provided for Professional Members. They shall be admitted as probationary members only for such duration and in such numbers and at such dues, and be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Council.

ARTICLE VI.

Upon all questions of the construction and meaning of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Club, the decision of the Council shall prevail, unless overruled by a vote of the Club.

ARTICLE VII.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at an annual or special meeting of the Club providing that a proposed amendment subscribed by at least twenty members shall have been presented to the Council. The Council shall thereupon cause the said proposed amendment to be presented to an annual or special meeting of the Club, as the Council may decide. It shall thereupon be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to post the proposed amendment and the subscribers thereto upon the bulletin board in the Club House at least thirty days before such meeting, and to mail a copy thereof to every member at least thirty days before such meeting. At such meeting, any member may propose qualifications or amendments to such proposed amendment, and they may be acted on at such meeting.

BY-LAWS

1. The Shepherd shall preside at all meetings of the Club and of the Council, and shall have the deciding vote in the event of a tie upon any question. The Shepherd shall be ex-officio member of all committees, except the Nominating Committee, and with the Corresponding or Recording Secretary sign all written contracts or obligations of the Club, except bank checks. The Shepherd is empowered to call special meetings of the Club and of the Council, and of any and all committees whenever it may be necessary to consider specific subjects.

2. The Boy shall assist the Shepherd, and in the absence of the Shepherd, shall have all his powers and discharge all his duties. He shall be, ex-officio, a member of all committees except the nominating committee. In the absence of the Shepherd and the Boy, a Club meeting or the Council may choose its presiding officer and the officer so chosen, shall exercise all the powers granted unto the Shepherd at such meeting. On the death or disability of the Shepherd the Boy shall succeed to the office of Shepherd and assume all his duties and powers and hold office until the next annual election.

3. In the event of death or disability of both the Shepherd and the Boy, the Council, at its next regular meeting or a special meeting called for that purpose, shall designate members of the Council to serve as Shepherd and Boy, respectively until the next annual election and the persons so designated, shall assume all the duties and obligations of the Shepherd and Boy, respectively, during said period.

4. The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to the general correspondence of the Club, and with the Shepherd, sign all written contracts except bank checks. He shall notify members of their election, issue notices for all meetings, receive and hand to the Council all resignations, and promptly present to them any correspondence on matters important enough for special consideration. He shall keep a roll of the members of the Club and bulletin all official notices. He shall send to each member of the Club notification of the annual meeting and a list of all nominations for officers and members of the Council, and shall furnish to the inspectors of election a list of the members entitled to vote. At the annual meeting he shall present a report of the progress and condition of the Club. The corresponding secretary shall be ex-officio a member of the house committee. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary shall discharge his duties.

5. The Recording Secretary shall keep minutes of all meetings of the Club and of the Council. He shall maintain a book in which shall be entered the names of all guests with the names of the members introducing them. He shall promptly furnish to the Corresponding Secretary a list of the persons elected to membership. The Recording Secretary shall be ex-officio a member of the house committee. In the absence of the Recording Secretary the Corresponding Secretary shall discharge his duties.

6. The Treasurer shall collect and have charge, unless otherwise ordered by the Council, of all the funds of the Club and shall keep the same invested in such manner as the Council shall prescribe. He shall make such disbursements as are approved by the Council or authorized by the house committee. He shall keep the accounts of the Club in books belonging to it which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Council. He shall cause members to be notified of their indebtedness. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to submit to the Council at every regular monthly meeting a list of the indebtedness of all members in arrears for dues for more than three months and any other arrears exceeding $25 for such action as the Council may deem appropriate. He shall at all times maintain a complete and up-to-date record of the membership in accordance with their respective classifications as provided by the Constitution, and shall keep the Council advised as to members requiring reclassification. This record of membership shall be open to inspection by the membership at all times.

Each member-elect shall be duly notified by mail of his election and the Treasurer shall thereupon forward to such candidate a bill setting forth the amount of his entrance fee, dues for the current period and six months' dues, and taxes, with a notification that said bill shall be payable within thirty days. Upon receipt of such payment, there shall be forwarded to such member a manual containing the Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of the Club.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to have printed on the bills mailed to professional non-resident members a true copy of Section 37 of the By-Laws relating to classification and payment of dues of non-resident professional members.

If a member-elect does not qualify by forwarding said entrance fee, dues and taxes within thirty days after the notification of his election, such election shall be void unless his time to so qualify shall be extended by the Council.

The Treasurer on the first day of each month shall cause to be sent to each member who may be indebted to the Club, a statement of his indebtedness, with the request that payment be made by the fifteenth day of the current month.

At every monthly meeting of the Council, he shall submit a balance sheet for the preceding month which shall exhibit the assets and liabilities of the Club, the names of debtors, and the amounts due from each. A copy thereof shall be sent by the Treasurer to the House Committee. At each annual meeting he shall present a printed detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Club for the preceding fiscal year with an abstract showing its financial condition at the close thereof. The Treasurer shall be ex-officio a member of the house committee. Before entering upon his duties he shall file with the Club a surety bond of a surety company in such amount as the Council shall decide, for the faithful performance of his duties; such bond to be approved by the Council. The cost of said bond shall be paid by the Club.

7. The Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer shall, respectively, have power, with the approval of the Council, to employ, at the expense of the Club, such clerical aid as may be necessary in the discharge of their duties.

8. At the annual meeting the order of business shall be:

1st. Calling the Roll;
2nd. Reading the Minutes of the Previous Annual Meeting;
3rd. Reports of Officers and Committees;
4th. Appointment of Inspectors of Election;
5th. General Business;
6th. Special Business;
7th. Election of Officers.

This order of business may, however, on motion, be changed by a majority of the meeting.

9. At the annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint not less than three Inspectors of Election, whose duties it shall be to open the polls and keep them open until midnight. All elections of officers and members of the Council shall be by ballot under the direction and supervision of such duly appointed Inspectors, two of whom shall be present during the whole time the polls are open, and a plurality of votes cast shall elect.

10. There shall be no proxies allowed, and no non-member shall be present at any annual or other business meeting of the Club.

11. All members qualified to vote who may be absent from the City of New York, may vote for officers and members of the Council at the annual meeting by writing to the Corresponding Secretary and enclosing a ballot in a sealed envelope marked "ballot" and bearing the signature of the voting member. Such sealed ballots shall be delivered by the Corresponding Secretary to the Inspectors of Election who shall deposit such ballots in the ballot box in the presence of the Corresponding Secretary, or in his absence, in the presence of a member of the Council, and registry thereof made by the Inspectors of Election. Immediately after the closing of the polls such ballots shall be opened and counted with all the other votes cast. On completion of the canvas of the votes the Inspectors of Election shall certify the result and announce the same by posting on the bulletin board setting forth thereon the number of votes cast for each candidate. The polls shall be open from the time of the adjournment of the annual meeting until midnight of that day to permit all qualified members to vote.

12. On the written request of twenty members, not of the Council, a special Club meeting shall be called. Fourteen days' notice of the same shall be mailed to every member, and a similar notice be posted on the bulletin board for the same length of time; and the object of such special meeting shall be clearly stated in the notice.

13. Any motion or resolution offered at any meeting of the Club, or of the Council shall, at the request of a member, be reduced to writing before it is acted upon.

14. All meetings of the Club shall be governed by the Rules of Procedure and Debate as prescribed by Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice, insofar as they are not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

15. The Council shall hold monthly meetings except in the month of August, on such day and at such hour of each month as aforesaid, as shall be designated by the Council.

16. At the regular meetings of the Council, the following shall be the order of business:

1st. Calling the Roll;
2nd. Reading the Minutes of the Previous Meeting;
3rd. Reports of Officers and Committees;
4th. Balloting for Members;
5th. Communications;
6th. Unfinished Business;
7th. New Business.

17. The procedure of the Council shall be held in honorable secrecy.

18. The House Committee, subject to the approval of the Council, shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the internal regulation, care, maintenance and order of the Club House. It shall make all necessary repairs, direct and supervise all purchases, control expenses, fix prices for all supplies and rooms furnished, appoint and dismiss all employees, and cause proper discipline to be enforced. It shall also receive and investigate complaints and report in writing to the Council any member who shall wilfully violate any of the rules or conduct himself in any manner prejudicial to the peace or good order of the Club, and shall have power to suspend such offending members for a period not exceeding thirty days, pending investigation of the charges. A member of the Council shall have the same power of suspension of offending members as is herein granted to the members of the House Committee. It shall make reports at the monthly meetings of the Council and at the annual meeting present a general report and inventory of the Club's proper ties.

19. The House Committee shall have complete charge of the artistic and literary collections of the Club, the arrangement and placement thereof, as well as its preservation and maintenance with authority to spend such sums of money upon the same as may be voted therefor by the Council, or procured, with the Council's permission, by voluntary subscription. Said Committee shall also have charge of all records, data, and correspondence with reference thereto. It shall be responsible to the Council and make a general report to the Club at the annual meeting.

20. The Entertainment Committee shall have charge of all entertainments given by the Club, subject, however, to such instructions and limitations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council. It shall present a general report at the annual meeting.

21. The Admissions Committee shall examine into and screen the fitness of candidates for election to the Club and shall be governed by the provisions of these By-Laws. The Committee may appoint such

sub-committee as it deems necessary to investigate the qualifications of a candidate for membership and report accordingly to the main Committee. A candidate receiving the vote of approval of two-thirds of the Admissions Committee, shall be recommended to the Council for admission to the Club. A member of the House Committee shall be appointed a member of the Admissions Committee.

Every candidate for membership shall sign an application on a form prescribed by the Council and shall set forth therein, among other data, his full name, place of residence, at the time of application for membership, occupation or profession, and the class to which his election is proposed, his willingness to participate in Club functions when called upon, together with the signatures of his proposer and seconder. Such candidate shall in said application agree, if elected, to abide by the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Club. The proposer and seconder of a candidate shall each certify to his personal knowledge of the candidate and to such facts within his knowledge as will properly bear upon the fitness for membership of the candidate, and insert the same in the application form. Said application shall then be delivered to the Admissions Committee. The proposer or seconder of any candidate shall furnish such other or additional information as may be requested by the Admissions Committee or the Council.

The Corresponding Secretary will thereupon cause the names of such candidates, together with the names of their respective proposers and seconders, as well as the class of membership proposed, to be posted on the bulletin board of the Club. Such notice shall also contain such other data as may be suggested by the Council. The Corresponding Secretary shall also in such manner and at such time as may be directed by the Council, notify by mail each member of the Club of such proposal including in said notice the particulars above specified.

No candidate shall be balloted for by the Council until his name shall have been posted at least thirty days, and at least thirty days shall have elapsed since mailing of notification to members by the Corresponding Secretary.

All candidates shall personally appear before the Admissions Committee (except members classified as Non-Resident and Armed Services Members). The Admissions Committee, after such personal appearance, shall then make its report and recommendations to the Council and the Council shall thereupon ballot upon such name. The personal appearance of a candidate required so to appear may be waived only by the unanimous vote of both the Admissions Committee and the Council at a duly constituted meeting.

Any candidate recommended to the Council for election to membership must have been approved by a two-thirds vote of the Admissions Committee. A record of such vote shall accompany the recommendation.

The Admissions Committee shall make its report and recommendations to the Council within a maximum of sixty days after the posting of the name of the candidate, unless said time shall be extended by the Council.

The Admissions Committee shall also make such special investigations as it deems necessary or proper in all cases where the applicant is not required to personally appear before the Committee.

Between the time when the application for membership of a candidate is presented and final action is taken thereon by the Council as above provided, there may be issued to the candidate, if so requested by the proposer or seconder in the name of the proposer or seconder, a card extending to the candidate the privileges of the Club House for a period of two weeks with the privilege of extension for two weeks only.

The proposer of such candidate shall obtain a minimum of five written questionnaires from members attesting to the good character and fitness of said candidate for membership. This requirement may be waived by the Council, in any case, on recommendation of the Admissions Committee. In case such questionnaires shall not be received before the termination of the said thirty days of posting of the name of said candidate, the name of such candidate, within the discretion of the Admissions Committee, may be deemed to have been withdrawn.

All elections of Members shall be by a secret ballot of the Council. The casting of three negative votes by three members of the Council, present and voting, shall be required to reject any candidate.

No rejected candidate shall again be proposed until after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such rejection.

The name of any candidate may be withdrawn by the proposer or seconder at any time prior to action thereon by the Council.

Any former member who may have resigned from the Club, in good standing, shall, upon applying for readmission, take precedence over all other candidates of the same class.

22. The Law Committee shall have power to construe and advise the Council and all committees on all questions of law and parliamentary procedure involved with reference to any questions arising concerning the administration of the affairs of the Club. It shall have power to construe the legal effect of all provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws. It shall work in conjunction with the Council and shall present a general report at the annual meeting.

23. The Finance Committee shall make recommendations with reference to investment of Club funds, to the Council. The Committee shall render a general report at the annual meeting of the Club.

24. The Committee on Public Relations shall have power to prepare and issue any and all statements with reference to publicity to the public press, magazines, periodicals, and other publications. It shall also have power to perform any and all other functions that will be conducive to instituting and maintaining good will with kindred clubs and organizations and the public generally.

25. All committees, except the Nominating Committee, shall include at least one member of the Council, who shall be its Chairman.

26. At the monthly meeting of the Council to be held in September of each year, the Council shall elect a Nominating Committee of five members and four alternates, each of whom shall have been a member of the Club for at least five years, and the names of the Committee so elected, shall be posted on the bulletin board. A member of the Council whose term of office does not expire at said election shall be the Chairman of the Committee. It shall be the duty of said Committee to nominate candidates to be voted for at the ensuing election of officers and members of the Council. Such nominations shall be posted on the bulletin board for twenty-one days before said election and the names so posted, enclosed with the notice of the annual meeting, shall be mailed to every member at least fourteen days before said election. After the posting of the candidates designated by the Nominating Committee as aforesaid, any twenty members may nominate other candidates for the same office, but the names of all such candidates, with the names of their said proposers, shall be posted on the bulletin board and mailed as hereinafter provided fourteen days before the said election, and no person shall be eligible to office unless he has been nominated and posted as aforesaid. If a nomination or nominations shall be made of candidates other than those named by the Nominating Committee, those so named shall be printed on a separate ballot, delivered to the Corresponding Secretary and by him mailed in the same envelope containing the names of nominees on the Regular Ballot, at least fourteen days before said election to every member in the same manner as is provided for with reference to the mailing of the list of names named by the Nominating Committee. A ballot containing the names of the candidates named by the Nominating Committee shall bear the emblem at the top thereof, "Regular Ballot," and the one containing the names of the candidates named by such twenty members shall contain at the top thereof the emblem, "Independent Ballot." Should there be no Independent Ballot nominated, it shall be so stated on the Regular Ballot.

27. The exercise of the functions and authority of every standing and special committee, except the Nominating Committee, shall at all times be subject to the supervision and control of the Council. Every committee shall keep a record of its proceedings and make a report in writing to the Council at each monthly meeting. Such reports shall be in addition to the general annual reports.

28. Any member of a committee who shall absent himself for three meetings of such committee without presentation of an excuse satisfactory to the committee, shall be deemed to have resigned.

29. Any committee, with the exception of the Nominating Committee, may be discharged or any member of a committee, except the Nominating Committee, may be removed for due cause at any time by the Council, and the vacancy thus caused may be filled by the Shepherd with the approval of the Council.

30. The limitation of members by classes shall be as follows:

Honorary Members—no limitation;
Honorary Life Members—there shall be not more than ten members;
Life Members—there shall be not more than two-hundred members;
Professional Members—there shall be not more than twelve-hundred members;
Non-Professional Members—there shall be not more than four-hundred members;
Non-Resident Members—there shall be not more than four-hundred members;
Non-Resident Professional Members—there shall be not more than four-hundred members;
Armed Services Members—there shall be not more than three-hundred members.

31. Honorary Members

Honorary Members may be elected by the Club, if unanimously recommended by the Council, at any general meeting or special meeting called for that purpose. The vote taken in the Council must be by ballot. The resolution of the Council recommending an Honorary Member must be posted on the bulletin board for ten days before the Club meeting, and written notice must also be sent of such resolution to all members ten days before the meeting. Honorary Members shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall have all the rights and privileges as members, except voting and eligibility to office, and shall have no title to or interest in the assets of the Club.

32. Honorary Life Members

This class shall include only such persons who at the time of such election are members in good standing of the Club for at least one year, and who may be elected to such Honorary Life Membership in the same manner and pursuant to the same procedure herein provided for with reference to Honorary Members; except, that such Honorary Life Members shall have the same rights and privileges as those they possessed in the membership class from which they were elevated. They shall also be exempt from the payment of dues.

33. Life Members

Professional and Non-Professional Members in good standing may purchase a Life Membership in the Club on payment of ten years' dues, plus Government Tax, subject to approval by the Council. The names of applicants for such Life Membership shall be posted on the bulletin board for at least thirty days before being voted upon by the Council, and the Council shall give preference according to seniority of membership of applicants. No member of the Club shall be eligible for Life Membership until he shall have been a member of the Club in good standing for at least five years.

34. Professional Members

This class shall include only such persons who engage their services professionally as actors, playwrights, novelists, artists, sculptors, singers, composers, musical concert artists, conductors and arrangers, theatrical, motion picture, radio and television producers, scenic and costume designers and choreographers; theatrical managers, treasurers, advance agents and press agents; stage, radio, motion picture and television directors; radio and television announcers and commentators; stage managers.

35. Non-Professional Members

This class shall include persons who are not engaged in any of the professions or vocations specified for qualification as Professional Members, as herein defined.

36. Non-Resident Members

This class shall consist only of non-professional members residing beyond the radius of 100 miles from the City of New York and not having a permanent office for the transaction of business within the City of New York.

Any non-professional member whose permanent residence shall for at least one year be located beyond the 100-mile limit, may, if there be a vacancy in the non-resident membership, apply for non-resident membership by giving notice to the Council of such removal but he shall not be entitled to any return or rebate of his entrance fee or dues for the current half year.

Any such member who, after being admitted as a Non-Resident Member shall, for a period of six months, either reside within a radius of 100 miles of the City of New York or have a permanent office for the transaction of business in an individual capacity in the City of New York, shall cease to be a Non-Resident Member, and shall then immediately apply for non-professional membership.

Non-Resident Members shall not be entitled to vote nor hold office in the Club. They shall not have any title to or interest in the assets of the Club, and their membership may be terminated at any time at the option of the Council.

In the event that a non-resident professional member shall, after being so classified, engage in any of the professions or vocations specified for qualification as a professional member within a radius of 100 miles from the City of New York for a period of at least one year, then he shall be re-classified as a professional member and be subject to the payment of the same dues and other obligations of a professional member.

37. Non-Resident Professional Members

This class shall include persons who shall be engaged in any of the professions or vocations specified for qualification as Professional Members as herein defined but who shall be engaged in such profession or vocation beyond a radius of 100 miles from the City of New York for a period of at least one year. Such members shall pay full entrance fees and one-half of the dues of Professional Members and shall have all of the rights and privileges of Professional Members. All present or future members qualifying for classification hereunder, shall notify the Council thereof and shall thereupon be reclassified accordingly.

38. Armed Services Members

This class shall include regular officers of the Armed Services of the United States in active service, as well as those on the retired list. They shall not vote nor hold office nor have any title or interest in the assets of the Club. If any such member, except one on the retired list, shall thereafter cease to be engaged in active service, he shall thereupon lose his status as an Armed Services Member and may apply for reclassification as either a Professional Member, Non-Professional Member, Non-Resident Professional Member, or Non-Resident Member, as the facts may justify.

39. The entrance fees and dues shall be fixed by the Council, and may be changed at any time in its discretion, and the Council may levy upon each member one or more assessments, to pay expenses or debts, such assessment not to exceed One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars in any one year.

40. The dues shall be payable semi-annually, in advance, on the first days of April and October.

41. When six months dues of any member shall remain unpaid the Treasurer shall cause him to be notified that unless the same be paid within one month thereafter, his membership shall cease. If such dues are not paid pursuant to such notice, then the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council at its next monthly meeting for such action as the Council shall deem proper.

42. a. Whenever forfeiture of membership shall have been imposed on a delinquent member, or when he shall have been dropped from membership under the provisions of Section 41 of these By-Laws, the Council may, in its discretion, upon his written application for reinstatement and upon such terms and conditions as it may deem proper, restore the delinquent to membership in the Club.

b. All members are forbidden to give to the public press any information regarding matters transpiring in the Club which effect its administration, policies, politics, or public relations. All inquiries regarding such information shall be referred to the Shepherd, Boy, Council, or Committee on Public Relations. Any violation of the letter or spirit hereof shall subject such violator to such action by the Council as in its judgment the circumstances warrant.

43. A member may introduce without card, for one day only, any gentleman residing in the City of New York whose name must be entered on the register; but no resident of the City of New York can be introduced more than once a week, and not in excess of twelve times in one year.

This rule shall also apply to any one living outside the limits of New York City, but within the prescribed 100-mile limit.

44. Guests must not be introduced on occasions of special functions except in the manner specified in the official notice of the Committee in charge.

45. The privileges of the Club House, for two weeks only, may be extended to any person residing beyond the limit of 100 miles from the City of New York, on application by a member at the office, for a card, which must be signed by a member of the Council and properly registered by the Clerk before it is issued. A guest so introduced shall not be entitled to the privileges of the Club a subsequent time until a period of three months has elapsed, and not more than two cards shall be issued to any one man in a year.

46. A list of all guests to whom cards have been issued, granting them the privileges of the Club, shall be posted upon the bulletin board.

47. Any member, upon whose invitation a guest is introduced to the Club, will be held responsible for his conduct and for all debts that may accrue on his account.

48. Upon consent of the House Committee, the Corresponding Secretary shall issue to persons of distinction invitations to the privileges of the Club for such time as the House Committee may determine.

49. The issuance of a card to any person does not entitle the holder to the privilege of introducing a stranger into the Club.

50. The fiscal year of The Lambs shall begin on the first day of October in each year.

51. A register shall be kept in the office of the Club, in which shall be recorded the name, address and classification of each member.

52. Members absent from the City of New York are required to furnish for entry in the register the address to which they wish their notices and correspondence sent, and also, if possible, the period for which such entry is to hold good. No complaint of misdirection or irregularity in the transmission of notices or letters will be entertained unless the provisions herein are complied with.

53. Any member failing to record such change or send such notice shall be deemed to have waived all claim to official notices. The last address on the register shall always be regarded as the proper one, and notices sent thereto shall be considered as legally forwarded.

54. Any By-Law may be suspended by the Council at any meeting by unanimous consent, but no By-Law may be amended, added to or annulled without notice of such proposed action having been given at a previous regular meeting of the Council. Such action by the Council shall be posted immediately on the bulletin board of the Club and remain posted for at least thirty days. If objection is made to such action, a special meeting of the Club may be called in the manner provided herein, at which special meeting the action of the Council may be approved or revoked.

55. Should twenty or more members recommend in writing to the Council any alteration, addition to, or annulment of any By-Law or rule, and should the Council at its next regular monthly meeting after receipt of such recommendation, reject the same or fail to take action thereon, a special meeting of the Club shall be called as provided in Clause 12 hereof, at which meeting the action of the Council may be over-ruled and the recommendations adopted by a majority vote of those present at the meeting.

BE IT KNOWN BY THESE PRESENTS
THAT

Honorable Edward R. Murrow

HOLDS THE COMMISSION OF

Colonel

ON THE STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY
IN THE

Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels

Fred Miles
NATIONAL COMMANDING GENERAL

MEMBERSHIP

1954-55

Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels

☆

"Things We Are Privileged To Do For Our Great Commonwealth"

☆

Adjt. Gen. William C. Dunn

Colonel M. Robert Evans

TREASURER

Colonel Anna Friedman

SECRETARY AND KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: THE FOREST, ANCHORAGE, KY.

The Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels

FROM THE OFFICE OF COLONEL ANNA FRIEDMAN
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
THE FOREST—ANCHORAGE, KY.

March 8th, 1955

Colonel Edward R. Murrow
New York
N. Y.

Dear Colonel Murrow:

We have been informed by our Commander-in-Chief, Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby, that you have been appointed as Aide-de-Camp on his staff with the rank of Colonel.

This appointment made you eligible for membership in the Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels, an Organization started in 1933 for the express purpose of making Kentucky Colonels everywhere proud of their commission and association.

It is our pleasure to enclose your 1954-55 Membership card.

Very truly yours,

Colonel Anna Friedman

Colonel Anna Friedman
Secretary and Keeper of the Great Seal,
The Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels

AF:mp

Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby, Commander-in-Chief
Lieut. Governor Emerson Beauchamp, Deputy Commander-in-Chief
Gen. J. Fred Miles, National Commanding General
Gen. William C. Dunn, Ill., Adjutant General
Col. Andrew Broadus, Mayor of Louisville
Col. M. Robert Evans, Treasurer
Col. Anna Friedman, Ky., Secretary and Keeper of the Great Seal

GENERAL STAFF FOR 1953-1954

Gen. John W. Alicoate, N. Y.
Gen. George E. Allen, D. C.
Gen. Sidney R. Baer, Mo.
Gen. Jack S. Connolly, N. Y.
Gen. Sam D. Fuson, N. J.
Gen. George A. Graham, Fla.
Gen. C. Stuart MacLean, Ky.
Gen. Frank D. Menke, Conn.

Col. Mildred Ahlgren, Ind.
Col. Everett W. Allen, Ohio
Col. Thomas E. Arp, Tennessee
Col. Miguel Aleman, Mexico
Col. Don Ameche, Calif.
Col. Arthur M. Anderson, D. C.
Col. Dick Andrade, III, Texas
Col. Vincent Astor, N. Y.
Col. William J. Austin, Del.
Col. Charles Ayers, Canada
Col. Thomas W. Balfe, N. Y.
Col. Folke Becker, Wis.
Col. Loren Berry, Ohio
Col. John E. Bierwirth, N. Y.
Col. T. Chalmer Bryant, Georgia
Col. James Barton Askew, Ga.
Col. Compton Bennet, England
Col. Sherman Billingsley, N. Y.
Col. B. Hiram Blakey, Florida
Col. Walter Brooks, N. Y.
Col. Harry Bruno, N. Y.
Col. Samuel Bronfman, Canada
Col. Clarence Brown, California
Adm. Thomas F. Brown, Florida
Col. David Butler, Calif.
Col. Billy G. Byars, Texas
Col. August A. Busch, Jr., Mo.
Col. John B. Campbell, Calif.
Col. Eddie Cantor, Calif.
Col. Wally Carlson, Ill.
Col. Donald H. Carter, Texas
Col. Rosemary Clooney, California
Col. George Edward Carlyle, Ohio
Col. David Chasen, California
Col. Paul T. Cheff, Mich.
Col. C. M. Chester, New York
Col. Nancy Palmer Christy, N. Y.
Col. James Bryant Conant, Mass.
Col. Chester W. Cleveland, Ill.
Col. John L. Conner, Ga.
Col. Bob Considine, N. Y.
Col. Fred de Cordova, California
Col. Bill Corum, N. Y.
Col. E. M. Crawford, Illinois
Col. Joan Crawford
Col. "Bing" Crosby, Calif.
Col. Harlow H. Curtice, Mich.
Col. W. M. Davidson, Fla.
Col Paul Hyde Davies, Arizona
Col. Chester C. Davis, Mo.
Col. Joseph E. Davis, R. I.
Col. Poncet Davis, Ohio
Col. Jack Dempsey, Calif.
Col. Jacob L. Devers, Va.
Col. Thomas A. Donlin, Minn.
Col. John C. Doran, Jr., Conn.
Col. Hamilton Douglas, Georgia
Col. Morton Downey, Conn.
Col. Jesse Draper, Georgia
Col. Martin G. Dumler, Ohio
Col. Orville O. Dull, Calif.
Col. James H. Duff, Pa.
Col. Cecil M. Dunn, Ohio
Col. Nelson Dunstan, N. Y.
Col. Herbert S. Dunning, Me.
Col. Irene Dunne, Calif.
Col. William G. Edens, Ill.
Col. H. G. Edwards, S. Car.
Col. Furey Ellis, Pennsylvania
Col. James H. S. Ellis, N. Y.
Col. John J. Emory, Ohio
Col. Paul Endacott, Oklahoma
Col. Eugene C. Eppley, Neb.
Col. H. W. Evenson, New York
Col. Howard W. Evitts, Puerto Rico
Col. James A. Farley, N. Y.
Col. Bryan Field, N. Y.
Col. Vincent X. Flaherty, Calif.
Col. E. E. Fogelson, Tex.
Col. Greer Garson Fogelson, Calif.
Col. Barry Faris, New York
Col. Henry Ford, II, Mich.
Col. Clarence Francis, N. Y.
Col. J. Lee Friedman, Ga.
Col. Charles F. Gannon, N. Y.
Col. Kenneth Gardner, N. Y.
Col. John G. George, Arizona
Col. Arthur Godfrey, Va.
Col. Marvin L. Gosney, New York
Col. Jack Grace, Texas
Col. Homer L. Gratz, Hawaii
Col. James F. Gilligan, Pa.
Col. Joseph M. Hartfield, New York
Col. Forrest E. Harper, Okla.
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Col. Louis R. Stutz, Louisville
Col. Sam J. Switow, Louisville
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Col. H. James Ungerleider, Louisville
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Col. Warren Wright, Jr., Lexington
Col. Wilson W. Wyatt, Louisville

•Executive Committee

Nat'l Rifle Assoc of Am
Clubs & Associations

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INCORPORATED 1871
1600 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE
WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 14, 1954

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have just heard about your interest in guns and shooting, and we are most happy to find that we have a common interest. Perhaps you have already heard of the National Rifle Association of America. If not, I would like to tell you a bit about it.

Chartered in 1871, the National Rifle Association of America (NRA) is the oldest sportsmen's group in the United States. It is a non-profit membership organization dedicated to increasing the proficiency of our citizens in the use of small arms, to educating them in the principles of safe gun handling, and to the encouragement of sensible gun legislation. It includes both senior and junior individual members and clubs of adults and of boys and girls. Its senior membership has included three Presidents of the United States and has now grown to a total of more than 270,000.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, Official Journal of the NRA, is recognized by sportsmen, members of the Armed Services, educators and government officials as the leading authority on firearms and related subjects such as marksmanship training, formalized target shooting, hunting, gun collecting and military weapons. It is published monthly for members of the National Rifle Association.

A public informed on the proper and safe use of firearms is vital to national defense. Both the executive and legislative branches of the government recognize this fact by consistent encouragement of the work of the Association. NRA shooting programs are forming an ever increasing part of industrial recreation. Educational institutions at all levels are cooperating in the fields of firearms safety and marksmanship training for youngsters.

A folder containing additional information and a membership application is enclosed. May I extend to you a personal invitation to become a member of our organization?

Yes

Sincerely,

Merritt A. Edson
Major General, USMC (Ret'd)
Executive Director

MAE/db

Club Membership

PHI BETA KAPPA

1811 Q Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.
Columbia 5-3808

3 February 1961

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your very generous contribution to Phi Beta Kappa. Your Sustaining Membership has now been renewed for the coming year.

May we take this opportunity to extend congratulations and best wishes from Phi Beta Kappa upon your Washington appointment. It is heartening to know that you are going to be in charge at the United States Information Agency under the new dispensation.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Billman

Carl Billman
Secretary

CB:ew
Enclosure

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

RECEIPT

THE UNITED CHAPTERS of PHI BETA KAPPA

1811 Q Street, N. W. Washington 9, D. C.

38847

Thank you for your contribution to Phi Beta Kappa. You have been enrolled as a Sustaining Member for the current year. The Society is grateful for your help.

Carl Bilhman, *Secretary*

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
% CBS, 485 Madison Ave.
New York
New York

WS45H

$25.00
SM 61
1/24/61

Contributions are deductible for Income Tax purposes

Pilgrims of the United States Clubs.

May 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Bullock:

Very many thanks for your kind letter of April 16th.

I would indeed be interested in your proposing me for membership in The Pilgrims of the United States, and I greatly appreciate your thinking of me in this connection.

I shall look forward to hearing from you further in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hugh Bullock
One Wall Street
New York, New York

fc

HUGH BULLOCK
ONE WALL STREET

April 16, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Would you be interested in my proposing you for membership in The Pilgrims of the United States?

Undoubtedly you know it is the half-century old, senior, Anglo-American society, with exceedingly eminent membership, limited to 1,000 -- and a waiting list.

Obligations are deep belief in the importance of cooperation between the English speaking peoples and nominal dues of $15. annually.

Perquisites are free attendance at the interesting annual luncheon and opportunity (limited to members) to subscribe for seating at the three or four formal dinners each year in honor of outstanding leaders of Britain and the Commonwealth.

Very sincerely,

Hugh Bullock

HB:cp

Eric Pas
Profound Thinkers

RECEIVED
1958 JAN -9 PM 5:42
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU028 9 WUX NEWYORK NY AUXXXX JAN 9 426P

EDWARD R MURROW

I AM VERY UNHAPPY THAT PRESSING BUSINESS MATTERS HERE PREVENT MY RETURN IN TIME FOR THE PROFOUND THINKERS MEETING. WARM REGARDS

FRANK M FOLSOM NBC BURBANK.

540P..

ufa

December 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Stevens:

As you know, the Profound Thinkers will meet on Monday, January 13th.

If you would all go ahead and assemble at 7:30 at the Century Club, 7 West 43 St., New York, I will be there as soon after 8:00 as I can since I have a radio program at 7:45.

Mr. Roper asked me to tell you that he is not sure he will be able to attend because of the death of his father, but he will do his best to come.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Ed. R.

0x51000.

Mr. Robert Stevens
Stevens Building
Broadway at 41st Street
New York, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

December 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Nelson:

As you know, the Profound Thinkers will meet on Monday, January 13th.

If you would all go ahead and assemble at 7:30 at the Century Club, 7 West 43 St., New York, I will be there as soon after 8:00 as I can since I have a radio program at 7:45.

Mr. Roper asked me to tell you that he is not sure he will be able to attend because of the death of his father, but he will do his best to come.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Donald Nelson
9489 Dayton Way
Beverly Hills, California

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

December 30, 1957

Dear Mr. MacLeish:

As you know, the Profound Thinkers will meet on Monday, January 13th.

If you would all go ahead and assemble at 7:30 at the Century Club, 7 West 43 St., New York, I will be there as soon after 8:00 as I can since I have a radio program at 7:45.

Mr. Roper asked me to tell you that he is not sure he will be able to attend because of the death of his father, but he will do his best to come.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

V.

Mr. Archibald MacLeish
Widener W.
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

fc

December 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Folsom:

As you know, the Profound Thinkers will meet on Monday, January 13th.

If you would all go ahead and assemble at 7:30 at the Century Club, 7 West 43 St., New York, I will be there as soon after 8:00 as I can since I have a radio program at 7:45.

Mr. Roper asked me to tell you that he is not sure he will be able to attend because of the death of his father, but he will do his best to come.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Folsom
Radio Corporation of America
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

December 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Hodgins:

As you know, the Profound Thinkers will meet on Monday, January 13th.

If you would all go ahead and assemble at 7:30 at the Century Club, 7 West 43 St., New York, I will be there as soon after 8:00 as I can since I have a radio program at 7:45.

Mr. Roper asked me to tell you that he is not sure he will be able to attend because of the death of his father, but he will do his best to come.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

See card

Mr. Eric Hodgins
University Club
1 West 54th Street
New York, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

December 30, 1957

Dear Dr. Baxter:

As you know, the Profound Thinkers will meet on Monday, January 13th.

If you would all go ahead and assemble at 7:30 at the Century Club, 7 West 43 St., New York, I will be there as soon after 8:00 as I can since I have a radio program at 7:45.

Mr. Roper asked me to tell you that he is not sure he will be able to attend because of the death of his father, but he will do his best to come.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Dr. James P. Baxter, III
Williams College
Williamstown, Massachusetts

fc

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan Dec. 27

Elmo Roper's office called. His secretary tells me that Mr. Roper's father died and that Mr. Roper will fly home and will not return in time for the Profound Thinkers dinner on the 13th of January at 7:00. He does not want to upset the plans for all of you and suggests that you go ahead without him.

They would specifically like to know if you wish to be host.

ELMO ROPER AND ASSOCIATES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

December 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I have polled the Profound Thinkers, and I find that the best date is 7 p.m. Monday, January 13th. (I know about your 7:45 radio show, and so I know you'll be late, but all that means is that we will have done most of your profound thinking for you by the time you get there.)

You told me you wanted to be host, and if you still do, just name the place. If you don't, Don Nelson says he'd like to be host, and of course I'm always willing to be host.

Cordially yours,

Elmo

Elmo Roper

ER:bf

Copies to Messrs. Baxter, Hodgins, Folsom, MacLeish, Nelson, and Stevens

MEMO TO: Messrs. Baxter, Folsom, Hodgins, MacLeish, Murrow, Nelson, and Stevens

DATE: December 4, 1957

FROM: Elmo Roper

SUBJECT: Society of Profound Thinkers

Play well called back

Last night at a dinner of the Advertising Council I ran into Bob Stevens and had a talk with him. His reaction was that the world was in such state that the Profound Thinkers better meet soon or there won't be anything very profound to think about. We agreed that such a meeting was to take place in January, and I agreed to find out the most convenient dates.

Actually Ed Murrow wants to be host, and I have already been in correspondence with Archibald MacLeish to see if we couldn't find a date when Archie could be present because he's missed the last few meetings and has, in turn, been sorely missed. That proves to be somewhat more difficult than getting the rest of the membership to agree on a date, but a letter this morning from ~~Archie says he can~~ do ~~it the third of January~~. It may well be that this is a difficult date for others, but I would be happy to come in from the country for it if we can get a quorum. On the other hand, it is not at all sure that Archie can't make one of the other dates I am about to list because he hasn't heard them mentioned yet. Those dates are:

No

January 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22. Kapple lunch

I wish you would indicate your preferred date and second choice, as well as any dates that are absolutely impossible for you; and as soon as I get a consensus, I'll work with Ed to set the meeting up.

Eng Pact

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Robert Lang

October 23, 1956

Lunch tomorrow is at the Links Club which, as you know, is at 36 East 62nd Street.

Time is 1 o'clock and Mr. Wampler will be waiting for you to ask for him. No one else will be there since both the agency and I thought you would much rather not have any sales characters present.

Frank Altschul told me yesterday that he was a very old friend of Mr. Wempler's, going back apparently to World War I. Please find information on Mr. Wampler attached hereto. I would appreciate it if you would return this material to us as soon as you are finished with it.

Wampler (I am sure you know is pronouned Wompler) is said to worry about Shulton. I have told N. W. Ayer that Upjohn looks good and that the probabilities are that Carrier will share with Upjohn more often than not - and also that Shulton's commercials have not been objectionable in the slightest.

RL

REL:ad

October 2, 1956

Dear Elmo:

I can make either December 11th or 12th. Any chance of permitting me to play host then, or if not then, the next time.

As ever yours,

Mr. Elmo Roper
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York

rh

ELMO ROPER AND ASSOCIATES
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

September 26, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

We missed you at the meeting of the Society of Profound Thinkers, which convened at the Links Club with Bob Stevens as host and lasted until one o'clock. The four of us there felt amply rewarded, and our love for our fellow--but less privileged--man inspired us to all want a repeat performance at an early date.

It has not yet been fully decided whether I'm going to be host or Frank Folsom is going to be host, but one of us is, and we have set the potential dates for the next meeting at either December 11th or December 12th--whichever date the largest number of people are sure to be able to come.

Would you please let me know as promptly as possible whether you can come on either date and if you have a preference for one over the other, which one that is. We're going to hope to have a full attendance--but you'd be surprised at how many of the world's problems just the four of us solved on September 18th!

Cordially yours,

Elmo

Elmo Roper

ER:bf

Quakers Hill Country

100.00

THE QUAKER HILL COUNTRY CLUB
PAWLING, NEW YORK

To The Golfers:

From a present total of 83 "Playing Members" in the Country Club, there are roughly 50 families who actually play golf more than once or twice each season. This report is addressed only to this latter group.

All of you know that we have had a serious problem with our traps for a number of years. At various times, efforts have been made with limited funds to find a solution to this particular problem. None of them has worked.

Several weeks ago under Howard Smith's administration $500. was appropriated from available funds and a Committee was appointed to explore and test some permanent solution to our "trap" problem. While this effort was in progress, Lowell Thomas arranged to invite Robert Trent Jones (generally considered America's outstanding golf course architect, and incidentally the man who laid out our course) to come up for consultation. Mr. Jones met with the Committee and several members who were also available and a program was developed to put our course in first-rate condition.

This program involves filling in certain traps which are beyond our capacity to maintain properly; fixing the remaining traps with proper excavation, drainage, and first-quality beach sand so that they are comparable to traps in the best clubs; constructing a new 13th tee and a new 18th tee which will improve both of these holes; an improvement in the third fairway on the right; and repairing certain breaks in the drainage system which was installed in 1948.

According to Mr. Jones, upon completion of this work, we will have an exceptionally fine course, capable of improved and proper maintenance within our normal budget.

This plan, in detail, has been discussed and approved by the new Board of Directors at a meeting called by the President last Sunday — the directors' action being subject to locating the necessary funds. An estimate has been secured for doing all the work, this item being handled by Hewlett Sutton who did the original construction of the course and who has recently renewed his interest and membership in the Club. Mr. Sutton's estimate gives $3,000. as an outside figure. and is being presented to the Green's Committee as a detailed proposal including specifications for work and material as outlined by Mr. Jones.

As stated above, the Club already appropriated $500. toward this project. To finish it all in real style, will cost an additional $2,500. Five years ago the golf players generously contributed approximately this amount for the elimination of a serious drainage problem. In brief conversations with seven golfers, following Sunday's meeting, each one subscribed $100. If you could send $50.00 to $100.00 we can complete this work largely during the coming weeks and enjoy all its benefits throughout next season and the time beyond.

This is not an "assessment", merely an appeal. The golfers who have discussed this problem at various times have unanimously expressed a willingness to make some special contribution so that we could have proper traps. At the same time, we may as well do such few other things as are required to put our course in first-class shape.

Since Frank Smith was not present at Sunday's meeting, he was appointed Treasurer of this Special Fund, and you may address your checques to him at "Box 38", Pawling, N. Y. The surplus received, if any, will be used for fertilizing the fairways; for re-seeding certain eroded areas (for example to the right of the 6th fairway); and for better drainage on our ditch crossing the 8th and 5th fairways — these latter all desirable but not so pressing a problem as the traps.

You will receive a full report as to the success of this appeal and the subsequent action taken both now and in the Spring.

Thanks for your prompt consideration. We'd like to start the work right away—this week.

The Greens Committee

7 Club

October 21, 1953

Dear Frank:

Here's the check for the traps.

If the new 13th tee is to be built where I think it is, I'm against it. It ruins my view, and as an added argument, it's on my land.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank Smith
Box 38
Pawling, New York

Quaker Hill Country Club

October 17, 1949

Dear Pat:

I had decided that when I fall upon evil times, I will beseech you to sell the furniture in the 74th Street house, but your returning my check for $50 forces me to change my mind. You are obviously an honest man.

The check which you returned will assist me, but Oh so inadequately, to pay off what them Dodgers did to me!

As ever yours,

Mr. Carl Hogan
Quaker Hill Country Club, Inc.
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

QUAKER HILL COUNTRY CLUB, INC.
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.

September 16, 1949

Dear Ed:

Unless my secretary has made an error in her records, we have already received from Janet a check for $50 covering the Quaker Lake dues for the seasons of 1948 and 1949. This check came to us several days ago. Accordingly, I am returning your check which arrived this morning.

I think you are entitled to a vote of thanks for your ardent support of this activity. You are the only resident on the Hill that has offered to pay the same bill twice.

Sincerely,

Pat

CTH:FC
encl.

Mr. Edwin R. Murrow
Quaker Hill
Pawling, New York

Quaker Hill R. & G.
card sent -
7/13

QUAKER HILL ROD & GUN CLUB
PAWLING, N. Y.

June 30, 1949

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue
New York,N.Y.

Dear Ed;

As most of our members know, we are in the process of changing our hunting location, as the inroads of civilization have made it impossible for us to continue to hunt in Lowell Thomas' valley, which we have used in the past.

I am in the middle of negotiations for some nearby hunting property rights which should be very much better than our former location. Other things, however, will require quite a change on our part. We were just nicely settled and well equipped with pens,etc. We will now have to pack them up and move them and make new arrangements for help,etc.,in caring for our birds,dogs and equipment.

The place I believe we will be able to obtain has been used in the past for a gun club and is extremely well suited with flatter terrain and with plenty of hedge row,brush cover and such, on 350 to 500 acres. Also in this regard we have the possibility of using a large room about 15 x 25 as a club room, which we will have to equip and furnish. We had $ 535.41 left in the treasury from last year which will be just about enough to get us started by buying enough birds in advance to get them reasonable and to pay for our original incidental expenses, but the cost of moving will be something in addition. That will, however, be just the original expense and should last us for a number of years. I can only roughly estimate the cost at this time but it would seem to be now that we could get by for about $ 100. each to do the whole job. We will then,of course,have a place all our own with no one anywhere near us, but with much better facilities and a much better place to hunt.

I do not wish to proceed with the arrangements without a definite word from you personally that you agree to my going ahead with these arrangements. Please drop me a line at once with any suggestions you have, and as quick as I can get the arrangements cleared up, which should be in the next week or two, I can have the situation worked out and will then need your early assistance as to financing the situation.

I am going to make arrangements this time so we will be able to kennel dogs on the property for those who wish to leave their dogs up there.

As soon as I can get all the material together I will get in touch with the entire membership. We have lost three members who were not very active last year and will make places for about five new members this year and perhaps even more under these new conditions as we will have a much wider field of activity, however, I cannot say about that at this moment. I am sure most of us would rather pay just a little bit more and not have too many hunters in the field.

This is rather a long discourse but let me remind you again to sign the enclosed postal card and return to me right now so I may know what to do about it.

Yours for better hunting,

Kenneth C.Peacock,M.D.
Secretary & Treasurer.

KCP/s

QUAKER HILL ROD & GUN CLUB
PAWLING, N. Y.

March 1,1949

FINAL STATEMENT FOR SEASON 1948-49

Mr.Edward R.Murrow

Statement rendered	$ 11.50

Total $ 11.50

Ken.
K.C.Peacock,Treasurer

Paid

Quaker Hill Rod + Gun

QUAKER HILL ROD & GUN CLUB
PAWLING, N. Y.

December 17, 1948

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York.

Dear Ed;

I received your check and note. I expect that you referred to the guest and birds that were contained in that original mixup. The charges were put through and handed to me in a large group, but I feel that you should not be charged with either the guest or the birds.

The birds were put out, but we have had a number of losses of birds in other ways this year, and I think they should all be thrown in one pot. You will have a credit of five dollars for your guest and ten more birds than you were notified originally. Thank you for calling this to my attention.

Last time we hunted together, on Saturday, I hope I did not irritate your guest by kidding him a bit. I noticed he went on home shortly afterwards and I thought perhaps I might have bothered him a little,but if so,it was certainly unintentional. I am sure you will understand that,because we all kid back and forth quite a lot if we miss a shot or something,as we all do,but gee, Ididnt mean to offend.

I hope to see you tomorrow, as ever.

Ken -

KCP/s Kenneth C.Peacock,M.D.

Lucker Hill Country Club

December 15, 1948

Dear Bob:

I have done my best to decipher "Silent" Smith's epistle. I still think a club ought be run on the basis of assessment rather than contribution.

Here is my check for $200.

As ever yours,

Mr. Robert Williamson
Glen Farm
Pawling, New York

FRANK M. SMITH
QUAKER HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

December 8, 1948

Hon. Thomas E. Dewey, Messrs. Robert Booth, George Brengle, Edwin Carey, Floyd DeWitt, Robert Ducas, Carl T. Hogan, William James, Theo Kurrus, John Lake, Edward Murrow, Byron Parks, Wendell Peterson, Robert Roberts, Herbert Schwamb, Howard Smith, William T. Spence, Lynn Sumner, Lowell Thomas, Jack Warwick, Robert Wooster:

Gentlemen:

As you may have heard, our Quaker Hill Country Club under the able administration of our past and present President, Bob Williamson, operated "in the black" for the past season -- a thing unprecedented! As of the end of the season we had a total of 72 "Active Golf Members" and 41 "House Members".

As you all know there are not 72 really active golf members -- at least not "active" golfers in the sense that such a term would describe all of you gentlemen. With no thought of omitting or slighting any of our cooperative and public-spirited neighbors, this letter is confined to those "Active Golf Members" who might be especially interested in basic improvements of the course -- looking toward the day when we might have one that does full justice to the magnificence of its natural setting.

With the blessing and approval of our Club President, I already, in a few short weeks, have disposed of the small balance that remained when the Club received the President's report in mid-October. This balance -- plus approximately $2,000.00 -- has been spent on basic improvements to the course. About $300 went for badly needed lime on the fairways, but principally this extra money has been spent on two major projects:

(1) The construction of a new tee which will make the 15th hole a sturdy par three of about 192 yards -- and the accompanying project of filling the ditch and making other necessary changes on the fairway for the 6th and 15th holes, and

(2) The drainage of the swamp that has long prevailed on the second and third fairways.

The first project was relatively simple and inexpensive. All told its cost was less than $400 -- thanks to generous help from the County Highway Department (see L T for details) and to the fact

that one of our neighbors supplied a large dump truck and operator free of charge. On this project we still have to look forward to an expense of $200 or more for new seed, but that is a proper item for the 1949 budget.

Incidentally, the building of this new tee to lengthen the 15th hole was the only urgent recommendation made by Robert Jones (the distinguished architect who laid out the course) when he played Quaker Hill in the fall of 1947.

The second project is of course far more difficult. Phil Ferry, as Superintendent, attempted several times to remedy this dreadful situation. He tried, as many of us know, every cheap and easy method that was available. Those efforts were wholly ineffective that last Spring, as you can recall, there was a period of nearly nine weeks when high grass could not be cut on the lower part of the third fairway, though all the rest of the fairways were accessible to the mowers.

This swamp is not only a problem that is not easy to solve, but also most of you would agree — and many of you have said on occassion — that it is the Number One problem of our little course.

The autumn was too far advanced to call a meeting on this matter, but when we saw how well the steam shovel worked on building the new tee and with the weather apparently in our favor, Lowell and Bob and I decided to push ahead on the swamp problem. Either it had to be attacked now or there was another year to wait before making a beginning. It is not yet completed but a good start has been made. Whether we can finish this fall depends on the weather. We hope for a break of just one week. In any case what has been done already represents a permanent improvement -- as some of you know from looking it over. We are told that it can be completed either now or next year for the amount of money mentioned, i. e. $2,000.00 will be enough to square us up with both projects finished.

Bob and Lowell and I are confident that if it had been possible to have a meeting of all of you and if a committee had been chosen, these projects might well have been accomplished both better and cheaper than we have been able to do. On the other hand, for the swamp, as for the new tee, we secured the services of a truck and operator free to the Club and this would not necessarily have been true if we had waited until we could arrange a meeting next year. Eli Aldrich is doing the major part of the work, and as many of you know he is an exceptional man — a thoroughly qualified engineer for that type work. Moreover there is no cost to the Club for his services.

FRANK M. SMITH
QUAKER HILL
PAWLING, NEW YORK

There are 22 of us to whom this letter is addressed. Some can contribute more than others; and not all of us have an equal passion for golf. Please send whatever seems appropriate in your own case to "Robert Williamson, Glen Farm, Pawling, New York." This money will all be held in a special fund ear-marked solely to defray the costs of these projects. Any surplus that may result from this appeal will be held for action which all of us will decide together early this coming Spring.

Sincerely,

Frank

Quaker Hill Rod & Gun Club

December 14, 1948

Dear Ken:

Here is a check for $74.50. I notice that I am charged with ten birds and one guest during November. I didn't shoot either the birds or the guest. Maybe this refers to the day I got mixed up on times and if it is your practice to charge for birds and guests on such occasions, that's perfectly alright with me.

Will see you this weekend.

As ever yours,

Dr. Kenneth Peacock
400 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

KENNETH CLELAND PEACOCK, M.D.
400 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Dear Member;

Re; Additional dues $ 25.

We have had rather bad luck in losing as near as we can figure 100 birds, from death and escape from the pens.

We have also had a lot of extra costs in labor, pen construction and repairs, so that there are a number of outstanding bills and our treasury is empty.

I believe the additional dues of $25. will carry us over. I would appreciate it very much if you would send in your check at once.

Enclosed also is a list of the members of club for your convenience. We have had a lot of fun so far this fall, and we are just about half way through the season. The last birds are coming through in beautiful shape and are certainly fast strong fliers. They are also wonderful fat juicy birds.

Be sure to let me know how many birds you would like so I can get them before the supplies run out. There are still birds available but they wont be for long.

Kindest personal regards.

Ken

QUAKER HILL ROD & GUN CLUB
PAWLING, N. Y.

December 7, 1958

Mr.Edward R.Murrow

September through December 5th.

50 birds for release.

Feeding November, 50 birds @ .50	$	25.00
November, 21 birds released		
1 guest		5.00
Feeding December, 29 birds @ .50		14.50
December, 10 birds released		
1 guest		5.00
		49.50
Additional dues		25.00
Total		74.50

Balance

19 birds for release

Please let us know if you wish additional birds.

K.C.Peacock,Sec. & Treas.

QUAKER HILL ROD AND GUN CLUB

MEMBERSHIP LIST

PRESIDENT Calder, Robert	Pawling 6-1313	French Rd, Quaker Hill, Pawling
SECRETARY-TREASURER Peacock, Kenneth C.	Pl 3-1007	400 Madison Avenue, N.Y. 17
Eckhardt, Max S.	Al 4-5757	39-45 East 17th,Street, N.Y. 3
Gunnison, Raymond	Mu 4-7000	305 East 45th St, N.Y.
Haaren, Arthur	Mu 2-9077	51 East 42nd St, N.Y.
Hamilton, Sidney J.	Co 7-8800	120 Broadway, N.Y. (Nat. Distillers)
Jobson, Frank	Mu 9-3250	205 East 42nd St.
Lewis, Ralph	Mu 5-0790	323 East 34th St. N.Y.
Mortimer, Harold	Mu 2-2800	60 East 42nd St, N.Y.
Murrow, Edward R.	Pl 5-2000	485 Madison Avenue
Orton, Lewis	Pawling 5408	Reservoir Rd, Pawling
Roraback, Pindar	Lo-3-6000	Federation Bank and Trust Co. 34th Street and Eighth Ave.
Stephenson, Francis	El 5-1300	444 Madison Avenue Amer. Home
Schaefer, Bernhard	Wh 4-0866	99 Wall Street
Strife, Cyril	Pl 3-9870	745 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Warwick, Jack	Mu 6-8585	230 Park Avenue, N.Y.
Woodruff, Hubert	Mu 3-5383	10 East 40th St, NY
Yocum, Trell	Ci 7-6383	Fletcher D. Richardson 10 Rockefeller Plaza
Turner, Scott	LE 3-4581	420 Lexington Avenue, NY

Quaker Hill Rod + Gun

QUAKER HILL ROD AND GUN CLUB
PAWLING, NEW YORK

In the future when you wish to call Irving to make arrangements for hunting, please call him at Pawling 4735 (new number).

Kenneth C. Peacock
Secretary-Treasurer

fn/

phoned
10/28/48
JP

QUAKER HILL ROD & GUN CLUB
PAWLING, N. Y.

October 26, 1948

Mr.Edward R.Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22
New York

Dear Ed;

We hope to start off our hunting season this weekend with a bang.

There will be a round robin shoot both Saturday the 30th and Sunday the 31st. We will meet at Lowell Thomas' ski chalet at 10 A.M. each day and start out from there. Please let me know as soon as possible if you will be there Saturday or Sunday or both days so that the birds may be released accordingly.

As I told you before, if you wish to shoot at any other time, just call Irving at Pawling 3611 and tell him when you wish to shoot and he will arrange to have the birds released for you. — see above attachment.

Enclosed are directions from Pawling to the ski chalet. I hope you will be there for I know we will have a grand time.

Cordially yours,

Ken C.P.

KCP/s
Enc

Kenneth C.Peacock
Plaza 3-1007

DIRECTIONS TO LOWELL THOMAS' SKI CHALET

On route 22, go two miles north of Palwing, turn off right at the Berkshire Restaurant at the sign that says North Quaker Hill.

Go up the hill and turn in at Lowell Thomas' stables and ski tow, you will see the ski tow at the foot of the hill.

We will meet there at 10:A.M on both Saturday and Sunday.

QUAKER HILL ROD AND GUN CLUB

September 29, 1948

Dr. Kenneth C. Peacock
400 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Ken:

I apologize for my delayed reply to your letter, but I've only just come back from Berlin.

I think now that I'll want twenty additional birds, and am enclosing a check to cover this purchase. However, I assume that the feeding charges will be billed me later.

As ever yours,

QUAKER HILL ROD & GUN CLUB
PAWLING, N. Y.

Mr.Edward R.Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed;

We have purchased the birds which count for 20 birds a-piece for each member. These will be ready,if delivery is prompt,after this date.

When conditions are somewhat better,that is the cover is down some and the weather cooler,I will try to arrange a round robin shoot on Saturday or Sunday,at which time I hope we can all be present. I feel certain that most of the members will wish more than 20 birds to be used during the season,and of so it is advisavle to purchase them at this time,as the cost goes up considerably and the birds are much more difficult to procure. If you can figure out for yourself how many additional birds you would like to use during the season,I will purchase them now for delivery in the next 60 days. The cost of this would be only the cost of the birds and the cost of feeding them. Please let me know how many additional birds you wish me to get for you. If you do not know how many birds you might want,I will be glad to help you by discussing the matter with you if you will just give me a ring.

Any time you wish to hunt besides the regular shoots,as I mentioned before,you may call Irving Fleury Pawling 3611 at Lowell Thomas' barn the day before and he will arrange to put the birds out the day before,or the day you wish to shoot or hold them until you get there,as you instruct him.

I will be glad to help you with the layout weekends while I am up there if you will let me know ahead of time. Just to remind you that you may take guests on a green fee of five dollars,otherwise it is just a matter of using up your birds or paying for additional birds. Please let me hear from you.

Cordially yours,

Ken

s

Kenneth C.Peacock
400 Madison Avenue
New York 17 NY

September 23, 1948

Dear Dr. Peacock:

This is to acknowledge your recent letter which has been received during Mr. Murrow's absence from the country. It will be called to his attention as soon as he returns to the office.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Dr. Kenneth C. Peacock
400 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Quaker Hill Rod + Gun Club.

August 16, 1948

Dear Ken:

Many thanks for yours of the 10th.
I am enclosing my check.

I accept willing the rules of the
club and will attempt to abide by
them.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Kenneth C. Peacock
Quaker Hill Rod & Gun Club
Pawling, New York

Encl.

QUAKER HILL ROD & GUN CLUB
PAWLING, N. Y.

August 10th, 1948

Mr. Edward Murrow
Station WCBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

I spoke to you Saturday night about the Quaker Hill Rod and Gun Club. I was pleased to note that you are interested in joining our Club. As I told you the resident members pay $100.00 and you receive twenty birds for release during September and October. More birds at a later date are at cost plus the cost of feeding them. Guest fee is $5.00 per day.

We use the ski house as a club house. It is equipped so that we often prepare our own lunches or Irving will prepare a lunch at moderate cost if notified the day before. We have few rules except that there is to be no drinking until after shooting is over and during the ski season the hunter is to confine his shooting to a distance from the ski tows.

It is necessary that we contract for the birds ahead of time and as we operate on a cost basis it is necessary to have the checks in at this time. If you will send us your check for $100.00 at this time I will enter you as an official member. I hope you will get a kick out of it as the most of us do as we have a lot of fun with a lot of good fellows.

Cordially yours,

Ken. C. Peacock

Kenneth C. Peacock, M.D.

KCP/n

Radio and Television Correspondents Association

Eleventh Annual Dinner • Saturday evening, February 5th, 1955 • Hotel Statler • Washington

Dinner Committee

BILL SHADEL
General Chairman

ANN CORRICK
Vice-Chairman

Members
JOHN EDWARDS
RICHARD HARKNESS
JOSEPH F. MCCAFFREY
GEORGE MARDER
HAZEL MARKEL
BRYSON RASH
JULIAN GOODMAN
BILL COSTELLO
ROBERT HURLEIGH

no

January 7, 1955

IT'S DINNER TIME AGAIN!

And this is our notice to you about the Eleventh Annual Dinner of the Radio and Television Correspondents Association in honor of the President of the United States.

DATE: Saturday, February 5th, 1955

PLACE: Hotel Statler

TIME: 7:30 P.M. - Reception prior to Dinner - 6:15 P.M.

DRESS: Black tie.

TICKETS: Fourteen dollars ($14) per plate.

SEATING LIMITATIONS: As an Associate Member (if 55 dues have been paid) you are entitled to one ticket for your own use.

APPLICATION: Please fill out and return the enclosed form as soon as possible.

DEADLINE: Your application with check, must be in the mail and postmarked NOT LATER THAN MIDNIGHT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1955. Use the enclosed stamped and addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT: Make your check payable to the Radio and Television Correspondents Association. REMEMBER THE DEADLINE IS MIDNIGHT TUESDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1955.

THE SHOW THIS YEAR: As usual, the finest!

Sincerely,

In London

Bill Shadel

Bill Shadel, General Chairman
1955 Dinner Committee

BS:CM

ADMISSION TICKETS will be mailed unless you specify otherwise.

Call Mrs. Macy - MEtropolitan 8-0393 if you have any questions.

Address all Dinner communications to Bill Shadel, General Chairman, Dinner Committee, Room G-25, U. S. Senate, The Capitol, Washington 25, D. C.

Radio-Television Correspondents Galleries

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENTS

MARTIN AGRONSKY, AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, CHAIRMAN
RICHARD HARKNESS, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, VICE CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM COSTELLO, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, SECRETARY
JOSEPH F. MCCAFFREY, MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, TREASURER
JULIAN GOODMAN, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, MEMBER AT LARGE
GEORGE J. MARDER, UNITED PRESS RADIO MEMBER AT LARGE
ANN CORRICK, CROSLEY BROADCASTING CORP. MEMBER AT LARGE

Congress of the United States

RADIO-TELEVISION CORRESPONDENTS' GALLERIES

Washington, D. C.

SENATE RADIO-TELEVISION GALLERY
D. HAROLD MCGRATH, SUPERINTENDENT

Address all Communications Care of Senate Radio-Television Gallery Room G-25 U. S. Capitol, Washington, D. C

$5 sent 12/15/53

PLEASE -------

Membership dues for 1954

! ARE NOW DUE !

PLEASE -------

Make your check out to:

Radio and Television Correspondents Association

PLEASE -------

Mail your check to:

Radio and Television Correspondents Association
Room G-25, U.S. Senate, U.S. Capitol
Washington 25, D.C.

THANKS -------

P.S. DUES MUST BE PAID before Cards for the Second Session of the 83rd Congress CAN BE ISSUED

THANKS AGAIN -------

nta

"RULES FOR OPERATION OF NEW QUARTERS"

Adopted by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents Association on November 23, 1953.

I. STUDIO SPACE-- Assignment of studio space for live, taped or filmed programs shall be at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Radio-TV Gallery, operating under the following general instructions:

A. No studio shall be permanently assigned to any network or other organization.

B. In principle, the room shall be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis, bearing in mind these two principles:

1. In the large studio, designated as C-D, priority should be given live or taped forum and panelled shows.

2. Two-man radio interviews should be assigned smaller spaces, A, E and F-G.

3. Television film should be assigned large studio space C-D when this space has not been requested by live television or a radio panel show. Precedence should be given live television and radio panel shows over television film, bearing in mind that it is possible for both television film and a radio show to occupy the C-D space with the acoustical doors separating them.

II. DESK SPACE-- Assignment of desk space should be at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Gallery, but in no case is any space to be permanently assigned any one reporter.

III. TELEPHONES-- Telephone extensions from the switchboards of the various networks will be installed in the various studios, which were drawn by lot and should be installed in the following manner:

A. Space A - ABC
Space D - MBS
Space E - NBC
Space F - CBS

Installation of the telephones in these spaces is not in any way to be construed as the assignment to the networks of these space for permanent use.

Radio Correspondent Clubs

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENTS

ELMER DAVIS, AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM R. MCANDREW, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, VICE CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS W. TULLY, JR., WASHINGTON REPORTERS, INC., SECRETARY
WILLARD F. SHADEL, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, TREASURER
HOWARD L. KANY, ASSOCIATED PRESS RADIO MEMBER AT LARGE
GEORGE E. REEDY, THE ARROWHEAD NETWORK MEMBER AT LARGE
REX R. GOAD, TRANSRADIO PRESS SERVICE MEMBER AT LARGE
ALBERT L. WARNER, MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, MEMBER EX OFFICIO

Congress of the United States

RADIO CORRESPONDENTS' GALLERIES

Washington, D. C.

SENATE RADIO GALLERY
D. HAROLD McGRATH, SUPERINTENDENT

HOUSE RADIO GALLERY
ROBERT M. MENAUGH, SUPERINTENDENT

Address all Communications Care of Senate Radio Gallery U. S. Capitol, Washington, D. C.

January 10, 1950

Statter Hotel

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Bill Henry has just informed us that ARNA has voted to discontinue group membership in the Radio Correspondents Association.

You have been a member for a number of years and we presume that you wish to continue to do so.

As you know, membership dues are $5.00 per year.

Because of the delay in receiving this information we have been unable to send to you an application to attend our annual dinner for the President which is February 4. We are inclosing such an application at this time.

If you wish to make application for a dinner ticket, please fill out the inclosed application blank and return it to us, not later than January 16, 1950. A check for $16.00 should accompany this application, $5.00 to pay for 1950 dues to the Association and $11.00 for the price for the dinner ticket.

If you do not wish to attend the dinner, a check for $5.00 will cover your 1950 membership dues in the Gallery.

Sincerely yours,

D Harold McGrath

D. HAROLD McGRATH
Superintendent,
Senate Radio Gallery

Radio Correspondents Assoc.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENTS

BILL HENRY, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, CHAIRMAN
ALBERT L. WARNER, MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, VICE CHAIRMAN
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WILLIAM R. MCANDREW, NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, TREASURER
FRANCIS W. TULLY, JR., WASHINGTON REPORTERS, INC., MEMBER AT LARGE
GEORGE J. MARDER, UNITED PRESS RADIO, MEMBER AT LARGE
G. W. KINGSBURY, WLW-CINCINNATI: WINS-NEW YORK, MEMBER AT LARGE
REX GOAD, TRANSRADIO PRESS SERVICE, MEMBER EX OFFICIO

Congress of the United States

RADIO CORRESPONDENTS' GALLERIES

Washington, D. C.

SENATE RADIO GALLERY
D. HAROLD MCGRATH, SUPERINTENDENT

HOUSE RADIO GALLERY
ROBERT M. MENAUGH, SUPERINTENDENT

January 2, 1948

Hold Associate Member

Dear Member:

Happy New Year!

It is DINNER TIME again.

DATE, PLACE, TIME: Saturday, February 7, 1948, STATLER HOTEL, 8 ~~P.M.~~

DRESS: Black tie.

SEATING LIMITATIONS: Two tickets to each active member. One for himself and one for his MALE guest. One non-transferable ticket for each ASSOCIATE member.

ABOUT GUESTS: Enclosed is the list of VIP's, who will be Association guests. Except for those on the VIP list the field of congressional and government officials is yours--of course your own personal plan for guest governs.

PRICE: We have had to follow the general pattern and raise the cost of the dinner. Tickets will be $10 a plate. Yet - this is 33½ percent less in cost than any comparable dinner this year.

Pd 1/21 #340

DEADLINE: Enclosed you will find application form and a stamped envelope. Please use these as soon as possible in making reservations. Applications must be mailed not later than midnight January 24, 1948. Cash for tickets must accompany applications.

MOST IMPORTANT: Make all checks payable to RADIO CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION. Enclose with application in the stamped envelope and mail to Wm. McAndrew, Treasurer, c/o NBC, Washington, D. C.

THE SHOW: Work on the entertainment is well along and we promise you another top show. We are counting on you to help make it a night to be remembered by all present.

Sincerely,

Francis W. Tully, Jr.

Francis W. Tully, Jr.
General Chairman,
1948 Dinner Committee

Hotel?

RADIO CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION

OF

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Edward R. Murrow

IS A MEMBER OF THIS ASSOCIATION

Bill Henry

PRESIDENT

ASSOCIATE

1948

THE RADIO CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION HAS FOR ITS AIM THE PROMOTION OF THE RADIO NEWS GATHERING FRATERNITY, AND STRIVES TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF RADIO REPORTERS AND ASSIST IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN HIGH STANDARDS OF REPORTING NEWS BY RADIO, WIRELESS AND OTHER SIMILAR MEANS OF TRANSMISSION.

—ARTICLE 2 OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE RADIO CORRESPONDENTS ASSOCIATION

Here is the list of VIP'S.

Group A - White House

The President
Charles G. Ross
Matthew J. Connelly
Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan
Admiral James H. Fosket
Brig. Gen. Wallace H. Graham
William D. Hassett
Clark M. Clifford
Eben Ayres
James J. Rowley
Dewey Long
John R. Steelman
Flt. Adm. William D. Leahy

Group B - Armed Services

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower
Gen. Carl A. Spaatz
Gen. Clifton Cates USMC
Admiral Louis E. Denfeld
Gen. Omar N. Bradley
Captain E.M. Eller, USN
Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks
Maj. William E. Santleman USMC
Maj. T.O. Matthews
Commander H.H. Holton
Mr. Stephen Leo

Group C - The Supreme Court

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices (total 9)

Group D - The Cabinet

The 10 members plus the Undersecretary of State (total 14)
Secretary of the Navy Sullivan
Secretary of the Army Royall
Secretary of the Air Force Symington

Group E - From FCC

Wayne Coy
Robert F. Jones
George E. Sterling
Paul A. Walker
Clifford J. Durr
Rosel H. Hyde
Edward M. Webster
Benedict P. Cottone
Harry M. Plotkin
William J. Norfleet
William P. Massing
T. J. Slowie
George Gillingham
John A. Willoughby
Vernon Wilkinson

Group F - From the Senate

Arthur H. Vandenberg
Wallace H. White, Jr.
Alben W. Barkley
Robert A. Taft
Kenneth S. Wherry
Scott W. Lucas
Charles W. Tobey, Jr.
Clyde M. Reed
Owen Brewster
Albert W. Hawkes
E.H. Moore
Homer E. Capehart
Edwin C. Johnson
Tom Stewart
Ernest W. McFarland
Warren G. Magnuson
Francis J. Myers
Brien McMahon
C. Wayland Brooks
Carl Hayden
Styles Bridges
Kenneth McKellar
Carl Loeffler
Leslie L. Biffle
Edward McGinnis
J. Mark Trice
Felton M. Johnston
Edward Jarrett
Edward Cooper
Harland J. Bushfield

Group G - From The House

Joseph W. Martin
James Milne
Charles A. Halleck
Leslie Arends
Sam Rayburn
John W. McCormack
John Andrews
Lewis Deschler
William F. Russell
John Taber
Clarence Cannon
Karl M. LeCompte
Frank L. Sundstrom
Elton J. Layton

Group G - From the House (cont.)

Charles A. Wolverton
Carl Hinshaw
Leonard W. Hall
John P. O'Hara
Wilson D. Gillette
Robert Hale
Harris Ellsworth
Marion T. Bennett
James I. Dolliver
Edward J. Elsaesser
John W. Heselton
Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
William J. Miller
Henderson H. Carson
John B. Bennett
Clarence F. Lea
Robert Crosser
Alfred L. Bulwinkle
Virgil Chapman
Lindley Beckworth
J. Percy Priest
Oren Harris
George G. Sadowski
Richard F. Harless
Dwight L. Rogers
Fred E. Busbey
Leo E. Allen

Group H - Political Guests

Carroll Reece
J. Howard McGrath
Jack Redding
William Murphy
Edward Ingle
Neal Roche
Walter Hallanan

Group I - Specials

Master of Ceremonies
Justin Miller
J. N. Bailey
J. R. Poppele
Edgar Kobak
Mark Woods
Niles Trammell
Frank Stanton
Herbert Blunck
H. A. Karr
Dan Moorman
John J. Dempsey

Group J - LIAISON GROUPS

Felix Belair, Jr.
Ernest K. Lindley
John F. Hogan
Joseph H. Short
Al O'Eth
William Green
Phillip Murray
Relman Moran
Lyle C. Wilson
William Hutchinson
Philip L. Graham
B.M. McKelway
John O'Rourke
John Russell Young

Group K - Executive Departments

Alvin W. Hall
Michael J. McDermott
Lincoln White
William Wood
J. Edgar Hoover
Francis W. Reichelderfer
Theodore P. Wright
James J. Maloney
Robert E. Freer
Donald B. Gatling
James Webb
Carl R. Gray
Marriner S. Eccles

Group L - From the Capitol

Fred M. Kramer
David Lynn
A.F. Cook
M.L. Meletio
Ralph R. Roberts
William T. Roy
Harold R. Beckley
William J. Donaldson, Jr.
William M. Perry
Paul Ridgely
James D. Preston
William T. Reed
William Miller
D. Harold McGrath
Robert M. Menaugh
Con J. D'Adrea
Robert C. Hough
Monty Bourjaily
Clarence T. Day

Radio-Newsreel-Television
Working Press Assoc

March 7, 1956

Dear Larry:

This is merely a note to tell you that I will be happy to continue to serve on the Sponsoring Members Committee for the next year.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Larry Racies
President
Radio-Newsreel-Television Working
Press Association
270 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

rh

RADIO-NEWSREEL-TELEVISION WORKING PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Professional Association of Working Newsmen in the Television, Radio, and Motion Picture Industries

270 Park Avenue • New York 17, N. Y. • PLaza 1-2720

OFFICERS

President: Roy D. Edwards
Universal Newsreel
1st Vice-President: George Jordan
NBC-TV
2nd Vice-President: Jack Fern
CBS Newsfilm
Sergeant-at-Arms: Lou Hutt
Paramount News
Secretary: Ruth Knopf
CBS Newsfilm
Ass't Secretary: Charles Campbell
Treasurer: Richard Milbauer
Telenews Film Corp.

•

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman: Larry Racies
CBS Newsfilm
Nick Archer
News of the Day-Telenews
A. A. Brown
Movietone News
Bernard Buck
WNYC
Chester Burger
David Klein
NBC-TV
Arnold Lerner
Warner Pathe News

•

SPONSORING MEMBERS

Charles Collingwood
John Daly
Douglas Edwards
Allan Jackson
Larry LeSueur
Jim McKay
Edward R. Murrow
John Cameron Swayze
Walter Winchell
John Wingate

February 20, 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Another year of Association activity has passed by. We would like to thank you for having served during the past year as a Sponsoring Member, and we trust that you will give your consent to continue in that capacity during 1956-57.

We also trust that you have been following, with approval as well as interest, the occasions when your Association has been publicly outspoken for the right of radio-newsreel-television newsmen to gain equal access with representatives of older printed media to all public events and hearings. Perhaps it might be possible for Sponsoring Members and Association officers to get together for luncheon to discuss ways and means of being even more effective toward this end.

Please let us know as soon as possible whether or not you agree to continue to serve on the Sponsoring Members Committee for the next year.

Cordially,

Larry Racies

Larry Racies
President

LR/md

R-N-T WPA

December 2, 1953

Dear Larry:

Just a hasty note to say I will of course be glad to serve on the Sponsoring Committee for the Mike & Screen Press Dinner.

As ever yours,

Mr. Larry Racies
Radio-Newsreel-Television Working
Press Association of N.Y.
270 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

dm

RADIO-NEWSREEL-TELEVISION WORKING PRESS ASSOCIATION OF N. Y.

270 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.
Telephone: PLaza 1-1648

MIKE & SCREEN PRESS DINNER

DINNER-DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT

For Benefit of

The Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research

MAY 27, 1953 • GRAND BALLROOM, WALDORF-ASTORIA

JOHN CAMERON SWAYZE
Chairman

HONORARY COMMITTEE

Hon. Thomas E. Dewey
Hon. Jacob Grumet
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Hon. Rudolph Halley
Hon. Vincent R. Impellitteri
Eric Johnston
Denis Tilden Lynch
Dr. Frank Stanton
John D. Tierney

SPONSORING MEMBERS

Charles Collingwood
John Daly
Douglas Edwards
Bill Leonard
Larry LeSueur
Tom Meany
Edward R. Murrow
John Cameron Swayze
Walter Winchell
John Wingate

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LARRY RACIES
Executive Chairman

Chester F. X. Burger, *Ex Officio*
A. A. Brown, *Reception*
Lou Hutt, *Seating*
Ruth N. Knopf, *Journal*
Carl Larsen, *Seating*
Arnold Lerner, *Publicity*
William Mangan, *Tickets*
Richard Milbauer, *Awards*
David B. Tullen, *Finance*

November 19, 1953

Yes.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

We are assembling our Sponsoring Members Committee for our 1954 Dinner to be held on June 4 next, again at the Waldorf. Friday

I am sorry that a little thing like the Coronation kept you from attending this one, but Jesse and John can tell you how good it was.

Please let me know if we can again count on you to serve on our Sponsoring Members Committee for 1954.

Cordially,

Larry

Larry Racies

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Please make checks payable to the Association

Clubs 3r $10

RADIO, NEWSREEL, TELEVISION WORKING PRESS ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, INC.

Temporary mail address:
c/o Dave Tullen, CBS TV News
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, 22, New York

Paid 9/5/52

August 16, 1952

Dear Member:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been voted into active membership in the Radio, Newsreel, Television Working Press Association of New York, Inc.

Your annual dues for the year 1952 are now due. Kindly remit a check for ten dollars payable to Dave Tullen, temporary treasurer, at the above address.

The Association Membership pins are now in process of being manufactured. They will be made of 14 k gold and will probably be available for distribution to all members who desire them at the September meeting.

As provided for in the by-laws, the pins will remain the property of the Association, with those members desiring them placing ten dollars on deposit with the treasurer. If you wish a pin, include the ten dollar pin deposit in your dues check. Remember...only a sufficient number of pins will be ordered to supply the members who indicate they want them, so place your order now.

Incidentally....for the information of any of your co-workers who may not as yet have joined...the initiation fee of the Association goes up to twenty five dollars on midnight September 30th.

Fraternally yours,

Jack Fern per vnd

Jack Fern
Temporary Secretary

PS Next meeting is September 9th at 8:30 p.m. You will be notified of the location by post card before the meeting.

RADIO-NEWSREEL-TELEVISION WORKING PRESS ASSOCIATION OF N. Y.

A Professional Association of Working Newsmen in the Television, Radio, and Motion Picture Industries

270 Park Avenue • New York 17, N. Y. • PLaza 1-2720

OFFICERS

President: Arnold Lerner *Warner Pathe News*
1st Vice-President: Lou Hutt *Paramount News*
2nd Vice-President: Tom Priestley *NBC-TV*
Secretary: Ruth Knopf *CBS-TV*
Asst. Secretary: Monroe Benton *WNYC*
Treasurer: Richard Milbauer *Telenews*
Sergeant-at-Arms: Herbert Mulligan *Paramount News*

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman: Larry Racies *CBS-TV*
Nick Archer *News of the Day*
A. A. Brown *Movietone News*
Robert F. Donahue *Warner Pathe News*
George Jordan *NBC-TV*
David Klein *NBC-TV*
Carl Larsen, Sr. *Movietone News*

SPONSORING MEMBERS

Charles Collingwood
John Daly
Douglas Edwards
Don Hollenbeck
Allan Jackson
Larry LeSueur
Jim McKay
Edward R. Murrow
John Cameron Swayze
Walter Winchell
John Wingate

MIKE & SCREEN DINNER HONORARY COMMITTEE

DOUGLAS EDWARDS *Chairman*
Harry Brandt, *Brandt Theatres*
Hon. Thomas E. Dewey
S. H. Fabian, *Stanley Warner Corporation*
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Eric Johnston, *Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.*
Robert E. Kintner, *American Broadcasting Company*
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
A. Montague, *Columbia Pictures Corporation*
Robert J. O'Donnell, *Interstate Circuit, Inc.*
Hon. Richard C. Patterson, Jr., *Mayor's Reception Committee*
William H. Peer
M. R. Rackmil, *Universal Pictures Company, Inc.*
Spyros Skouras, *Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation*
Dr. Frank Stanton, *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*
Robert Sylvester, *New York Daily News*
Joseph R. Vogel, *Loew's Incorporated*
Hon. Robert F. Wagner
Richard F. Walsh, *IATSE*
Sylvester L. Weaver, Jr., *National Broadcasting Company, Inc.*
Robert M. Weitman, *American Broacasting-Paramount Theatres*

SUBJECT: Courtroom Meeting

To: Members,
Radio-Newsreel-Television
Working Press Association

The attention of the membership is invited to a program of unusual interest set for the April 21st meeting of the Association.

TOPIC: Filming and Recording Courtroom Procedures.

GUESTS: David W. Peck, Presiding Justice, Appellate Division, NY State Supreme Court
John A. Byrnes, Chief Justice, NYC Court
Edward S. Silver, DA, Kings County
Edwin M. Otterbourg, President, New York County Lawyers Association
Paul B. DeWitt, Executive Secretary, New York City Bar Association

FEATURES 1) Historic film of cross-examination of defendant in Hauptmann trial at Flemington, NJ
2) Sound film coverage of murder trial at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, this year.
3) Tape coverage of Thurman Will case at Roanoke, Virginia this year.

PLACE Carnegie Endowment International Center
345 East 46th Street, New York City (opposite UN Assembly)

TIME 7:45 PM

Because of the unusual interest of this meeting, attendance of representatives of the newspaper reporters and photographers have been invited. Members are all asked to bring an additional guest- - - wives or colleagues from within the industry are especially welcome.

Ruth Naomi Knopf
Secretary

RADIO-NEWSREEL-TELEVISION
WORKING PRESS ASSOCIATION
OF NEW YORK, INC.

187

Dues
File

Dot
said yes
over phone

270 Park Avenue
New York City

January 15, 1953

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On Wednesday, May 27, in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, the Radio-Newsreel-Television Working Press Association of New York, Inc., which is proud to list you as a member, will hold a dinner dance and entertainment, with all proceeds from the ball to go to the Damon Runyon Memorial Cancer Fund.

Ray Bloch and his Orchestra will provide the music for dancing, with entertainment by stars of Stage, Screen, Radio and Television.

We are now having printed the stationery which we will use for soliciting Journal advertising and ticket sales. We would like your permission to list your name on the letterhead as a member of the Honorary Committee along with John Cameron Swayze, John Charles Daly, Douglas Edwards, Walter Winchell, Charles Collingwood, Bill Leonard, Larry Le Sueur, John Wingate and Tom Meany. There is no intention on our part to solicit you for any special contribution or anything of this sort, but merely to indicate to the public the names of the outstanding working newsmen who are members of the Association.

I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible so that we may not lose any time in getting our work under way.

Sincerely,

John Cameron Swayze
per RH

John Cameron Swayze
Honorary Chairman

Chuisette

RADIO, NEWSREEL, TELEVISION WORKING PRESS ASSOCIATION OF N.Y., INC.
Incorporated as a membership corporation under the laws of the State of New York

The Radio, Newsreel, Television Working Press Association of New York, Inc. is a professional association organized for the following purpose

*To promote and protect the interest and welfare of radio and Television newsmen, newsreel cameramen, contactmen and soundmen.

*To promote cordial relations among such newsmen.

*To oppose violations and infringements on the rights of such newsmen and their organization.

*To consult and cooperate with any and all National, state and local authorities having to do with the control or restriction of the activities of such newsmen.

It is NOT a labor organization. By the terms of it's Certificate of Incorporation, it is prohibited from engaging in "labor relations of any sort".
The following are eligible for membership:
Only those persons as are regularly assigned in the coverage of outside assignments (on the scene coverage), and are employed by radio and television networks and companies, radio and television news services, and newsreels regularly operating in the City of New York and recognized by the Association. This includes reporters, cameramen, contactmen and soundmen.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday evening, June 12th at WOR-TV, 67th Street & Columbus Ave. at 8:30 PM. All are invited whether members or not. This will be the last meeting open to nonmembers.
The initiation fee is $10.00 until September 30th.
After Sept 30th, initiation fee is $25.00
Dues are $10.00 per year. There are no other charges or assesments.
It is planned to raise other revenue by holding an annual affair open to the public.
Design for membership pins have been completed and are being drawn by am emblem companies art dept. for submission to the membership.
The temporary officers are:
Chairman: Chet Burger, CBS TV , Sec. Jack Fern, MBS
Member ship Comm. Fred Dieterich, Telenews; Treas. Dave Tullen CBS-TV

PR 6/12/50

RADIO NEWSREEL TELEVISION WORKING PRESS ASSOCIATION
OF NEW YORK, INC.
Incorporated as a membership corporation under the laws of N.Y.State
CHARTER MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

PRINT OR TYPE DATE: June 10, 1952

NAME: Edward R. Murrow

HOME ADDRESS: - - -
street city zone state

HOME TELEPHONE: - - - BUS.PHONE: PLaza 5-2000

EMPLOYED BY: CBS - RADIO & TV

ADDRESS: 485 Madison Avenue, New York 22

EMPLOYED REGULARLY AS:(Describe work fully) Reporter and news analyst

HOW LONG IN PRESENT POSITION ? 5 years HOW LONG IN NEWS BUSINESS? 15 yrs.

NAME OF SUPERIOR & TITLE: T.Wells Church, Director of News and Public Affairs

NAME OF SPONSOR(S): Radio, American Oil Co.; TV,Aluminum Co. of America

"The membership of th Association shall consist of and be restricted to radio and television newsmen,newsreel cameramen,contactmen and soundmen who are regularly engaged in the coverage of putside assignments and are employed by radio and television networks and companies,radio and television news services and newsreels regularly operating in the City of New York and recognized by the Association." (Extract from Constitution)

I qualify under the above description,and apply herewith for membership in th Radio,Newsreel,Television Working Press Association of N.Y. at the same time,certifying that the information given in this application is true and correct.

Sign In Ink

A check for $10.00,Charter Initiation Fee,should accompany this application. To be eligible for Charter Membership,applications should be in the hands of the tempoary treasurer before Sept.30,1952. Initiation fee thereafter,$25.00. Make checks payable to:David B. Tullen,Temporary Treasurer,CBS-TV News,485 Madison Ave,New York 22,N.Y. If accepted,you will be billed for annual dues of $10.00. If rejected,your initiation fee will be returned.

Savile Club.

Clubs SP

Savile Club,

69, Brook Street,

London, W.1.

4th April, 1952.

Bulletin Number One.

The Committee feels that the members, especially those who are resident abroad, or in the provinces, and also those who visit the Club infrequently, might like occasionally to receive up-to-date information concerning the various facilities offered by the Club, with, in addition, news of general interest to all members.

For this reason the Committee has decided to publish, from time to time, a Bulletin in which such information will be announced and they have pleasure in presenting to the members the first print.

---

(1) Closure of the Savile Club, during 1952, with details of hospitality offered by other London Clubs.

EASTER Closed from 11.30 p.m. Thursday, 10th April, until Tuesday, 15th April, at 8.30 a.m.

SUMMER Closed from 11.30 p.m. Wednesday, 20th August, until Thursday, 11th September, at 6 p.m.

During the Summer Closing hospitality has been offered by the undermentioned Clubs:-

(a) Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (To all Members.)

(b) Royal Thames Yacht Club, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (To all Members for the period 1st to 11th September inclusive.)

(c) East India & Sports Club, 16, St. James's Square, S.W.1. (To 50 MEMBERS ONLY.)

(d) Savage Club, 1, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1. (To 50 MEMBERS ONLY.)

Applications for the limited number of places offered by the East India & Sports Club and the Savage Club should be addressed to the Secretary, Savile Club. In the event of applications exceeding the number of places available, a ballot will be held to decide the allocation.

The Savile Club will remain open during the Whitsun and August Bank Holiday week-ends, but will close during Christmas, 1952; actual dates being announced nearer to that time.

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(2) Details of the amenities offered to Members of the Savile Club by other Clubs at home or overseas.

At home.

Facilities are offered by Clubs in the following places;

Bath. Bexhill. Bournemouth. Brighton. Edinburgh. Henley-on-Thames

St. Leonards-on-Sea. Walmer.

GOLF. The Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Club, Richmond, Surrey, offers hospitality to Members of the Savile, from Monday to Friday, excepting holidays.

Overseas. Facilities are offered by the undermentioned.

SOUTH AFRICA. The Civil Service Club, 9, Church Square, Cape Town.

U.S.A. The Cosmos Club, Washington, 5, D.C.

The Players, 16, Gramercy Park, New York.

The Tavern Club, 4, Boylston Place, Boston.

SWEDEN The Royal Bachelor's Club, Gothenburg.

MEXICO The British Club, Mexico, D.F.

Members who may wish to accept the hospitality of Clubs, either in the British Isles or Overseas, should write to the Secretary, Savile Club, for full details.

(3) Reservation of Bedrooms at the Savile Club.

The reservation of bedrooms is governed by the regulations made from time to time by the Committee. The regulations are published within the Rules of the Club, a copy will be forwarded upon application to the Secretary.

There are 16 bedrooms at the Club. Members may reserve a bedroom for a period not in excess of ten nights in any one calendar month. A limited number of bedrooms - the number is decided by the Committee - are available on special terms for longer periods. Applications for these should be forwarded to the Secretary, but generally there is a short waiting list.

The charges for bedrooms are: (excluding Breakfast)

Bedroom with Bathroom.	17/6d. per night.
Bedroom with separate Bathroom.	15/-d. per night.

(4) Introduction of Guest to the Club at week-ends, including the use of a bedroom in the Club between the nights of Friday to Sunday, inclusive.

Under a regulation of the Committee, a Member may introduce a Guest, not under the age of 18 years, to the Club during the week-end, and may reserve for his Guest, as for himself, a bedroom in the Club. The privilege is

(4) Contd. limited to the nights of Friday, Saturday and Sunday so far as the booking of bedrooms is concerned, and is subject to accommodation being available; 14 days notice of reservation is required.

---

(5) LIBRARY BOOKS

A.

Members will be sorry to learn that the library has during the last few years suffered serious losses through the unauthorised removal of books and the failure by borrowers to restore them.

A census of the books constituting the Savile Monument showed that in March 1950, 174 single and 15 odd volumes were missing. The number of other books missing has not yet been ascertained, but one volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and two volumes of the Dictionary of National Biography are not to be found. It is probable that there are several other casualties.

The news of the depredations from the Savile Monument is already having its effect on author-members, some of whom have expressed unwillingness to present new works to the library in view of the difficulty of safe-custody.

The Committee are of the opinion that the majority of missing books have been borrowed by members. This is in itself a breach of the Club rules, but failure to restore borrowed volumes can properly be regarded as unsocial and unethical behaviour, though no doubt in some cases allowance should be made for forgetfulness.

Members are earnestly requested to examine their bookshelves on the chance of finding in them books belonging to the Savile library. If such books are found they should return them without delay to the librarian by post or leave them on one of the tables in the library. Replacement of borrowed books in their proper place in the library shelves will complicate the task of the librarian. There is no obligation for members returning borrowed books to declare their identity.

B.

In order to minimise the abuse referred to in the previous paragraphs of this circular the Committee propose to apply the following new regulation.

Members are permitted to borrow books from the library but not from the Morning Room on the following conditions:

1. Such books may not be dictionaries, or other works of reference, nor single volumes belonging to a set. (Example: A Volume of Tales from Blackwood, or from the Works of Hardy, Stevenson or Kipling - though printed as uniform editions - may be taken out, but odd volumes from the histories, e.g. of Grote, Gibbon or Gardiner may not.)

2. Library books may be borrowed for a maximum period of one month.

3. Any member taking out a library book must inscribe his name together with the title of the volume and the date on which it was taken out in a register to be kept in the library.

Francis Fryer,

Secretary.

MAYFAIR 6449

Clubs

Savile Club,
69, Brook Street, W.1.

Secretary's Office.

22. FEB. 1950

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your very kind contribution to the staff fund.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Otto

Frank Otto
Secretary

22-2 1950

RECEIVED from E. R. MURROW

the Sum of Five Pounds ~ Shillings and ~ Pence

WITH THANKS

£5-0-0

POSTAGE REVENUE 2D

MAYFAIR 5462.

SAVILE CLUB,
69, BROOK STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

14th March, 1949.

PERIODS DURING WHICH THE SAVILE CLUB WILL BE CLOSED, 1949.

Members are informed of the dates during which the Club will be closed :—

SUMMER CLOSING.

From Midnight, Wednesday, 31st August, 1949, to re-open at 6 p.m. on Monday, 26th September, 1949.

The Garrick Club, Garrick Street, W.C.2, have kindly agreed to offer hospitality to Savile Members during the period of the Summer Closing.

EASTER CLOSING.

From Midnight, Thursday, 14th April, 1949, to re-open on Tuesday morning, 19th April, 1949, at 8 a.m.

WHITSUN AND AUGUST BANK HOLIDAYS.

The Savile Club will not be closed over the Whitsun or August Bank Holidays.

FRANK OTTO,
Secretary.

CLUB: MAYFAIR 5462-3.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE: MAYFAIR 6449.

With the Secretary's Compliments.

Savile Club,

69, Brook Street, W.1.

12211

SAVILE CLUB, 69, Brook Street, W.1.

Received of Edward. R. Murrow. Esq.

Cheque

1948

Subscription

...AL ...	3	3	0

p.p. THE SAVILE CLUB.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY.

Savile Club

SAVILE CLUB,
69, BROOK STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

1st *November*, 1948.

DEAR SIR,

At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Savile Club held on 14th October, 1948, the following resolutions were considered and approved :—

(1) That the Entrance Fee to the Club be increased from Fifteen Guineas to Twenty Guineas.

(2) That the Annual Subscriptions to the Club be increased as follows :

(*a*) From Fifteen Guineas to Eighteen Guineas for Ordinary Members.

(*b*) From Fifteen Guineas to Sixteen Guineas for Members who are normally resident in England but have no personal address, whether residential, professional or business, within a distance of 100 miles from the Club House.

(*c*) From Eight Guineas to Nine Guineas for Members who are normally resident in Scotland or Northern Ireland.

(*d*) From Eight Guineas to Nine Guineas for Members who are resident Members of the Staffs of Universities or Public Schools and satisfy the conditions mentioned in paragraph 3 of Rule II, provided, however, that on attaining the age of 40 such Members shall pay the full annual subscription of Eighteen Guineas.

(*e*) From Three Guineas to Four Guineas for Provisional Members.

(3) (*a*) That the Subscription of Supernumerary Members be increased from Three Guineas to Four Guineas.

(*b*) That a Supernumerary Member returning to the United Kingdom shall pay, in addition to the Annual Subscription of Four Guineas, the sum of £1 10s. per calendar month or part of a calendar month for the months during which he resides in the United Kingdom until the payments shall have reached the full amount of the annual subscription for which he is liable as a Member residing in the United Kingdom.

(4) That the above-mentioned increases shall take effect from 1st January, 1949.

You will see that as from 1st January next your subscription will be increased to £ 4 - 4 - 0. Will you please cancel your present Banker's Order, sign the enclosed form and return it to me ?

Yours faithfully,

J. HYDE CATES,

Secretary.

Savile Club.

RULES OF THE SAVILE CLUB SPECIAL FUND

1. THE Fund shall be called "The Savile Club Special Fund"

2. THERE shall be five Administrators of the Fund who shall be members of the Savile Club and they shall have complete discretion in the management of the Fund

3. THE object of the Fund is to help by loan or gifts in cash or kind such needy and deserving Members and past Members of the Savile Club and, in exceptional circumstances, their wives, widows or children as shall from time to time during the trust period be selected by the Adminstrators

4. ALL cash and investments of the Fund (other than petty cash) shall be held in the names of or on behalf of the first four of the Administrators as Trustees of the Fund at Glyn Mills & Co. 67, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. or in the name of Glyn's Nominees Limited

> NOTE: This Rule is designed to ensure that the transactions of the Special Fund shall be kept completely separate from the affairs of the Club and unknown to the servants of the Club. In short both subscriptions and grants will be regarded as confidential. It will be noted that Rule 4 gives the Administrators power to invest accumulated funds.

5. PAYMENTS or gifts shall be made by cheque or letter of instruction to Bankers signed by any two of the Trustees. The Trustees shall act in all matters on the instructions from time to time of any three or more of the Administrators

> NOTE: Cheques should be made payable to GLYN MILLS & CO. for credit of Savile Club Special Fund. Instructions in a Will should read "Pay to the Fund known as the Savile Club Special Fund, of which Dr. Doyne Bell, Mr. Howard Marshall, Sir Gerald Barry, Mr. Alan Oliver and Mr. Eric Partridge are at present the Administrators, the sum of ..... pounds for the general purposes of the said Fund".

6. AN Administrator may (in the event of absence or ill-health delegate his power to any other Member of the Savile Club who is not already an Administrator and is approved by the Chairman of Committee of the Club for the time being (hereinafter called "the Chairman")

> NOTE: The purpose of this Rule is to avoid delay in urgent cases when an Administrator may not be available.

7. ADMINISTRATORS shall be appointed for a period of one year. An Administrator may resign at any time by notice in writing of such intention given to the Chairman. A retiring Administrator shall be eligible for re-appointment. Replacement or re-appointment of an Administrator shall be effected by a memorandum signed by the Chairman, and notification in writing by the Chairman to the Bank of the names of Administrators who are for the time being Trustees of the Fund shall be conclusive. On any vacancy occurring the Chairman shall appoint or re-appoint himself ex-officio an Administrator unless he shall already be an Administrator or shall prefer to appoint another Member to be an Administrator in his place

Any vacancy that arises in the office of Administrator by death, resignation or other cause shall be filled by the Chairman in like manner for the residue of the term. The original Administrators shall be Dr. Doyne Bell, Mr. Howard Marshall, Sir Gerald Barry, Mr. Alan Oliver and Mr. Eric Patridge.

8. THE accounts of the Fund shall be audited annually by a firm of Chartered Accountants. The Trustees shall have authority to pay the auditors a reasonable remuneration.

9. PRIOR to and in contemplation of the winding up of the Fund or within one year after the dissolution of The Savile Club the Administrators shall have power during the trust period to transfer all remaining moneys not required for the benefit of the persons referred to in Rule 3 to one or more similar benevolent funds (whether already existing or specially formed) of any other London Club or Clubs of which it is believed that at least twenty Members or former Members of the Savile Club are or will become members.

> NOTE: The purpose of this Rule is to avoid expensive legal proceedings in the event of the Savile Club ceasing to exist. Furthermore in this melancholy event the original purpose of the Fund could be perpetuated elsewhere.

10. THE Administrators shall make a report on the state of the Fund in general terms at each Annual General Meeting of the Savile Club

11. SUBJECT to the trusts and powers aforesaid the Fund shall belong to the Savile Club for its general purposes.

NOTE: For purely legal reasons it is necessary to limit the period of the original trust and to provide an ultimate 'owner' of any funds not expended under paragraph 3, but if and when any balance reverts to the Club it would be a simple matter and a clear moral duty for the Club to re-start the Fund on a fresh lease of life.

12. THE trust period hereinbefore referred to shall mean the period of the lifetime of the survivor of the first Administrators and twenty-one years thereafter PROVIDED ALWAYS that the Administrators may with the consent of the Committee of the Club at any time during such period by memorandum under their hands declare the trust period to be terminated and such declaration shall be effectual. The Administrators shall without any consent make such a declaration within thirteen months after the dissolution of the Savile Club.

NOTE: It is necessary for a time limit for the Fund to be stated on these lines, but at any convenient time in the years to come the Administrators can, while the Club continues, by a simple operation start the Fund on a newly defined period.

13. ALTERATIONS approved by the Committee of the Club may be made in these Rules by Memorandum signed by a majority of the Administrators for the time being.

GENERAL NOTES

There is nothing in these Rules to prevent the Administrators asking for interest on or security for a temporary loan where such a request is thought appropriate.

To save drawing cheques many Members may prefer to sign a Bankers Order for an annual subscription to the Fund. Forms have been printed and are available in the Club or, by post, from the Secretary.

The Fund has, deliberately, not been framed as a legal "charity" for tax or estate duty purposes as this would have unduly circumscribed its usefulness.

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • COlumbus 5-0862

ARTHUR JUDSON, President
EDNA GIESEN, Executive Vice-President
EASTMAN BOOMER, Vice-President in charge of Special Attractions
THEODOSIA WOOD, Sales Manager

July 23, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have your letter of July 20th. I was only upset about Kansas City because I had requested protection through your secretary for Kansas City and Cedar Rapids. Of course I do understand your situation and this letter will inform you that we will no longer list you and that we will refer all inquiries regarding lectures directly to you.

I hope that should you find it possible in the future to accept lecture engagements we may be permitted to handle these for you. I am sure that you are aware that there is great demand for you and I feel sure that without cancellation clauses we could certainly secure a fee of $1500.00 per engagement for you.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Edna Giesen

EG:hfe

July 12, 1951

Dear Miss Giesen:

I deeply regret that you were upset about the engagement in Kansas City for the Town Hall there. The fact of the matter is I undertook to do this job at the urgent request of Arthur Church, the manager of our station there. There are times when I must have regard for the Columbia affiliates on the network and for the fact that I am a member of the Board of Directors; in such circumstances it is ofcourse quite impossible for me to consult with you about whether or no I should undertake a lecture engagement.

In view of the fact that I shall probably not be able to do any lecturing, at least not of any considerable extent in the course of the next few years, I suggest that you remove my name from your list and that we sever, as of now, any tentative relationship we have had. You will realize that this is in no sense a reflection of irritation on my part at your irritation about my undertaking engagements of which you knew nothing, but I cannot be tied to vague committments about lectures when I am not myself a free agent in the matter. Therefore, I would appreciate a letter from you saying that any tentative relationship that has existed between myself and Columbia Lecture Bureau, Inc. is hereby culminated.

Sincerely yours,

E R Murrow

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

Miss Edna Giesen
Columbia Lecture Bureau, Inc.
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

SP

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • COlumbus 5-0862

ARTHUR JUDSON, President
EDNA GIESEN, Executive Vice-President
EASTMAN BOOMER, Vice-President in charge of Special Attractions
THEODOSIA WOOD, Sales Manager

56

May 31, 1951

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Miss MacDonough has probably told you how very much upset I was to receive her message on Tuesday that you had accepted an engagement in Kansas City for the Town Hall there.

I suppose she also told you that I had telephoned previously, and since you were tied up, relayed my message to you through her, explaining how very important it was for me to have protection in Kansas City, since our client, the Town Hall, telephoned me long distance from Kansas City insisting that they must have a date for you and I had explained, in accordance with instructions from you, that you were not in a position to make any commitments.

Mr. Newcomb, who telephoned me, informed me thereupon that he would request Arthur Church to use his services in his behalf.

An announcement now of an engagement by you with the Town Hall, naturally makes Mr. Newcomb feel that I have deliberately misled him as to your availability, and since he is a very good client of ours I am in a most awkward situation.

I wish you would telephone me about this, for I thought I had covered the situation in accordance with your wishes and now find myself in a most embarrassing situation.

Cordially,

Edna Giesen

ejg/mp

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • COlumbus 5-0862

ARTHUR JUDSON, President
EDNA GIESEN, Executive Vice-President
EASTMAN BOOMER, Vice-President in charge of Special Attractions
THEODOSIA WOOD, Sales Manager

January 25, 1951

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

You all have occasion, from time to time, to call this office in regard to various matters. To expedite attention to your requests, the following will explain the set-up of our office.

1) CONTRACTS:
Each engagement booked for you is covered by a signed contract with the local sponsor. At the beginning of each month contracts are sent to you for dates to be filled the following month. The carbon copy of the covering letter should be signed by you and returned promptly--please!!--to this office as acknowledgment of receipt of these contracts.

2) TRANSPORTATION:
Paul Tausig Travel Agency is on our payroll to handle all transportation arrangements. In accordance with instructions from this office, they will prepare a complete itinerary for you, buy your tickets and make your hotel reservations. The person at the Tausig Agency in charge of Columbia Lecture Bureau transportation is Mr. Phillip Schweidel. The liason in this office with the Tausig Agency is Miss Bernice Warshaw. If you wish to discuss your transportation will you please do this with Miss Warshaw, as Tausig Agency takes their instructions from us and are not authorized to deviate from these instructions without our approval.

3) PUBLICITY:
Miss Rhoda Kaplan is our assistant in charge of publicity, circulars, press books, etc. If you have information or requests in this department you should call her.

4) BOOKING:
Mrs. Theodosia Wood is Sales Manager. Any leads or suggestions you may have regarding booking of engagements should be made to her.

5) PAYMENTS:
Statements and checks are sent to speakers between the first and fifteenth of each month for all engagements filled the previous month, for which payment has been made by local sponsor. However, should you desire your checks at any other time, please do not hesitate to request them. Any questions regarding your statements or checks should be made to Miss Bernice Warshaw.

6) LECTURE SUBJECTS AND PROGRAMS:
All suggestions for lecture topics or programs, or any general problems not covered by the above should be made directly to me or Mr. Eastman Boomer, or, in our absence, to Mrs. Theodosia Wood.

Cordially yours,

Edna Giesen

EJG/mp

SP

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • COlumbus 5-0862

ARTHUR JUDSON, President
EDNA GIESEN, Executive Vice-President
EASTMAN BOOMER, Vice-President in charge of Special Attractions
THEODOSIA WOOD, Sales Manager

December 28, 1950

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

No called 1/15

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have an offer from an organization in Youngstown, Ohio which is very eager to have you address its membership. In order to give you complete data about this group, I am quoting the memorandum our representative sent to me about it, as follows:

> "The Industrial Information Institute Inc. is the first organization of its kind in the country. Today because of the present serious world conditions they are more concerned than ever with the problem of how to step up production.
>
> "To this end their function is to apply every bit of knowledge they can assemble, from among the executives in the group and opinions of outsiders who speak with authority, to the task of increasing production in every way possible. They feel strongly that the business of war production should be handled by private enterprise, as it is in this field that you find the men trained for the job. Men who by their efficiency and knowledge have gained top positions in the business world, rather than turning such production goals over to government agencies, staffed by persons who have had little or no training in big business executive positions and are in no way equipped to handle such an assignment."

The speakers they invite to address them are not necessarily individuals directly concerned with production, but responsible persons in various fields who they think will contribute to their understanding of the international situation.

The fee would be $1000.00--the date, one of your own choice either in the immediate future or later, as you prefer.

Will you please let me know whether you would like to accept this invitation--and, in the meantime, a very happy New Year to you.

Cordially yours,

Edna Giesen

EJG/mp

September 15, 1950

Dear Miss Deis:

As per my conversation with your office I am returning herewith the contracts enclosed in your letters of September 12 to Mr. Murrow.

As you no doubt now know, Mr. Murrow has been forced to cancel these engagements.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McDonough
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Miss Marianne Deis
Columbia Lecture Bureau Inc.
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

COlumbus 5-0862

ARTHUR JUDSON
President

EDNA GIESEN
Director

September 12, 1950

Mr Edward R. Murrow
C/O CBS
420 Madison Ave
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow ,

Enclosed is the following list of October contracts:

Oct. 10	Springfield Ill.	Open Forum
16	Ann Arbor , Michigan	University of Michigan
17	East Lansing , Michigan	State College
20	Northfield Minn.	St. Olaf 's College
24	Akron Ohio	Civic Forum

Please sign and return the enclosed copy of this letter as acknowledgement of receipt of these contracts.

Sincerely yours,

Marianne Deis

Marianne Deis

enc:

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

COlumbus 5-0862

ARTHUR JUDSON
President

EDNA GIESEN
Director

September 12, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
420 Madison Ave
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow ,

Enclosed is the following contract :

October 15 Bedford Ind. Indiana Limestone Co.

Please sign and return the enclosed copy of this letter as acknowledgement of receipt of this contract .

Sincerely yours,

Marianne Deis

Marianne Deis

enc:

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

COlumbus 5-0862

ARTHUR JUDSON
President

EDNA GIESEN
Director

July 14, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22 New York

Dear Mr. Murrow

I am not surprised to get your letter. Since we don't have to confirm these engagements until September 1st, I think I'll wait a little longer until I cancel them. For your complete record, here are the dates which we have booked for you.

October 10	Springfield, Ill.
October 16	Ann Arbor, Michigan
October 17	East Lansing, Mich.
October 20	Northfield, Minn.
October 24	Akron, Ohio

You will notice a few have been added since the last ones I sent you. I figured that if you could not fill them all, you might prefer some of those which came in later to those you already knew about.

Of course the matter of substituting will be somewhat difficult under the circumstances and any suggestions you can give me will be very much appreciated.

Cordially yours,

Edna J. Giesen
J.W.

EJG:jp

Oct 10 Springfield Ill
Oct 16 Ann Arbor

T

RECEIVED
1950 JAN 17 PM 4:43
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

THIS IS A
WESTERN UNION
MESSAGE

WUF 036 PD

DAYTON OHIO JAN 17 347P

ED MURROW

HAVE ARRANGED MEETING HERB KOEHLE MANAGING EDITOR DAYTON

DAILY NEWS FOR 5 PM THURSDAY JANUARY 19TH REGARDS

BOB MOODY RADIO STATION WHIO

435P..

GA PLS WA

RECEIVED
1950 JAN 12 PM 5:09
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

WM 91

WASH DC JAN 12

URGENT

ZOUSMER NY

MURROW

CONTACT COL. CLAIR WELCH, PRO AT WRIGHT FIELD,

HE PREPARED TO HANDLE YOU EITHER DAY.

CONNERY

END

V

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

COlumbus 5-0862

ARTHUR JUDSON
President

EDNA GIESEN
Director

December 29, 1949

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is copy of a letter which we have received from Miriam Rosenthal, Dayton, Ohio, in connection with your speaking engagement there on January 19th. If these arrangements are not agreeable to you, please let me know.

Do you wish us to arrange for your transportation and hotel reservations? If so, please advise what accommodations you will desire.

I should also send to Dayton some mats, photographs and press stories. Could you have your publicity department send a few ofthese along to me for use in Dayton? — pass 1/6

Cordially yours,

Edna Giesen

ejg;gg
cc: Mr. Emerick

Enc.

Happy New Year!

MIRIAM ROSENTHAL
HOTEL BILTMORE
Dayton 2, Ohio

December 19, 1949

Lunch instead of dinner

Miss Edna Giesen
Columbia Lecture Bureau
113 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Giesen:

Will you be good enough to let me know the time of Mr. Murrow's arrival in Dayton and his departure time so we can arrange the day's agenda accordingly.

The meeting which he will address is a six-o'clock dinner program in the ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel kicking-off the 1950 Fight-Infantile-Paralysis Campaign.

Called 1/9

Have just checked our arrangements with Robert Moody, manager of the CBS station here (WHIO) and everything is in order for Mr. Murrow to broadcast direct from the speakers' table of the meeting. Our program will be so arranged that he will have his quarter-hour on the air starting at 7:45 and continue thereafter to around 8:30 with a 15-minute question period. That will adjourn our program before or by 9 p.m. No

Chairman of the drive and of the kick-off meeting is Si Burick, sports editor for the Dayton Daily News and a radio and television commentator of considerable reputation in these parts. He is a top emcee and so we feel we have all the elements for a highly successful kick-off program.

Contingent upon time available we would like to arrange a press and radio interview upon arrival, a television interview for the CBS station, etc. No

All of this subject to the convenience and the pleasure of Mr. Murrow.

Needless to say, we are simply delighted with having him. He is a great favorite.

Sincerely,

Leave train - 8:35 Wed.
Arrive - 10:30 AM Thurs.

(COPY)

Press interview time? No
Dayton Biltmore Hotel

Eng. Last

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

EDNA J. GIESEN
Director

Circle 7-6900 5-0862

HOLLYWOOD
CHICAGO

December 21, 1949

Mr. Edward Murrow
C/O Columbia BroadcastingCo.
420 Madison Ave
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Enclosed is the following contract:

Jan. 19. 1950 Dayton Ohio Miriam Rosenthal

Will you please sign and return the enclosed copy of this letter as acknowledgement of receipt of this contract.

Sincerely yours,

Marianne Pocoroba

Marianne Pocoroba

p/
enc:

ret. 1/11

CONTRACT

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET
New York 19, N. Y.

THIS AGREEMENT made the 16th day of DECEMBER, 1949 by and between

EDWARD R. MURROW
Attraction

through COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU Inc. as Agent

and MIRIAM ROSENTHAL
Local Manager

WITNESSETH:

In consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. ENGAGEMENT. Attraction shall personally appear and deliver a lecture or performance to be given at _____

Name of Hall

in DAYTON, OHIO
City and State

on THURSDAY JANUARY 19, 1950
Day Date

at ~~AM~~ XX PM one hour yes
Hour Length of performance Question Period

2. PAYMENT. Local Manager shall pay Columbia the sum of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($ 1,000.00)

by check payable to the order of Columbia Lecture Bureau Inc. within twenty-four (24) hours after delivery of said lecture. Columbia may, at its option, demand payment of said sum in currency or by certified check or accepted draft on a New York bank, payable to the order of Columbia Lecture Bureau Inc., said payment to be made not later than one hour before the time said lecture is scheduled. The date and time of payment above provided is of the essence hereof.

3. HALL. Local Manager shall supply said Hall on the date and at the time for said lecture, well heated, lighted, clean and in good order, with all necessary attaches and special police, ushers, ticket sellers, ticket takers and licenses (if required), and pay for all of the foregoing. Local Manager shall pay for and/or be responsible for all Federal and/or other taxes chargeable on tickets sold for said lecture.

4. FACILITIES. Local Manager shall, as required, supply and pay for a stereopticon and/or motion picture machine in first class condition with proper booth (if required by local laws), screen and competent professional operator, together with all licenses required by local laws to operate machine and exhibit motion pictures.

5. ADVERTISING. Local Manager shall supply all local advertising and pay for same. Local Manager shall pay shipping and/or express charges and/or duty (if any) on all advertising and/or publicity material concerning Attraction which may be furnished by Columbia.

6. IMPOSSIBILITY OF PERFORMANCE. Attraction shall be under no liability for failure to appear or perform in the event that such failure is caused by or due to the physical disability of Attraction, or acts or regulations of public authorities, labor difficulties, civil tumult, strike, epidemic, interruption or delay of transportation service, or any other cause beyond the control of Attraction. In the event that the engagement hereunder is prevented by regulation of military or civil authorities as the result of war conditions or emergencies, neither of the parties shall be liable to the other under this agreement.

7. RESTRICTIONS. Local Manager shall prevent the broadcasting, recording or reproduction by radio or any other device of any part or all of Attraction's performance.

8. NOTICE. All notices to be given and communications to be addressed to Attraction hereunder and in connection herewith shall be given in writing addressed to Columbia Lecture Bureau Inc. at 113 West 57th Street, New York. All notices required or permitted to be given by Attraction to Local Manager hereunder may, but need not be, given on Attraction's behalf by Columbia Lecture Bureau Inc.

9. This agreement shall not be binding on Attraction until executed on Attraction's behalf by Columbia or Columbia's authorized representative, as Agent for Attraction, and Columbia signs only as such Agent and is not obligated hereunder and shall not be responsible for any acts or defaults of Attraction. This Agreement constitutes the full understanding between the parties, cannot be changed orally, and shall be governed and construed pursuant to the laws of the State of New York. This Agreement shall not be assigned by Local Manager, but shall be binding on Local Manager and Local Manager's personal representatives and successors.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement the day and year first above written.

EDWARD R. MURROW
(Attraction)

By COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC. (As Agent)

By Edna Gleason

MIRIAM ROSENTHAL
(Local Manager's Name)

By Miriam Rosenthal

NOTE: Please fill in information requested on reverse side.

ATTRACTION EDWARD R. MURROW

CITY & STATE DAYTON, OHIO

AUSPICES MIRIAM ROSENTHAL

DATE THURSDAY JANUARY 19, 1950

HOUR PM QUESTION PERIOD yes

TERMS ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,000.00)

SUBJECT

CORRESPONDENT MISS MIRIAM ROSENTHAL

HOTEL BILTMORE

ADDRESS DAYTON, OHIO

TELEPHONE NUMBER Fulton 1175

HALL Biltmore Hotel Ballroom

HOTEL Biltmore

DRESS Informal

REMARKS

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

July 29, 1953

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
AND OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE:

In my report of June 30 I mentioned the possible desirability of reactivating the Committee and outlined the steps necessary should this be decided upon. At the same time I indicated my willingness to continue, if desired, as Vice Chairman and in effect as the executive director as I have in the past unless other calls upon me should make this impossible, noting that at the time I was not entirely sure that I should be free to do so.

Since then the Secretary of Defense has asked me to undertake work in connection with supervision of the so-called "off-shore" procurement program. This would be a full time job requiring me to divide my time between Paris and Washington. After much thought I have decided that the right course is to undertake this work, and have obligated myself to serve in this capacity at least until the year-end. Should the Committee on the Present Danger be reactivated, this would of course preclude my serving as Vice Chairman, at least during this interval.

In informal talks with several members of the Committee, the consensus of opinion seems to be that it would not be easy to find someone to take my place, who is both familiar enough with the Committee's work and willing to undertake it; and that no decision as to reactivating the Committee should be made at this time. After a two weeks' survey trip to Europe, I expect to return about the middle of August, and if other members of the Committee have a different view I should of course be very glad to cooperate in every way possible to turn the job over to someone else. Unless this is the wish of the members, I shall at an early date reduce further the Committee's expenses to the minimum necessary to maintain its existence. This presumably should include, if possible, subletting the office as the monthly office rental would be the principal continuing expense. I shall prepare and submit at a later time a summary financial report.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

June 30, 1953

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE:

You may recall that promptly after formation of the Committee, we registered as a Committee under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, and that I individually registered also. We have since made quarterly reports as the law requires. These actions were taken pursuant to Mr. John Lord O'Brian's legal advice. While his opinion was that neither the Committee nor I individually were probably legally required to do this, he felt that "out of abundance of caution" it would be desirable to register.

For a long time now the Committee has not been supporting any legislation. I believe that it is not only unnecessary but perhaps also undesirable for the Committee or for me personally to continue the registration. Accordingly, after conferring with Mr. O'Brian who agrees in this conclusion, I am filing final reports for the quarter ending June 30, 1953, terminating both registrations.

Since my report to you two months ago, the old issue of modified isolationism, on the one hand, as contrasted with a joint defense in conjunction with our Allies, has risen publicly again. The isolationist approach seems now to be often called the "go-it-alone" policy and manifests itself in various forms. Our European alliance is subject to great and apparently increasing strains. There is evidence of a certain degree of loss in Europe's confidence in U.S. leadership. In this country, there is much reluctance in Congress to support continuing firm U.S. action and appropriations to carry forward with NATO. We also have new proposals to separate our action from the United Nations and "go-it-alone" in the Far East.

Conscious of the development of this situation, a few of the members of our Committee and representatives of two or three other organizations of unquestioned standing interested in the same subjects met several weeks ago. I was away at the time but have been present at two later informal small meetings -- at the second of which only members of our Committee were present.

There is a strong feeling on the part of some of our members that our Committee should be reactivated and undertake a broad campaign of public education in the above area.

To do so would require, I believe, incorporation of the Committee and obtaining a ruling from the Bureau of Internal Revenue that gifts to the Committee will be deductible from taxable income. It would also require the selection of a new Chairman, who should be a person of national standing whose name is well known to the general public. It would also be desirable, I believe, were this done, to add to the membership of the Committee.

With a tax deductible status, I believe that the funds requisite could be raised, and think that some Foundation support would probably be obtainable.

In considering such a program, it is both interesting and heartening to see how closely it fits into the Committee's objectives formulated more than two years ago and also to note how valid almost all of these objectives remain today. They are:-

1. An American public opinion which will wholeheartedly support the joint defense of Europe, without neglect of the Far East.

2. The firm support of General Eisenhower's mission.

3. A determination not to allow political indifferences at home to obscure our vision of the Soviet menace to our existence as a free people.

4. Full realization of the peril to the United States arising from the current spirit of complacency, while the Soviet power grows and its stock-pile of atom bombs increases.

5. Adoption of the principle of universal military service and training through appropriate legislation and administrative action.

6. Adequate legislative measures to make the United States and its Allies strong.

7. Rejection of any thought of preventive war.

8. A national policy of averting World War III by confronting the aggressors with a strong free world, attacking their weaknesses by non-military means and supporting the United Nations.

While I felt that as a matter of background information you should be informed of the above discussions, I do not believe that they require any immediate action. If real need for such an effort by the Committee exists, and if it is supported by a strong sentiment among the members of the Committee that this should be

undertaken, I would -- if desired and unless other calls upon me should make it impossible -- be willing to continue as Vice-Chairman and in effect as the executive director as I have in the past. At the present moment I am not entirely sure that I should be free to do so, but I expect to know what I can do before the Committee is called upon for any decision.

There are several other matters bearing on the above proposal to reactivate the Committee which I believe will clarify themselves over the next several weeks, and I shall try to make a further report to you in a month or so.

It is, I am sure, unnecessary to say that no important action will be taken without prior consultation with, and appropriate action -- formal or informal as the case may be -- by, the Committee itself.

I hope to be in New Hampshire for a substantial part of the summer, and can be reached by telephone or telegraph at Franconia, N. H., and by mail at Sugar Hill, N. H.

I am sending copies of this report to the members of the California Committee who have, as you know, given to the parent committee such very generous support, particularly financial, and who, I feel, should be kept fully informed of developments.

TRACY S. VOORHEES
Vice-Chairman

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

May 7, 1953
(Dictated May 2, 1953)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

Following my report to you of March 23, I have received an expression of views of a representative number of the members of the Committee.

I also had the opportunity to discuss the subject of the Committee with Dr. Conant on his recent visit to the United States. He retains a great interest in the Committee's work. His recommendations are that the Committee should not be dissolved; that it remain on a standby basis for the time being; and that during such period no effort be made to elect a new Chairman. He feels that at the present time there is no clear issue before the public of the kind with which the Committee has in the past concerned itself, but he thinks it entirely possible that this condition might change at any time and that the Committee then could be very useful.

May I say that I heartily concur in these recommendations of Dr. Conant? They also are in accordance with the thinking of a number of the members of the Committee with whom I have discussed them.

For these reasons I have not attempted to set up a meeting of the Committee. I shall watch the situation closely, and report further to you. During this standby period I have taken steps to reduce the expenses of the Committee to a minimum.

I am about to leave for France and Germany for two to three weeks to do certain work as a Consultant to the Secretary of Defense and also, at the request of Dr. Robert L. Johnson, to take a look at the activities of the Information Service over there.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

March 23, 1953

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

Before Dr. Conant left for Germany we had several talks about the future of the Committee on the Present Danger. His judgment was that it should be continued and be ready to function actively if the occasion should arise. A similar view has been expressed by Mr. Clayton, Mr. Goldwyn and Mr. Hoffman. However, we have felt that for the immediate present there was no action which the Committee should take. This interval also serves to give us a chance to get a little better perspective and time to determine whether real need exists to reactivate the Committee.

Two things are clear if the Committee is to be continued: (1) It must have a new Chairman; (2) The Chairman should not be myself. I mention this now frankly to eliminate myself completely from consideration because of a suggestion by certain of our members that I should be Chairman. There are two reasons against this, each completely and independently convincing: First, the Committee needs a Chairman much better known nationally than I am, and with far greater prestige and position. Second, because I have been the most active member in carrying forward the Committee's work, such a step would give the Committee the appearance of being too much of a one-man organization.

Such success as the Committee has had has been, I believe, due to a combination of several factors: The real need for such an organization; that the basic policies have proved sound under the test of over two years' experience; Dr. Conant's great prestige; that he was actively interested in and devoted very substantial time to the Committee's work when the occasion arose; that as his assistant I was able to conserve his time and to arrange for carrying on much of the work of the Committee without bothering him; and, finally, that the Committee has done its work through its own members rather than merely through formal approval of studies which were really the work of a paid staff. If we are to continue, this pattern should, I believe, be followed. May I ask, therefore, that you promptly consider, if it is decided that the Committee should be continued actively, who should be the Chairman?

In the latter part of January, Mr. Edgar W. Smith of Portland, the only member of our Committee in that area, was designated as the outstanding citizen of Portland for 1952. A large dinner was given in his honor at which the Governor and other leaders of the State and City were present. He felt that it would be a good opportunity to present the thinking of the Committee on the Present

Danger to a group of leading citizens in that area. At Mr. Smith's invitation, therefore, I delivered the principal address at the dinner. This received extensive newspaper coverage and favorable editorial comment in Oregon, and Mr. Smith felt that it served a useful purpose in explaining the views of the Committee in that section of the country.

Some time ago U.S. News and World Report proposed an interview which would cover some of the material on the Mutual Security situation which Dr. Conant, General Donovan and I, in behalf of the Committee, had presented to the then President-elect. I tried to get General Donovan to give this interview, but later at his insistence did it myself. This was first cleared with Mr. Hagerty acting for the President, and the interview itself was later cleared for security by the Department of Defense. I had feared that it would be a drab, although I hoped a constructive, piece. However, the current intense interest in the ammunition shortage resulted in Mr. David Lawrence's giving portions of it considerable play in his syndicated column. It apparently served to draw attention to the real underlying cause of shortages, not only of ammunition but also of equipment, and not only in Korea but also in our military aid program for Europe. This reason is the deliberate and repeated failure by the Budget Bureau to permit budget planning -- and therefore production planning -- on the assumption that the Korean war would continue. One result has been that this subject has attracted Walter Lippmann's interest, and I think further attention will be given to it. The situation is still, even in the planning, far from satisfactory so far as I can see.

Because this interview will be, I hope, of some use in furthering the Committee's objectives, I am enclosing tear sheets of the article and a copy of David Lawrence's piece.

Due to the generous support of the California Committee, from which a check for $7,500 was received recently, our finances are in a satisfactory condition. I have rigidly curtailed expenses, especially during this standby period. Considering the type of activity in which the Committee has engaged over the past year and in which it will probably operate in the future, we will have sufficient funds to cover expenses for a substantial period even assuming that we resume work on an active basis.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

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Interview —with TRACY S. VOORHEES

Former Under Secretary of the Army

SHALL AMERICA BUILD ARMS INDUSTRY IN EUROPE?

Producing arms for both Korea and Europe is causing a severe strain—how should America meet it? How much shall be spent building up an arms industry in European plants? How long are American troops expected to stay in Europe? These and other questions are coming to the fore as Americans re-examine the problem of arming Europe.

Tracy Voorhees, formerly Under Secretary of the Army, was sent to Europe with Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, formerly the head of the U. S. Office of Strategic Services, by a group of 50 citizens who organized themselves two years ago to study the problems of the defense of the United States. The chairman of the group was J. B. Conant, who recently was made High Commissioner to Germany.

Mr. Voorhees was invited to the conference room of *U. S. News & World Report* to explain the main features of his observations in Europe as to methods of military procurement and the way in which the foreign-aid program is related to American defense.

On returning from overseas, Messrs. Voorhees and Donovan conferred with President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles and Harold Stassen, Mutual Security Administrator, who has organized several "evaluation teams" comprising a total of 55 Americans who in the near future will visit all the different countries affected by the American foreign-aid program. Mr. Voorhees's views are, therefore, in the nature of a preliminary survey of the problems that will confront the evaluation teams sent abroad.

Q *What was the main function you had overseas, Mr. Voorhees?*

A We went over to Europe to see, as nearly as we could, what the actual status of the Mutual Security Program was, whether it was working, how much it would cost to make it work, and to try to form some idea of what should be done about it.

Q *So that in totality you were looking at a military estimate of the number of divisions needed for the defense of Europe and what the United States should do toward supplying and financing them?*

A What the United States should do in its own interest; what was the sound thing for a group of private citizens, as we are, who are deeply interested in defense, to recommend to an incoming Administration as to what needed to be done.

Q *From the standpoint of supply?*

A From the standpoint of the defense of the United States, and supply therefore naturally came into it. You would have to assume that a certain amount of divisions and other things are necessary, and that the United States, under a new Administration, was going to have to take certain steps, either to make the North Atlantic Treaty Organization a success or do something else for our defense.

Q *What steps, for instance?*

A We thought that the first thing that was clear was that, if NATO is going to succeed, it will have to have a much stronger leadership and policy on the part of the United States than had existed in Washington in recent months.

Q *What do you mean, military leadership?*

A No! I'd say political leadership in the sense of a firm policy by the United States.

Q *More to say about it?*

A I would think it requires more confidence on the Europeans' part as to the firmness of the position of the United States to make a real success of it; of course, if—and only if—the Europeans themselves do their part.

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Korea's Impact on Production . . . Why Ammunition Is Short . . . U. S. Troops in Europe Indefinitely?

Q *But can we do that? Isn't that the cart before the horse? Can we give them confidence unless they show some?*

A I think it's a two-way street. We are looked to by them for leadership and we haven't done too well ourselves in providing it. For one thing, we are way behind, as everyone knows, in our deliveries of military equipment over there.

Q *That is still true?*

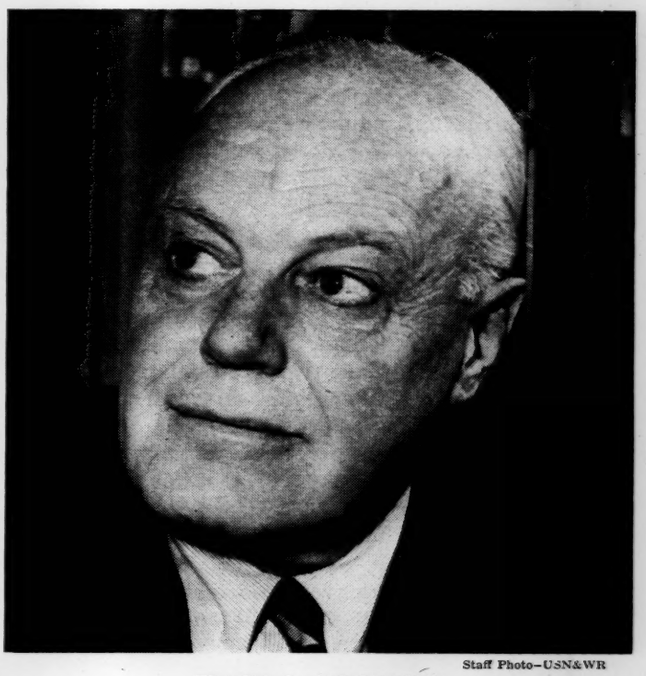
A Yes, that is still true. We have gone into this Korean war, for instance, without either any budgetary or production plan for it. It was assumed budgetwise, and therefore productionwise, that the Korean war would end by July 1, 1951. But the war got rather obstinate and temperamental and declined to end, so they extended its life to July 1, 1952. The war was still stubborn, so its lease of life was extended by the U. S. planners until July 1, 1953. That was, I believe, one reason for this cutback which was made in U. S. production announced early last December. The net result has been that the Korean war remains alive and hungry for military equipment and supplies, and that we have just kept taking things that were produced for Europe and have shipped them to Korea.

And nobody can criticize our military people for doing that when our fighting men in Korea were short of these arms. But we can criticize the failure to plan to carry on a war we are already in, so that our men will have the equipment and supplies to fight it. There is certainly high support for such a statement since President Eisenhower came back from Korea and made a general reference to shortages of some supplies over there that would have to be corrected. But the shortage, it seems to me, was not due to the Army's failure to buy what was needed, but to the Budget Bureau's decision not to let the Army budget and procure on a scale which would see the Korean war through without diverting to Korea equipment and supplies produced for our Allies in Europe.

Arms Shortage on Formosa

Q *Then, too, there's Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa complaining that he hasn't even ammunition for his rifles. They are permitted three rounds a week for use on Formosa—*

A Well, we have the capacity for any amount of production in the United States. We've been fighting a war in Korea for two years and a half. And we're a country that could outproduce the world. Yet shortages still exist in Korea and in NATO.



Staff Photo—USN&WR

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Q *Now, why is that? Why would that happen? Where is all this 60 billion dollars going?*

A The bulk of it is not spent. I would guess that some 70 billion dollars appropriated for defense purposes remains unspent.

Q *Why isn't it spent?*

A There are various reasons. For one thing, as to Mutual Security funds, we have placed virtually all of the contracts for this military-aid program in this country until the last nine months. We did not use European and British production capabilities. We were very slow to get them moving. In contracts in this country for defense equipment there have been various cutbacks, "stretch-outs," and so on. So that things simply haven't moved fast enough.

Q *Whose responsibility was that? Secretary of Defense? Chief of Staff?*

A No, I think it was a basic Government policy that was wrong—a policy of partial, restricted, limited effort which went right straight through our Government. The Budget Bureau, which presumably had the President's approval, took this position about not budgeting

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for a possible or probable continuance of the Korean war. Then it was unpopular to deprive the American consumer public of anything, so we went right on manufacturing automobiles, refrigerators and everything else, instead of manufacturing these things we needed to fight with in Korea and to create a real defense in Europe.

As I see it, it is the policy of "too little and too late" that was wrong. The point is that we have been at war for two and a half years and have this big Russian military threat hanging over Europe, and so threatening us also. And we are the one country in the world that can certainly succeed in production, but we just haven't done it fast enough.

Q *And now we are going to cut the military production even further, aren't we?*

A That's what I mean. Just take our situation in what we are supposed to supply to Europe: The estimate which the Secretary of Defense made last June as to what would be spent over the next year, up to June 30, 1953, for military aid—and I treat expenditure and delivery as approximately the same, and both as distinguished from merely making contracts—will prove wrong by almost 4½ billion dollars. In other words, the amount of military equipment that will be delivered up to the end of this fiscal year next June will be some 4½ billion less than it was planned last June to deliver. And this was not due to lack of appropriated funds but to failure to use them, or to the need to divert the production to Korea or elsewhere.

How U. S. Aided Europe

Q *Going back to the European defense program, just what angle of it were you concentrating on over there? The military made the estimate of what was necessary, then what was the problem you were interested in?*

A The question was how to make the program succeed. We had had first the Marshall Plan, which was entirely economic aid. It did not deal with aiding these countries to defend themselves militarily. Then we had, after the Atlantic Pact of 1949 a very small military-aid program. We apppropriated a billion dollars, and it was largely used to pay the Army and Air Force for equipment and planes to be delivered over there from stock already on hand, and new equipment was delivered to the Army and the Air Force in place of that.

Then, just two years ago, after the Chinese got into the Korean war, you remember that General Marshall, who was then Seceretary of Defense, came out with the present Mutual Security Program. He asked for 8½ billion dollars for the first year and estimated that a total of roughly 25 billion would be required altogether. Of this, about one half has been appropriated over the past two years.

Now, this program was divided up into military aid, which largely meant military items from the United States, and a smaller part of it, but nevertheless a pretty substantial segment, was what they then called economic aid, and later called "defense support." One question we were trying to find the answer to was whether it wasn't possible to do this thing from now on largely without that economic aid or "defense support"; that is, without grants; really to make it "trade, not aid."

Providing Adequate Help

Q *Do which thing?*

A To provide adequate assistance so that they could set up the European forces, but to do so without continuing these U. S. grants, and do it instead on the basis of our placing contracts over there instead of placing them almost all here, thereby getting the things that are really needed and getting them earlier; also enabling these people to earn the dollars which we would probably otherwise have to give them, and furthermore establishing a production base over there so that if the armies had to fight, the kind of things they would need for the first six to nine months could be produced right over there.

Q *What things would this include?*

A Ammunition, tanks, replacement parts, and so forth.

Q *What do the military say as to the wisdom of having these things produced in places that could be bombed by the enemy?*

A The military people have no dispute on the general principle that we should place contracts over there of very substantial amounts for military items, particularly the kind of supplies they will need to keep going during the first six to nine months of fighting. Our military would retain control of letting those contracts, and they can determine what are proper areas in which to place them. For example, is it desirable to manufacture airplanes in Italy, or should you manufacture them only in England? Where should there be production of ammunition? Those things would be determined by our military men. They would have to balance the risks, first, that the plants might be bombed and, on the other hand, that if those armies are in actual battle, we could not bring all their supplies over from the United States. This is because, for example, of the submarine problem and, also because the needs of U. S. forces will unquestionably in such an event pre-empt U. S. production. I don't think there is any dispute between military opinion and any other that a production base in Europe is necessary.

Q *Didn't Europe have an arms industry of its own in the past? France and Germany had to supply their large armies. Why aren't they able to do that now?*

A I think the total that each nation contributes to

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defense—by "contributes" I mean "provides"—is a matter which the new Administration has to negotiate as a condition of our help. In other words, our people have got to make sure that the Europeans are doing all that they reasonably can, considering their budgetary and economic and, to some extent, their political situation.

Q *If we then supply aid, does that mean that we would have some voice in what items they would produce?*

A I think that we ought to have and would have the complete voice about the things which are purchased with our funds.

Q *Would American companies do this, or would it be the French and German and Italian companies?*

A The latter. I think all we need to do is for our armed forces, as they are doing now, to let the contracts over there in Europe. I think we need a broader policy directive so that the procurement officers are authorized to accept the United States Special Representative in Europe's recommendations as to economic and political factors to be given weight in letting contracts.

Q *But, with respect to efficiency of production, we let a contract to some French company and the French company doesn't make good, then waste all the money and so forth. What check do we have?*

A We have the same check that we have in the U. S. All of these things would be inspected by American officers. We've got the military men over there now to do that inspection. Inspection doesn't create any too-serious problem.

Q *What you are proposing is that we set up an arms industry in England, France, Germany, Italy—*

A That we increase the arms industry so as to produce particularly the things which they would need immediately should there be fighting, during the first six to nine months of the fighting, so that they would have a production base over there for these things.

Q *Germany at one time produced arms enough to defeat Russia. Would you return Germany to that scale?*

A I think that the question of what would be produced in Germany has got to be somewhat tempered by the attitude of the other nations over there—

What Germans Could Do

Q *But the Germans could do a lot of production?*

A Of course they could, but the Germans' production could fit into this plan effectively. They can produce lots of partially finished items, and lots of things that are not of a highly secret nature. Take, for example, trucks and many other kinds of vehicles.

Q *Would the raw materials that they need be duty-free when they enter those countries, or would they have to pay tariffs on them?*

A That problem has, I believe, been worked out now in such a way that there aren't taxes taken by those countries out of anything that is shipped in with U. S. aid. I think they have those agreements pretty well worked out. It was once a real problem, but does not present an issue at the present time.

Q *Do you think such a program is in the interest of the United States?*

A Yes, I do. I think the interest which the U. S. has in this program is much more fundamental than the problems of "offshore" procurement. Here we have the problem of the defense of the United States. Almost every responsible military man feels that, with the weapons that there are and will be in the world, a joint defense with Europe is the best way to defend the United States. Now, if we are going to build such a defense, then we've got to succeed in it. We have only partially succeeded, due in some degree to the limitations that I have been talking about. But personally I think that we have made very great progress during the past two years. There are three stages. We have accomplished two of them.

Stages in Building Defense

Q *What are they?*

A First, forces over there which are loyal have been created in each of these European countries so that the danger of subversive take-over of any of them is, I believe, ended. You remember last spring when the French tossed [Jacques] Duclos into jail when his Commies created too much disturbance. He got out after a couple of weeks, yes, but the point is that they tossed him in! That is something they perhaps couldn't have done two or three years before.

Secondly, and of great importance too, we have enough joint force in Europe, I believe, so that we can prevent any sudden Russian smash-through to the Channel. In other words, they couldn't attack successfully just with the forces they have in Eastern Germany. We have enough to balance that and probably prevent it. This means that we have forced Russia, if she should decide on the big adventure, to mobilize in advance and so to telegraph the punch.

This would mean that we would get several weeks' advance notice of it and could be ready to react instantly when it happens. That means in turn that it would be a very, very much bigger gamble for Russia to take. But we have still to create a force which could hold back on land the Russian Sunday punch if she does fully mobilize.

Q *But Eisenhower is now supposed to want to cut down, isn't he?*

A I haven't seen anything that he has said that is against giving the necessary support for European defense. It seems to me that what he has said about cutting down on U. S. Government expenditures generally is right. Haven't we got two threats? We have the

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threat that Russia will try to force us to spend our way into bankruptcy—

Q *If you don't spend as much, you don't have as much material, do you?*

A I grant you that, but we may continue to be confronted by the present kind of harassing tactics and small wars, so that we will have to be strong for 25 years and have our European neighbors strong also. Therefore, neither we nor they can afford to break down economically.

On the other hand, if we consider our economic situation too exclusively, and don't build up enough defense, then the Kremlin could spring the big attack at any time, and in a real sense the free world's weakness would tend to invite such an attack. What, in some way, we have got to do is to keep our efforts to meet those two dangers in balance. This, I think, is President Eisenhower's policy.

Q *If we permit the Germans to build an army and utilize their industry in making arms, then couldn't they help us to defend?*

A Surely they can!

A Strong West Germany

Q *They can probably do more than they can do through aid from us, can't they?*

A We are not planning to give the Western German Republic any economic aid. We may give a little help to Berlin, which needs it and which is on the front line of civilization. West Germany is now strong economically. They are working from morning to night, and their strength can be used for the defense of Europe through the European Defense Community. The political arrangements have all been worked out. The problem is to get Europe to go ahead with them instead of their being, as Secretary [of State John Foster] Dulles said the other day, "somewhat stalled."

There is another aspect of that I would like to touch on. General Eisenhower in the campaign was saying that we ought to arm more Koreans. The same principle applies to arming Europeans. They ought to defend Europe, rather than the American boys doing it, and we ought to arm more Europeans—provided always they do their part in arming themselves as far as they can, and in creating the needed divisions.

Q *But how are we ever going to accomplish that? As some of us see the picture, we are to be in Europe forever. Where is there any plan whereby we are going to be supplanted by some Europeans—*

A We have only five divisions there—if we include smaller combat units, it is the equivalent of six divisions—which is not relatively a large force.

Q *That's 100,000 men?*

A Oh yes, it is much more than that, including the supply troops.

Q *But isn't that maintaining a permanent army in Europe?*

A I wouldn't say that it must be permanent, but it must be there for some time. It must be there as long as necessary to give the Europeans the assurance that the U. S. will not pull out and leave them helpless. We must never do that if they do their part. I would estimate that our forces in Europe are only about 10 per cent of our total U. S. military strength, measured in man power.

Q *And now you come to the focal point: As the Europeans get stronger, some of the German Socialists are taking the position that Germany doesn't have to do anything because they know we are going to be in there, that it is so essential to our defense that we won't get out of there, and therefore America will just take care of them. Isn't that it?*

A I could not agree with that. I believe the German Government will do it. Certainly Adenauer's leadership is for strength—

Q *Adenauer is that way, but the German Socialist says he doesn't want any more war, he doesn't like Hitler, and he was told by the indoctrination which the Americans gave him the first couple of years after the war that war was bad so he doesn't want any militarism, and yet we are assuming that the European Army will come into being with Germany in it—isn't that so?*

A It really gets down to this: If these nations are going to pull apart and are not going to create the unity that is necessary to get the German troops into this thing, no one is going to be able to create a force there that will be able to hold the Russians on land if they start a full-scale attack on Western Europe. They could keep up a force there that might prevent a subversive take-over and prevent a sudden attack from troops in Eastern Germany—but that is about all we can do unless these nations pull together on it.

Late Start in Arms Build-up

Q *Aren't we tackling this backwards? We are already letting contracts to build up an arms industry, but we haven't got a European Army. Are they stockpiling this stuff over there? What are they doing with it?*

A They are actually very short of it. They don't have any to stockpile. The U. S. contracts over there have been placed largely only in the last nine months. Maybe in a year or so we can correct the present shortage condition. But it seems to me that it is realistic that we go on to do this and concurrently negotiate to make sure that they do their part, and I believe that those negotiations are in very good hands at the present time. If the negotiations fail, we must, as Secretary Dulles said, do a little rethinking. But I don't believe for a moment that they will fail if the U. S. gives strong leadership.

Q *Don't you have a high-level decision to make*

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first—to make sure that we are going to have a defense of Europe by Europeans?

A Yes, I think so.

Q *When will we get some definition on that?*

A What I had hoped was this: Take three dates, February, 1952, December, 1952, and now April, 1953—that is, the NATO meeting at Lisbon which did so much a year ago; the meeting last December, which could not do much as the U. S. delegation was about to go out of office and so couldn't speak for the United States to negotiate anything and now the NATO meeting which is set for April 23, on which our plans center.

What I have hoped is that the United States will make its own estimate of the forces which can be put into existence over there—assuming a full-scale effort by the Europeans after taking into account their economic and political limitations; then project that estimate of forces through '53, '54 and '55; then determine what part of their cost the Europeans could pay for themselves, how much has been provided already, and how much we can supply from existing unspent U. S. appropriations.

Making Up the Aid Budget

In this way we could develop a tentative balance sheet and know how much of a new appropriation we really need from Congress. This would be made up, first, by finding the minimum dollar amount of new contracts in the United States during the next fiscal year which are necessary to maintain the flow of supplies after July 1, 1954—because we have enough appropriations already for everything that is going to be delivered during fiscal year 1954.

Then, second, there is needed enough appropriated money to place the "offshore" contracts over in Europe which I have been talking about today. We think that would be about 2 billion dollars next fiscal year. That amount could be effectively contracted for high-priority items. I would say no economic aid, no grants or gifts for the big countries at all, subject to a reservation as to France for aid for the Indochina war.

Now, as to the smaller countries with weak economies and larger armies than they can support—such as Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia—we shouldn't hesitate to give some economic aid. There we are getting a large amount of armed forces for a relatively small amount of U. S. support.

What we provide for Spain depends upon what we negotiate with them on bases. Vienna and Berlin are both fragmented areas where we have to maintain our position. They will probably need some aid, relatively small. None of the European countries has a serious dollar shortage at the present time except England.

Q *Then England and France will never want us to get out of there, will they, with America spending all this money?*

A I don't think, with the world military situation as grim as it is, that it is any harm to have them want to have us stay. But I don't feel that we should continue the grant-aid programs. It has been proposed that we give 400 million dollars to the British next year in the defense-support type of economic aid. Well, Maj. Gen. [William J.] Donovan and I came back from Europe last November believing that none of this 400 million dollars was necessary; that, if we would place at least 600 million in contracts over there for military items, we would otherwise send from the United States, it would let the British earn the dollars they must have, and also produce military supplies and equipment; in other words, that it would make one dollar do the work of two.

Q *But then you would be spending money there instead of here, and their labor would be getting it, not ours—*

A True, but if you step up our production for what we need for Korea, Formosa and Indochina and what we need to maintain our armed forces here, we are not going to face any cutbacks in this country. I didn't contemplate any cutbacks here due to that, and I don't believe there will be any. I was urging that we increase production here as well.

Q *If we spent 2 billion dollars in contracts abroad, what proportion of that would be raw materials we would send from this country to them?*

A I couldn't say, but I think it would be very small. For they would try to get everything they could from the sterling area. If they bought very much for dollars it would defeat one of the principal purposes of the program.

Dollars Spent in England, France

Q *Well, just from the fact that we maintain troops over there, keep the supply lines going, and are building bases, the expenditures in England and France are very substantial, aren't they?*

A Oh, yes. If you add together what is coming from defense support, from "offshore" procurement contracts, from our building of bases and other funds of the Defense Department spent over there and from troop spending, the aggregate amounted in 1952 to almost 2.7 billion dollars. In other words, we in reality stepped up our U. S. dollar aid by something like one third in 1952 over 1951 when we spent about 2 billion. That is why I believe Europe's chronic dollar deficit does not now present any longer an immediate problem.

Q *Does this include all the countries, or is this just England or France?*

A The whole thing.

Q *In that "offshore" procurement, they speak of some 680 million dollars in the last fiscal year and possibly a billion this year, but the figures this year so*

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far are nothing like that. Is there a possibility that they will use a billion still this year?

A They could do it.

Q *What is the trouble?*

A Too many limitations and formalities. And the Army procurement officer is rather understandably afraid that he may be going to get shot at sunrise by some Senator or Congressman.

We need a policy directive that the procurement officer will be entitled or perhaps required to accept the recommendation of the U. S. Special Representative in Europe as to the degree to which he should take political and economic benefits into account. For example, if there is unemployment in Italy, and the officer places a contract there for a somewhat higher price than he might have gotten the same thing for in Belgium, he should feel justified in doing that if the U. S. Special Representative decides that the over-all benefit to U. S. interests justifies it.

Q *What about the "Buy American Act"? Does that enter into this thing at all?*

A I don't think there is any problem there.

Q *Would a Congress which won't permit us to buy South American beef permit us to let contracts in Europe?*

A Yes, they are permitting them now. I think that the way to deal with Congress on the matter is to show that this means an expenditure of only one dollar instead of two to accomplish the same thing. I think the things that Congress wants above everything else are to reduce the over-all amount of spending and still create an adequate defense. This is an economical means for defense of the United States, far more economical in money and in men than setting up the greater U. S. forces which would otherwise be needed. This is the heart of the matter for all of us.

'Renegotiation' in Europe?

Q *What comparable instrument to "renegotiation" do you have in Europe? Once you let a contract, is it a case in which rich folks over there get all the gravy and we make a lot of new millionaires?*

A No. We have the right to put the "renegotiation" clause in if we want to. They have a rule over there now that we will not ordinarily contract for a thing where the price would be higher than 110 per cent of the delivered price in Europe if it were produced here. On that basis the renegotiation people have waived renegotiation. The problem isn't so serious because costs of many items are lower in Europe. We were buying tanks here, for example, at a much higher price than we could buy comparable Centurion tanks in England. Our negotiation for the Centurion tanks was a factor, I think, in bringing the price on tanks down here. So it worked out pretty well.

Q *If we run into a recession here in this country, people will say that we have a lot of unemployed here and yet we have lots of contracts abroad. Won't there be a demand to bring that work back here?*

A I think in that case we should. But as far as I can see, the condition isn't an overproduction of military items here, it's an underproduction.

Q *Do you think there is a danger of building up another Krupp war industry in Germany?*

A I think that nothing like that is desirable or necessary. I don't feel that we should go into any large-scale procurement of monsters of war, so to speak, in Germany. You could produce certain things there which would not be anything that would scare the French or anybody else, and still utilize the German industry. You could produce parts there which could be assembled in other countries. In these problems, as long as this procurement remains in the hands of our military, I don't think we will get into trouble.

Enough for Arms and Civilians, Too

Q *If we have to produce more, as you have said, to keep up with Korean needs and Europe as well, can we do that and still produce as many automobiles and other civilian goods as we are now?*

A Mr. Fowler, who was until very recently the Director of Defense Mobilization, happened to be in Paris when we were there, and General Donovan and I went into this quite extensively with him. He said that now there is not any danger of interference with production for civilian requirements; that we could produce on any scale for military items desired, if given several months' notice, without interfering with civilian requirements at all.

Q *How can you explain in that case why we haven't been getting enough production? Is the military holding back for some reason?*

A The Government policy seems to me to have been holding back because of two fears: first, that they were spending too much; second, that there would be a hump and then a big cutback later, and they have been trying to even it off by "stretch-outs."

Personally, I think, with the world in as tough shape as it is from the Russian military menace, and with the amount of these things that we are going to need, there is not much danger of that sort of thing happening. I don't pretend to be an expert, but I feel that there is much less danger attached to that possibility than there is from the policy of remaining weak and so inviting a war which we might have avoided.

Q *When you were Under Secretary of the Army, did you have charge of procurement?*

A No. I was in charge of the occupied areas. Later I devoted several months to a study of the Army's responsibility in the defense of the United States after the Russians got the atom bomb.

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR - March 17, 1953

David Lawrence:

Gen. Van Fleet Is Corroborated

Former Chief of 10th Army Corps Says General's Testimony Before Investigators Is '100 Per Cent' Correct

Congress has only scratched the surface of the ammunition scandal of the Truman administration and, despite the buck passing and the attempts to cover up, the truth is bound to come out.

Today this correspondent presents a copy of a telegram just sent by Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond to Gen. James A. Van Fleet backing up the latter's charges.

Gen. Almond, who retired on February 1 and is, therefore, in a position now to speak freely, was commander of the 10th Army Corps in Korea from the time of the Inchon landing on September 15, 1950, until July, 1951. Since Gen. Van Fleet took command on April 14, 1951, and Gen. Almond left Korea on July 15, 1951, their terms of service overlapped for several months. Here is the text of the telegram to Gen. Van Fleet from Gen. Almond:

"Hearty congratulations on your magnificent testimony, as reported in the press, before Congress on the military situation in Korea. Your honest and correct interpretations of conditions there have served to enlighten the people of our country and to confound and to deflate the generalizations and equivocations made by those who have tried to discredit your statements. I know the facts to be as you have stated them from the beginning of the Korean conflict until the time I left you in July, 1951. Since my departure, my interpretation of information corroborates your testimony. Public statements made by me since my retirement support your views 100 per cent and I am ready at any time to substantially support your position. Your service to our Nation has been magnificent and your statements in Congress add emphasis to your loyalty and patriotism. My best wishes to you always as a comrade in arms."

But perhaps the most significant piece of information comes from Tracy S. Voorhees, Undersecretary of the Army in the last administration. In a copyrighted interview in "U. S. News & World Report" this week, Mr. Voorhees says:

"We have gone into this Korean war, for instance, without either any budgetary or production plan for it. It was assumed budgetwise, and therefore productionwise, that the Korean war would end by July 1, 1951. But the war got rather obstinate and temperamental and declined to end, so they extended its life to July 1, 1952. The war was still stubborn, so its lease of life was extended by the United States planners until July 1, 1953. That was, I believe, one reason for this cutback which was made in United States production announced early last December. The net result has been that the Korean war remains alive and hungry for military equipment and supplies, and that we have just kept taking things that were produced for Europe and have shipped them to Korea.

"And nobody can criticize our military people for doing that when our fighting men in Korea were short of these arms. But we can criticize the failure to plan to carry on a war we are already in, so that our men will have the equipment and supplies to fight it. There is certainly high support for such a statement since President Eisenhower came back from Korea and made a general reference to shortages of some supplies over there that would have to be corrected. But the shortage, it seems to me, was not due to the Army's failure to buy what was needed, but to the Budget Bureau's decision not to let the Army budget and procure on a scale which would see the Korean war through without diverting to Korea equipment and supplies produced for our allies in Europe. . . ."

"Whose responsibility was that—Secretary of Defense? Chief of Staff?" Mr. Voorhees asked.

"No. I think it was a basic Government policy that was wrong," he replied. "A policy of partial, restricted, limited effort which went right straight through our Government. The Budget Bureau, which presumably had the President's approval, took this position about not budgeting for a possible or probable continuance of the Korean war. Then it was unpopular to deprive the American consumer public of anything, so we went right on manufacturing automobiles, refrigerators and everything else, instead of manufacturing these things we needed to fight with in Korea and to create a real defense in Europe.

"As I see it, it is the policy of 'too little and too late' that was wrong. The point is that we have been at war for two and a half years and have this big Russian military threat hanging over Europe, and so threatening us also. And we are the one country in the world that can certainly succeed in production, but we just haven't done it fast enough."

What do the GIs think of all this?

In a letter to this correspondent received today, a lady writes about her brother's boy who had come home from Korea covered with medals and purple heart decorations:

"Now that he is at home and in college, his only bitterness is when he gets talking about how all his buddies got killed right before his eyes and how they wouldn't have been if they only had some ammunition. . .

"My younger son is on an ammunition ship plying up and down both coasts of Korea rearming the carriers and battleships.

"The day your article came out, we got a letter from him saying his ship went into some little town to give a load of ammunition to some Army unit that had gotten stranded there with absolutely nothing."

The point is that the soldiers in Korea have for many months been writing home about the shortage of ammunition in Korea. They knew it. The enemy probably knew it—because attacks were sporadic. But the American people haven't known the truth—and if it were not for the sometimes condemned system of congressional investigations, they wouldn't know about it yet.

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COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D.C.

January 29, 1953

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
AND OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE:

The Saturday Evening Post issue of January 17 contained an article by Joseph Alsop based on a recent survey in Europe, which seemed to me of considerable interest. It was entitled, "The World Puts It Up To Ike".

The following excerpts I thought might be of particular interest to the members of the Committee on the Present Danger. It seemed to me that these are independent evidence corroborating positions taken by our Committee and also various parts of the report which General Donovan and I brought back from Europe last November.

> "In short, it was made very clear that the American voters who chose Dwight Eisenhower by such an overwhelming majority were not merely electing a new President of the United States. In a very practical sense, they were also electing a President of the Free Half of the World. It was also made clear that Eisenhower, in this larger capacity as President of the Free Half of the World, was going to have a much harder and more complex job than cleaning up the mess in Washington.
>
> "The most disturbing aspect of President Eisenhower's task is the failure of many Americans, and especially of many eminent Republicans, to grasp the vast import of our vote on November fourth. Inflation, high taxes, wasteful Government spending and our other domestic woes are important, no doubt, and require action, no doubt. But the cold war is not like a stupid fiscal policy; it will not be changed overnight by a change in the party in power in Washington. It goes on. It must be waged by us, so long as it is still being waged by the Kremlin. And if, through folly or neglect, we lose the cold war, we shall soon be looking back with positive nostalgia to the happy days when we were worried by such trifles as high taxes. Compared to the fearful dangers that will surround us after defeat in the cold war, you might almost say high taxes are downright cozy.

"All of which means, in turn, that Dwight D. Eisenhower's task is threefold. He has to clean up the mess in Washington that the Truman Administration leaves behind. He has to do what the Truman Administration never did -- unite the American people in performing their allotted world role. And with a united America behind him, he has to wage the cold war in such wisdom and creative vigor that the Kremlin will decide to leave this poor world in peace.

* * * * *

"* * * the balance of forces in Indo-China is now beginning to be really dangerous. To their original guerrilla power, the Vietminh have already added no less than five organized and armed regular divisions. They are now fighting set battles with the French, which they could never attempt with only guerrilla units. There is sure intelligence that three additional Vietminh divisions will take the field in a few months. There are credible reports that the cadres of six further divisions have already been collected at the Vietminh's bases in Chinese communist territory across the border.

"As has been said, the free Indo-Chinese and the French already have their work cut out to hold their own. Hence the future risk is clear. Unless strong measures are taken to disrupt the Vietminh buildup and cut the Vietminh down to size, a day looms ahead when the Communist enemy will be much too strong for the free Indo-Chinese and French forces. Indo-China will then be swept into the Kremlin's expanding empire.

"If this disaster is allowed to happen-- and no one can prevent it but President Eisenhower -- it will surely touch off a chain reaction that must in the end consume all the free part of Asia. But that is not the only aspect of the Indo-Chinese problem which President Eisenhower is going to have to consider. At this very moment, the trouble in Indo-China is already touching off quite another kind of chain reaction. It is threatening President Eisenhower's own grand design for Europe by inflaming France's ancient fear of Germany.

* * * * *

"* * * The French attitude toward Germany is an intensely emotional attitude, deep-rooted in history. At the moment, the French Chamber of Deputies has before it the contractual agreements, which will end the German occupation, and the treaty creating a European army, which will allow Adenauer to recruit German divisions for the common defense of Europe. These two vital measures to give Europe peace and security have aroused the instinctive, historical French emotion about Germany, particularly because they permit German rearmament.

"This French emotion about Germany has been brought to fever pitch by another factor. By the terms of the treaty now before the French Parliament, the French are to contribute fourteen divisions and the Germans twelve divisions to the projected European army. Thus, in theory, French and German power in Europe will be well balanced. In practice, about half the French regular army is indefinitely tied down in Indo-China. At present, therefore, a vote for the European army is a vote for a Germany possessing more military power in Europe than France can maintain there. The passionate debate in Paris consequently resounds with furious warnings. France is "being left alone with Germany." The European army "will only be another name for a German army." Unhappy Europe "will be dominated by the rearmed Reich." The peroration of every surcharged article and speech bristles with bitter references to the enfeeblement of France by the Indo-Chinese struggle.

"In this poisoned atmosphere, the French Chamber is virtually certain to vote down the European army and veto German rearmament, with the Indo-Chinese problem as the main excuse. And just as it is up to President Eisenhower to avert the threat to Asia, so no one but President Eisenhower can prevent this disaster in Paris.

"There are several things that need doing to clear the Parisian air. Franco-American relations are currently being embittered, for instance, by the State Department's eccentric hankering to hunt with the French hounds and run with the Tunisian hares in troubled North Africa. A hands-off declaration concerning North Africa is long overdue. But the main thing that is needed to clear the air is a bold, prompt promise from Eisenhower to do what he will have to do anyway -- to give the French more generous and active help in Indo-China. All the responsible French party leaders and all the informed American officials on the scene told me that the situation in Paris could be revolutionized by this kind of initiative by Eisenhower. In particular, they all but guaranteed that the French Parliament would then master its emotions, vote for the European army and go forward thereafter toward European union.

"Two points, of course, stand out from this tangled and hideous tale of Indo-China and its complex implications. On the one hand, it should be quite possible to find a solution in Indo-China, by equipping a much larger free Indo-Chinese army, financing the French effort more amply, providing volunteer air aid on the Flying Tiger model, and by other measures. But doing these things on a big enough scale will be expensive -- more expensive now than it would have been a year ago, much more expensive than two years or three years ago. The Congress, and indeed the country, will not like the expense.

"On the other hand, it will be infinitely more expensive not to do these things. Consider merely the sheer waste. By great efforts and outlays, the NATO defense of Europe is now coming into being. Already, there are fifty divisions in the line or on call; NATO air power is growing, airfields are abuilding and all the elaborate structure of logistical support is gradually taking shape. Yet the keystone in this grand design of European security, which President Eisenhower himself blueprinted, is the German contribution of twelve divisions. By the same token, the formation of a European army is also a keystone in the grand design of European union, that President Eisenhower himself sketched so inspiringly in his famous Guildhall speech. Because of Indo-China, all these efforts and outlays, all this hopeful progress, can go for nothing and fall into ruin. And because of Indo-China the free part of Asia can also be lost.

"One can see, then, what wise old Konrad Adenauer had in mind when I took leave of him in Bonn. We had been talking of how much progress had been made already -- of Germany's remarkable economic recovery, of the important NATO achievements in 1952, of the reflection of these and other healthy developments in the less aggressive tone being taken in Moscow. As he said good-by, the chancellor gave one of his dry smiles. "Yes," he said, "the foundations are in, the walls are up, of the House of the West. But if the roof is not quickly put on, the hard weather of our times will destroy all that has been built already. Only President Eisenhower can put on the roof -- and sometimes the roof of a house is more troublesome than the foundation."

"To prevent the roof from being put on the House of the West is now, in effect, the prime objective of the Kremlin's policy. In his remarkable speech to the Al Smith Memorial Dinner, made at the end of the campaign, President Eisenhower has already shown that he sees through the verbiage, the threats and the pretenses of the Russian Communist Party Congress in Moscow, where the new Kremlin line was officially proclaimed. This modified plan of Stalin's, which President Eisenhower is going to have the high duty of frustrating, can be rather simply described.

"For the time being, on the one hand, Soviet aggressive pressure is to be strictly confined but strongly applied to the Far East. * * * * * With courage and determination, President Eisenhower has already moved to find the right riposte for the probing in Korea. But as has been shown, the Indo-Chinese danger is even greater, in certain ways, than the Korean danger. And it is imprudent to forget about the troubles in Malaya -- where the British, to be sure, are at last getting the upper hand over the communist

guerillas -- in Burma and in the other Asiatic soft spots.

"On the other hand, while continuing their Asiatic probing, the masters of the Kremlin are showing Europe a bland and peaceful countenance. The once-great colonial powers -- even the British themselves -- are too preoccupied with their own difficulties at home to worry much about Asia. A kind of normality has returned across the Atlantic, but it is a tired normality, tending to comfortable self-delusion. Just because the Kremlin has stopped its bullying in Europe, our allies are now saying, "The danger of war is receding." I heard this opinion from all sorts of men, many of them thoroughly informed and hardheaded, in Paris, London and Bonn.

"In the past, Soviet bullying has been the chief cement of the loose but effective alliance of Western nations, which Chancellor Adenauer called the "House of the West." The aim of the new Soviet blandness is to encourage a break within the Western alliance, and especially a revolt against America's leadership of the West. Any such break in the Western alliance will of course offer the Kremlin the same sort of golden opportunity that the Soviets are seeking more directly, by their open probing, in the Far East.

"These changed Kremlin tactics, so much more astutely calculated than the eye-opening bullying of the past, will certainly increase President Eisenhower's difficulties. Anti-Americanism has been latent in Europe and in Britain ever since the end of the war, for the rather simple reason that hardly anybody really likes or admires a rich relation. Anti-Americanism has vastly increased in the last two years, for the equally simple reason that people generally turn against a leader who refuses to lead. The long paralysis of American policy, resulting partly from the election and partly from the intellectual exhaustion of the Truman Administration, has been the greatest asset of the Soviet propagandists.

"There is nothing that President Eisenhower cannot accomplish, if he replaces this American paralysis with creative effort. But the new President will not merely find that a whole group of local situations, typified by Indo-China, but including several others like Iran, are approaching the point of chain-reactive explosion. He will also discover that the big, long-range tasks -- strengthening the bonds of the Western community of nations and giving the West secure defenses -- are be becoming unpleasantly urgent. Indeed, a crisis in Western defense planning started not long after President Eisenhower left his post as NATO Supreme Commander; and this crisis has now reached the stage where extremely crucial decisions are going to have to be made without much further delay.

"On one flank, in effect, the NATO effort is imperiled by the French reluctance to permit German rearmament, without which Europe can never be rendered reasonably secure. Meanwhile, on the other flank, a sharp debate is going on about how big the NATO effort ought to be. President Eisenhower himself made the plans for this NATO effort in an atmosphere of possible war. When war is quite possible, any sensible general demands the maximum number of divisions and insists that every one of these divisions is absolutely necessary for a minimum defense. Hence the target for a defense force in Europe was set high -- ninety-eight divisions in the line and on call and 10,000 aircraft in the line and for home defense, to be ready by 1954.

"Probably it was a good thing to start out with this high target. Otherwise, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway might not now have the NATO force of fifty divisions in Europe, that is already enough to make the Kremlin think twice about any westward aggression. But the practical fact now has to be faced. A ninety-eight division force is too big for the resources and manpower of our allies to sustain in peacetime. Already, the British, French and other European nations are reducing their defense contributions for 1953 and 1954 below what was projected at Lisbon, where Eisenhower's NATO defense plan was officially adopted.

"Besides this practical fact, certain other considerations also enter in. For example, the German generals, with their very special knowledge of Soviet capabilities, think that Eisenhower's NATO planners exaggerated the size of the armies the Kremlin can hurl westwards. General Ridgway's estimate -- which was also President Eishehower's when he was still in uniform -- is that the Soviets can deploy and support 100 divisions on the West European front. The German generals told me that they thought seventy-two divisions was about the maximum, in view of the limited supply lines between Russia and Europe. They also pointed out that the six rather rundown railroads which are the Kremlin's only westward supply lines, are extremely vulnerable to atomic bombing because of their limited marshaling yards and their absolute dependence on the bridges across the Vistula.

"For these and other reasons, the British chiefs of staff have already proposed a revision of the Western strategic concept. The conventional NATO forces in Western Europe will be somewhat reduced to ease the strain on Britain, France and other NATO partners. Just enough will be somewhat reduced the Kremlin that an attack on Europe will not be a walk-over. Meanwhile, much greater reliance will be placed on the new weapons both in NATO planning and in broader Western strategy. The European defense plan will be carefully keyed to the tactical

atomic bomb. (The British criticize the existing plan as "almost a scheme for fighting a 1914 war.") Above all, the strategic air power and huge atomic stock of the United States will be relied upon as the truly decisive deterrents of Soviet aggression.

"All this sounds easy and economical, until you consider the practical obstacles President Eisenhower will encounter when he seeks to hammer out the necessary modification of Western defense strategy. The debate will be bitter, both among our allies and within our own services -- even the most enlightened ground officers, like General Ridgway and President Eisenhower's old chief of staff, Gen. Alfred Gruenther, do not believe that the new weapons constitute an excuse for reducing ground forces. There will be a lot of little niggling difficulties -- the American atomic-secrecy law literally makes it illegal for us to admit our allies to any military planning based on the use of atomic bombs. And there will be, above all, the unpleasant need to face certain facts about our own defense effort.

"The British say, "Let American atomic power be the main deterrent of Soviet aggression." Our own brilliant Russian experts, Charles E. Bohlen and George F. Kennan, have always said, "The Soviet Union will always shrink from general war so long as they think American productivity will be on the other side." But how great is our atomic power? And how safe is our vast industry?

"American strategic air strength has not been growing as it should, while the Soviet air defenses have been rapidly improved. Soviet strategic air strength is growing by leaps and bounds, while the American air defenses remain shockingly weak. President Eisenhower will find lying on his White House desk the most deeply alarming reports on these subjects by the most eminent American scientists and air experts. These men have already predicted that if present trends continue, the Soviets will be able to strike a crippling air blow at the United States in about two years' time; while the United States, in the meanwhile, will have largely lost the power to retaliate. The funds for the great effort that is needed to reverse these fearful trends, and thus avert the nightmare, are not included in President Truman's new defense budget. Again, if President Eisenhower moves to remedy this shocking situation, Congress and the country will not like the expense. But what will be the result if the money is saved and the nightmare becomes reality?

* * * * *

"* * * A serious failure of American leadership is the one thing most feared by Attlee and his Labor moderates,

by Churchill and his Conservatives, by Konrad Adenauer and his folbwers of the German Democratic center, and by the French leaders of the fight against neutralism.

* * * * *

"* * * Adenauer said * * * that the German neo-Nazis would never be a serious danger so long as American world leadership was strong and effective.

* * * * *

"* * * There are many problems, many dangers and, one fears, many sacrifices ahead of us. But there are no problems which cannot be solved, no dangers which cannot be avoided and no sacrifices which will not be willingly made by an America with leadership worthy of this great country. If anyone is such a leader, Dwight D. Eisenhower should be."

TRACY S. VOORHEES

SP

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

January 2, 1953

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

Dr. Conant and, at his request, General Donovan and I met with General Eisenhower, Mr. Dulles, Governor Stassen, Mr. Brownell and Mr. Kyes, the new Deputy Secretary of Defense, at luncheon on December 22.

Dr. Conant presented the Committee's recommendations on military manpower, and General Donovan and I presented those on Mutual Security. General Eisenhower gave us a liberal amount of time for this purpose, and greeted the Committee's work with real enthusiasm. We left with the feeling that the Committee had made a useful contribution.

Dr. Conant suggested to General Eisenhower that continuance of the Committee might no longer be necessary, but that we would want to be largely guided in this decision by his feeling as to whether the Committee would be helpful in maintaining bipartisan support for the principles for which the Committee stood and in which we knew he believed. General Eisenhower urged emphatically the importance of continuance of the Committee and the value of studies such as those which we had just made which he hoped we would continue.

Ten days before this meeting, Dr. Conant, General Donovan and I had presented the recommendations as to Mutual Security to Governor Stassen.

The publicity given to the meeting with General Eisenhower came entirely from his Headquarters. The only public statement which the Committee made was by Dr. Conant following the meeting. With minor modifications, this was the same as that previously sent you. This statement had been cleared with General Eisenhower at the luncheon.

I am sending herewith a copy of the analysis supporting the recommendations on military manpower.

The detailed analysis supporting the recommendations on Mutual Security was in general the same as that previously distributed to some members of the Committee who I felt had a particular interest in this subject. We delivered this paper to Governor Stassen as we felt that it contained more detail than General Eisenhower would have time to read. Copies are, of course, available should any of you wish them.

Because of the pressure from the press to find out what recommendations we had made, I sent a wire to each of you

requesting that the material distributed to you be kept especially confidential in order to avoid any leak from us.

At Ambassador Draper's request, I sent to him last week a memorandum outlining the study for the Mutual Security budget for next year which General Donovan and I had suggested to him in Paris. This is the same study which the Committee later proposed as the Third Recommendation to General Eisenhower on Mutual Security. General Donovan had worked with me in developing the principles upon which this memorandum to Mr. Draper was based. Mr. Draper has informed me that this memorandum received very favorable acceptance from his staff to whom he immediately presented it, and that it is forming the basis for the study which is already under way. Dr. Conant felt, I believe, that the proposal for this study was perhaps the most important recommendation which the Committee made to General Eisenhower.

I am enclosing copies of an editorial in The New York Times on the morning we met with General Eisenhower, and also of a critical editorial in The Chicago Tribune. We felt that we could bear up under the latter.

I am also enclosing a recent article by Dr. Bush in Collier's which some of you may not have seen. This develops further the thesis of his addresses at the Mayo Clinic and at Tufts last fall. We have had many discussions as to whether the Committee as such could be useful in this field of organization of the Defense Department. However, the subject is such a sensitive one and one with which General Eisenhower has such intimate personal familiarity, that it has been Dr. Conant's feeling that we should not as a Committee attempt to do anything in this field. You have probably noted in the press today Secretary Lovett's report on this subject to the President.

It is my personal belief that the Committee can in the coming months discharge a useful function in supporting, on a bipartisan basis, the Mutual Security program as we have heretofore. I believe that there is need for this at this time. Although much progress has been made, the NATO attitude is at present discouraging. For this the United States must share heavily in the responsibility. Yet the evidence of the past two years has confirmed the correctness of the position which the Committee took at that time that a joint defense with Europe is imperative for our national security. In this connection, you have undoubtedly noticed General Eisenhower's New Year's message to General Ridgway indicating firm support of this principle on the basis that there is no other acceptable alternative for the United States.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

4 Encls.
#1. Analysis of Recommendations on Military Manpower
#2. N.Y.Times editorial of Dec. 22/52
#3. Chicago Tribune editorial of Dec. 25/52
#4. "What's Wrong at the Pentagon?" by Dr.Bush

(Note: This page, containing the Recommendations only, was previously sent to you.)

December 17, 1952

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS
ON MILITARY MANPOWER

(To accompany letter to General Eisenhower)

The Committee on the Present Danger* makes the following recommendations:

FIRST: That the President promulgate an executive order providing as follows:

(a) That no one shall receive discretionary deferment for more than three years. This limitation shall apply to students, agricultural and industrial workers, including apprentices, and all others not entitled to deferment by statutory mandate;

(b) That no student shall be deferred beyond the completion of the course which results in his first degree either in arts or sciences or professional work;

(c) That no one who receives deferment for any cause shall thereafter receive deferment because of parenthood or dependency or for any other reason except as provided by law and in cases of extreme hardship.

SECOND: That R.O.T.C. units be established in selected medical and dental schools and that students accepted by these schools be enrolled in such units whether or not they have been previously enrolled in R.O.T.C. college units.

(An analysis of the reasons underlying the above recommendations is being submitted separately.)

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

* One member of the Committee, Mr. J. D. Zellerbach, is not in agreement with such of these recommendations as are inconsistent with the proposals made earlier this year by the National Manpower Council, of which he is Chairman.

December 17, 1952

ANALYSIS OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON MILITARY MANPOWER

Immediately after its formation in the fall of 1950, the Committee on the Present Danger urged the enactment of an equitable and effective law for truly universal military service for two years, with duty commencing at 18 or upon high school graduation. The members of the Committee felt that the services of every able-bodied young man would be required to maintain a military force adequate to protect our nation against the menace of Communism. The Committee felt that this service could be given with a minimum of disturbance to the economic and social fabric of the nation, and with least inconvenience to young men, before they had begun their college education or had assumed marital responsibilities or positions of importance in the life of the community.

These views were pressed upon the Secretary of Defense in November, 1950, but did not prevail. True, the Universal Military Training and Service Act which was adopted in 1951 did contain provisions which, taken literally, would have authorized the institution of a system of universal military service along the lines advocated by the Committee. However, this authority was never exercised, partly because of understandings which were a part of the legislative history of the act and partly because of the views then prevailing in the Department of Defense. Instead, the manpower required to build up our armed forces to its present strength was obtained by recalling many of those who had already served in World War II and by selective service under which large groups of young men were deferred.

As a substitute for universal military service, an effort was made to impose a permanent program of universal military training looking towards six months of training followed by duty in the reserve. This program failed at the last session of Congress and efforts to pass it have, for all practical purposes, apparently been abandoned.

At present there are approximately 1,700,000 young men whose service has been deferred for one reason or another. Those who have failed to obtain deferment feel that they have been discriminated against unfairly. In the minds of many, military service carries with it a stigma of inability to qualify for any deferment. Those who have been deferred seek to extend their deferments and if possible to transform deferment into exemption. Many deferred presumably only for a time, have succeeded in shifting into another category in which the deferment is based on a continuing status and amounts in reality to exemption. For example, young men deferred in order to enable them to complete courses of study have married and become parents; others upon completion of their education have obtained jobs in essential industries and have been deferred because of the importance of their job to the national security. In this way, many thousands of young men have succeeded in avoiding military service altogether at a time when their contemporaries have been subject to the risks of combat conditions in Korea.

The Committee believes that this is an intolerable situation and that prompt measures should be taken to correct it. Very shortly before his tragic death, our fellow member, Robert P. Patterson, voiced his deep conviction about this. He said: "We are now getting under the draft the poor, the stupid and the friendless, while the smart, the influential and the rich are getting out; this condition must be corrected... the country must face up to the problem and end the highly unjust measures of the past year, which involved such discrimination against some and the favoring of others."

Furthermore, the Committee is convinced that unless present policies are changed, the time is not far distant when we will have insufficient young men coming of age to meet the needs of our armed forces. The maximum armed strength now contemplated is between 3,600,000 and 3,700,000 which will be reached in the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. This maximum was established on the assumption that there would be a cessation of fighting in Korea. Moreover, it did not adequately take into account an accelerated buildup of the Air Force to 143 groups. It is estimated that in order to maintain this maximum strength, it will be necessary to draw from the pool of draft eligibles by way of induction or voluntary enlistment 870,000 young men during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953; 650,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954; and 870,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. These estimates are based on predictions as to reenlistments and voluntary extensions of service and the voluntary enlistments of those

not subject to the draft. The accuracy of these predictions depends upon many factors which are highly uncertain; as for example, the appropriations which Congress may approve for the purpose of conducting a recruiting campaign.

At present the total number of young men of military age (18-1/2 to 26 years) physically qualified for service who have not been called to active duty is estimated at approximately 1,700,000. Of these approximately 900,000 were in the pool of draft eligibles on June 30, 1952. The balance was either entitled to exemption or deferred under existing regulations. After making allowance for the entry of those who will hereafter reach the age of 18-1/2 and for those whose deferments will expire, it is estimated that the pool of draft eligibles will be exhausted before June 30, 1955. This estimate is based on the assumption that the period of service remains as at present and that there is no change in the statutory exemptions or in the deferment policies now being followed.

It is clear that the military authorities and the Congress have decided to take the calculated risk of leaving these men in the manpower pool for the next two years without bringing them into military service. If we should be faced with an all-out war in 1955, the nation would want to build its armed forces as rapidly as possible, and on such premises the government might, for example, now expand the armed forces to 4.2 million, drawing from the pool of men not yet called approximately 400,000 a year in the next two or three years. We would thus arrive at a substantially earlier date at the time when essentially all young men will be drafted at 18-1/2. However, the Committee, with some reservations, feels that it must accept as an assumption the decision of the government to proceed with a policy that involves the calculated risk of not calling into service as many men as are available in the next year or two.

The time when the pool will be exhausted will probably be shortened as a result of the continued fighting in Korea and may also be affected by a falling off in predicted voluntary enlistments and extensions of service. Another factor which may operate to hasten this time is the previously mentioned transfer of persons deferred in one category to other categories based on a continuing status, such as parenthood. When the draft eligible pool has been exhausted, it will be necessary to draft essentially all able-bodied men, except for those in ROTC units, within a few months after they reach 18-1/2, if the armed forces are to be kept at their present size without increase of the length of service.

Accordingly, the Committee is convinced that the time is not far distant when present deferment policies will be abandoned.

In view of these facts, the Committee believes that the President should now take action, without change in existing legislation, to rectify the gravest inequities in the present system. The most effective remedy for the present situation would be to eliminate all discretionary deferments. However, in view of the legislative history of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, especially relating to student deferment, and in view of the difficulties in making adjustments within educational institutions, the Committee does not recommend this course. In so doing, we recognize that to a very real extent some of the present deferment policies have become so interwoven with the lives of our people and our institutions that we hesitate to recommend that they be suddenly eliminated. Instead, the Committee recommends as a minimum program the promulgation of an executive order providing as follows:

(1) That no one shall receive discretionary deferment for more than three years. This limitation shall apply to students, agricultural and industrial workers, including apprentices, and all others not entitled to deferment by statutory mandate;

(2) That no student shall be deferred beyond the completion of the course which results in his first degree either in arts or sciences or professional work;

(3) That no one who receives deferment for any cause shall thereafter receive deferment because of parenthood or dependency or for any other reason except as provided by law and in cases of extreme hardship.

We recognize the problems which have been discussed vigorously during the past two years in regard to the training of doctors, engineers, and scientists in connection with any national defense program. We believe that the proposed expansion of the ROTC programs in bills to be presented by the Defense Department provides a method of handling these problems. For example, doctors and dentists could be trained by any one of three routes: (1) Complete military service before entering college and then proceed to the usual college and medical school course; (2) On graduation from high school, be selected for one of the ROTC college units, and then on being accepted into medical school, transfer into an ROTC unit there, thus graduating with a medical commission; or (3) On completion of their college education under the deferment rule, enter an ROTC unit in a medical school (and these must be provided) and graduate with a commission.

Besides these, there will always be 20% - 30% of young men who are not physically able-bodied and who will be able to provide a continuing supply of doctors who can directly serve the civilian community without spending two years in uniform.

As for the engineers and those scientists whose training can be used directly in the armed forces (for example, chemical engineers by the Chemical Corps) these men would presumably enroll in ROTC units and on graduation serve in a technical capacity in the armed forces. In some special cases provision can be made for the ordering of engineers or other specialists on detached service to industrial companies engaged in critically important defense work. It must be pointed out that those students in the sciences and engineering who are able-bodied and who choose the deferment route would be subject to military duty as draftees for two years. We do not regard this as a disaster either to the individual or to industrialized society. Some of these men can be used in a technical capacity in the armed forces. But our Committee is of the opinion which it expressed earlier, that the preferable procedure is for young men who want to be scientists or engineers to do their military service between high school and college. This indeed applies in our opinion to all categories of people requiring professional training, except doctors and dentists. All university students might well get their military service over with before embarking on a lengthy educational career.

The Committee might point out that the changes in the deferment procedure which we recommend, coupled with the financial benefits which will be available to those who have served in the armed forces under recently enacted legislation, will tend to increase the number of college students who will serve in the military forces first and get their education later. We believe this will benefit the armed forces and the men themselves.

Furthermore, we point out that when the time arrives, July 1955 -- or sooner or later, depending on the deferment policies and the other variables -- military service at 18-1/2 will have to be universal for all able-bodied young men except for those in the expanded ROTC units, if the armed forces are to be kept at their present size and the length of service not increased.

The Committee would like to emphasize that while there appears to be a surplus of manpower now available as compared with the needs of the armed forces, this is a very

illusory situation because it is so temporary. Actually we are not far distant from a time when we will have insufficient young men coming of age to provide for an armed force of the size now planned with a period of service of 24 months. This critical situation will continue for some years until the age group becomes appreciably greater in size in the 1960's. This is, therefore, not a condition in which because of our wealth we can be prodigal and indifferent to our planning. On the contrary, it is of the utmost importance to plan now for the most effective and equitable use of all the able-bodied young men in the manpower pool. If a substantial percentage of an age group is never enrolled in the armed forces, we would have diminished to that extent the total strength of our trained reserves. Such leakage is occurring under the present policies, and may well increase - bearing in mind the new apprentice deferment - unless steps are taken to stop deferments from becoming in fact exemptions.

The Committee wishes to point out that we are now practically at a point at which the armed forces are returning to civilian life as many men as they are taking out; that these men from the point of view of agriculture and industry are better trained than those who are replacing them; and that from the point of view of the colleges, a considerable fraction of these returning men will soon be, if they are not now, potential college students. We think it likely that the problem the colleges will soon face will be, not any threat of diminished numbers, but whether they can accommodate all those who will be knocking at their doors after completing their military service.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Date: Dec. 22, 1952
Page: Editorial

THE PRESENT DANGER

President-elect Eisenhower has good reason to appreciate the work of the Committee on the Present Danger, whose members he is meeting at luncheon today. When General Eisenhower was Commander of the NATO forces in Europe he had no more stanch supporter than this non-partisan group of business and professional men who created their organization about two years ago.

The danger is an ever-present one in our times, and the committee puts the emphasis of its anticommunism where it primarily belongs--on the dangers of Russian and Communist imperialism. The basic argument has been that the immediacy and extent of the Communist peril to the United States has not been appreciated, and that we must act quickly to build up strength against that danger. The committee has, therefore, championed causes such as universal military service, the defense of Western Europe through NATO, the continuance of an adequate level of military and economic foreign aid and a unified agency to administer that aid.

From what General Eisenhower has said in the past on these and allied subjects one can take it for granted that he is generally in sympathy with the aims of the committee and will be glad of the support of its distinguished members. We are yet to achieve either universal service or unification in the field of foreign aid, and last week's meeting in Paris showed that NATO is marking time, waiting for the Eisenhower Admihistration to act.

Meanwhile the armed thrust of communism in Korea, Indo-China and Malaya, the subversion of authority in the Middle East and Africa, the constant threat of Communist fifth columns everywhere, give sufficient proof that the danger is still and always "present."

The committee, among other things, is calculated to give anti-communism in the United States the respectability and authority which it deserves but sometimes lacks, because of abuses by well-meaning zealots, more or less cynical demogogues and those who make anti-communism a profession. The way to defeat communism, according to the committee, is to make the United States and its allies strong. This presupposes an avoidance of the divisive tendencies of isolationism on the one hand and McCarthyism, McCarranism and the like on the other. The higher the moral and intellectual level on which communism is fought, the more chance there will be of defeating it.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Date: Dec. 25, 1952
Page: Editorial

A PLEDGE RECALLED

Gen. Eisenhower allotted 2 hours and 15 minutes of his limited time to an audience with three representatives of the Committee on the Present Danger. He received President James B. Conant of Harvard University, chairman of the committee; Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, war time director of the office of strategic services, and Tracy S. Voorhees, former undersecretary of the army who is vice chairman of the committee.

Dr. Conant said that the purpose of the meeting was to present the views of the committee to Eisenhower on the utilization of man power and on the mutual security program.

The Committee is composed of a group of influential interventionists who are committed to ever greater American intermeddling abroad, to increased militarization of the country, and to alarmist attitudes toward perils said to confront western Europe. The particular hobby that the committee rides is universal military training, and when Dr. Conant talks about utilizing man power it may be assumed that he is making another pitch for UMT.

If this is the fact, it may be a useful service to remind the members of the committee that Gen. Eisenhower, during the recent Presidential campaign, recorded a position on UMT which the American people have not forgotten, even if the committee has. In his speech at Baltimore Sept. 25, Eisenhower stated that he does not favor establishment of universal training so long as it is necessary to continue the draft. He said that to try to operate both conscription and UMT together would "create more difficulty and injustice than now exists."

That is not the position the Committee on the Present Danger has taken. In its ambitious opening statement of purpose on Dec. 12, 1950, the committee said, "Also, the danger of an all-out war is so serious that all of our young men must have military training. But universal training alone is no longer an adequate solution of the problems which now face us because it does not provide a force in being.

"The time has come for a new concept that universal service in defense of our freedom is a privilege and an obligation of our young men. . . . Two years of such military service, including training, will be necessary, and the program should embrace radically broadened standards of fitness. . . . The above program would, of course, be a supplement to the selective service law, not a substitute for it."

The committee did not make clear precisely what it had in mind, but the blueprint seems to be for a sweeping militarization of the country, with almost any young man able to limp, blink, or jerk thru the motions being outfitted with a uniform and not only trained but put into combat wherever the opportunity might offer.

It is well to remind Gen. Eisenhower of his pledge to the American public, who certainly showed by their vote that they had had more than enough of war, the draft, and casualties from Mr. Truman without seeking embellishments on the design for militarism from the Conant committee or any other committee.

What's Wrong at the Pentagon?

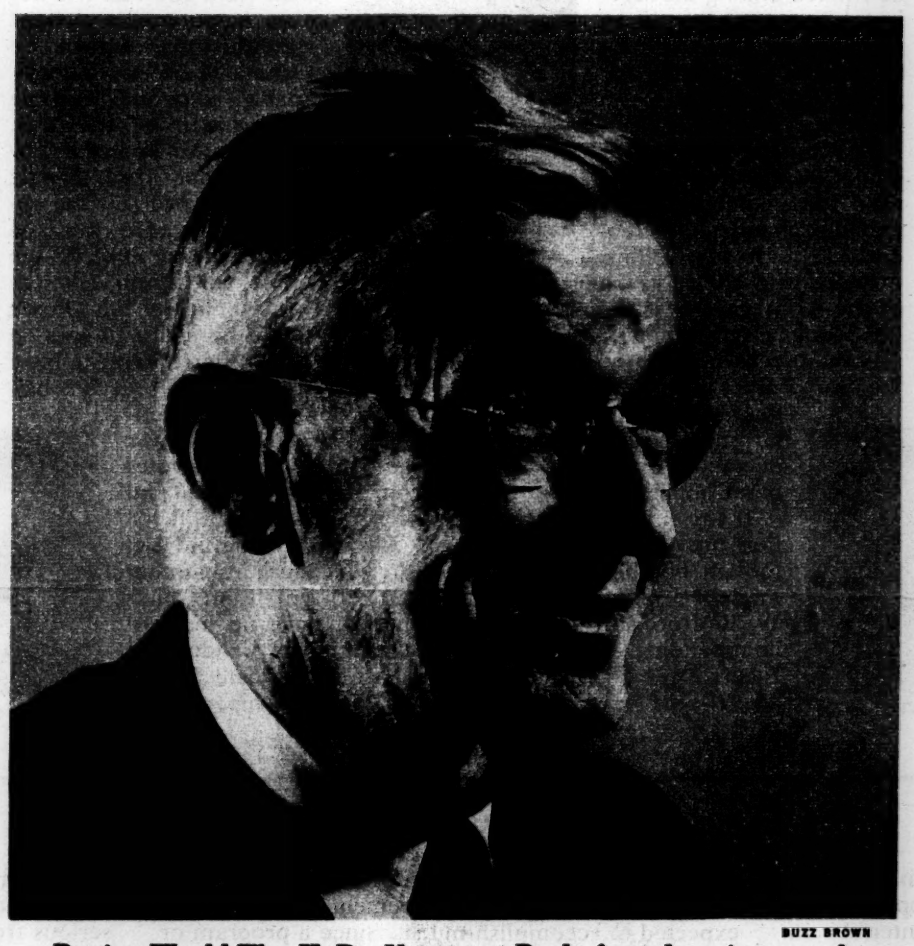
The man who mobilized American science to win World War II asserts our military planning is faulty, and that the country is in serious danger. He would limit the Joint Chiefs of Staff to planning, with others commanding the three services

By DR. VANNEVAR BUSH

CAN freedom endure? That is the basic question today, the crisis we face. There are many aspects to the question, but I shall discuss only whether we can be strong enough, in a military sense, to defend our way of life.

I wish I could believe that our salvation were at hand, that our science and ingenuity have provided us with instruments of war so powerful and so unfamiliar to our enemy that we could rest confident in our superiority. But we have no push-button devices that allow us to sit back and exert overwhelming power everywhere and it would be folly to risk freedom on the dreamland possibility. The best we can do is to insist that, as the art of war alters, we remain in the forefront of advance, changing strategy and tactics to use new techniques effectively, and maintaining the longest possible lead in every field. We cannot meet hordes with hordes.

We must not indulge in wishful thinking. If large-scale war breaks out, it will be a slugging match, with great armies and long military and civilian casualty lists. Some of our cities will be consumed in a flash, as were Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Many of our ships will be sunk. Our economic structure will be strained as never before. Our survival will depend on striking power and on endurance which might have to be sustained for many years. To be certain we can meet war conditions, our citizens must understand how our government organization functions, how it plans for our survival. That is more important even than understanding the intricacies of new weapons, military strategy or tactics.



BUZZ BROWN

During World War II, Dr. Vannevar Bush, famed engineer and administrator, headed the Office of Scientific Research and Development, which carried out research on weapons and war materials, including the A-bomb. After the war, he became chief of the Research and Development Board of the Military Establishment. Now chairman of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, he continues contact with the Defense Department

In a talk at Tufts College last fall, I said, "Organization is generally considered to be a dull subject. It is easy enough to arouse interest in a new military gadget—too easy and too tempting and too much indulged in. But the organization by which that weapon is handled may be more important than the weapon itself. . . . I am convinced that the organization under which our military planning is being done is faulty, that the planning itself is defective and that the nation therefore is in serious danger. I would not make this assertion if I had not pondered the matter deeply."

In all my discussions of this subject, I have made it plain, as I wish to do again, that I am assigning no blame and seeking no scapegoats. I do not intend what I say as a reflection on what is often called the military mind. There is no military mind. Our military men vary in mental capacity and characteristics, as do college professors and scientists. I have found no body of professional men who are more satisfactory to work with. I admire many of them, and among them I have formed some of my most cherished friendships.

The weakness in our defense planning is not a result of deficiencies in our military leaders. The difficulty is that they are placed in an unworkable position. The system under which they function is wrong at the top. The gears grind. With sound planning impossible at the top, we inevitably miss opportunities for improving our defensive arrangements. The result is frustration and confusion.

The National Security Council is the center of our defense planning and policy making. It is made up of the President, Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Director for Mutual Security and Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. This body brings together, for guidance of the President, different points of view on military matters, economics, intelligence, international relations and other subjects. Its functions are advisory only.

Up to now it has not been adequately staffed, and there has been a tendency for it to become a meeting place of departments for compromise, rather than for momentous deliberation. It is becoming more effective, but it is still not working well. Our new President has indicated that he intends to put it in order. Certainly its creation after the second World War was wise. But military planning, which forms the basis for most of the council's considerations, is where improvement must begin. If military planning were well done, we could form our national policy with more wisdom and assurance.

And so I come directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who are responsible at the top for our military planning. The Unification Act, passed after long deliberation and warm debates in 1947, provided for the Joint Chiefs. The JCS is the senior of the many planning agencies in the defense organization. All else depends on its performance; but it cannot perform well, even though the capabilities of its members are great; for its organization is not sound.

Why? To begin with, let's summarize some of the principles of military organization:

We hold strongly in our democracy that the military organization must be subordinate to civilian authority; the military must be under the control of the elected representatives of the people.

Any healthy organization—especially one involving military operations—must have absolutely clear lines of command, without duplication and without parallel paths. Authority must go with responsibility.

The line of command should focus in one person. He should have available the best possible advice on all aspects of his functions. This advice should be furnished by a competent, loyal professional staff. The distinction between line and staff should be drawn with absolute clarity. The officers of the line should command; those of the staff should advise.

Each individual in command in a post of responsibility should be enabled to execute his decisions and perform his delegations through subordinates appointed with his full approval, whose subsequent careers depend upon the loyal performance of their assignments.

In addition to line and staff within an organization, there is need also for a body of review. In our government this is provided by Congress—

What Shifts Will Eisenhower Make in

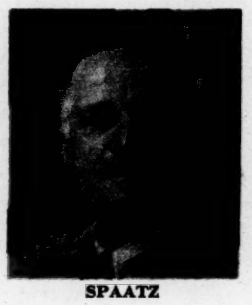
WHETHER or not the Defense Department is reorganized by President Eisenhower and Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson (and it's a good bet that it will be, along the general lines laid out by Dr. Vannevar Bush in the accompanying article), there are sure to be important changes in the top military command before the new President has been in office eight months. Within that period, three of the four positions on the present Joint Chiefs of Staff will be vacated. And if the Joint Chiefs become strictly a planning organization, as Dr. Bush suggests, three additional high-level posts—the field commands of the three services—will have to be filled.

RADFORD

Who will get these key defense positions?

Here is a "racing form" on the likely prospects in the military sweepstakes, based on news stories, well-informed conjectures and service "scuttlebutt."

The top spot, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has been held since August, 1949, by five-star General Omar N. Bradley, fifty-nine, Ike's top commander of World War II. Bradley insists that he is ready to retire on August 16th, when his second two-year term as chairman ends. (Present law prevents the Chairman, JCS, from serving more than four years in peacetime.) Nevertheless, he is so highly regarded by Eisenhower that he may be prevailed upon to take an important post: perhaps Ike's old job as SHAPE commander, if the going gets tough in Europe.


SPAATZ

The job of Chairman, JCS, is considered the most influential military job in the world outside of the Kremlin. When Congress created the position in 1949, it was widely urged that the post be rotated among the services. Since Bradley is an Army man, there will be considerable pressure for giving the position to an Air Force or Navy officer.

GRUENTHER

If President Eisenhower could disregard the rotation idea, the top spot would probably go to General J. Lawton Collins, fifty-six, whose term as Chief of Staff of the Army expires in August. Collins would give strategic air enthusiasts the creeps because he has made the Air Force give more attention than it wanted to tactical air support and air transportation of supplies and paratroopers.

If the emphasis on rotation prevails, a possible—though not likely—choice might be Admiral Arthur W. Radford, fifty-six, now commanding the Pacific Fleet. Radford was leader of the "Navy revolt" against the Air Force in 1949—which is probably why he was passed over as Chief of Naval Operations in 1950, when Admiral Forrest Sherman died. One of the Navy's most brilliant top officers, he may yet get the job he missed last year, if Admiral Fechteler, the present chief, is moved upstairs, or when Fechteler finishes his tour in 1954.

NORSTAD

President Eisenhower's strategic choice for chairman (and one who has not been mentioned in current speculation) would be General Carl A. (Tooey) Spaatz, sixty-one, wartime commander of the U.S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe under Ike. Spaatz seems to meet all the requirements. He was the first Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, and from 1942 to 1948 was Ike's closest Air Force friend. Some of his written views on air power since his retirement have not pleased the Navy, but his balanced view between tactical and strategic air power gives him strong votes from both the Army and the Air Force.

Air Force General Hoyt S. Vandenberg is another member of the Joint Chiefs who will give up his post next summer. Vandenberg is also a candidate for the JCS chairmanship, particularly if the group is reorganized as a planning body. He has done a good job as boss of the Air Force; besides, he is known as one man who steadfastly refused to go for the now-discredited economy-in-defense policies of former Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson.

LeMAY

The only member of the Joint Chiefs not scheduled to give up his job in the next few months is the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral William M. Fechteler, fifty-six, a deep-water sailor who was appointed to a three-year tour in August, 1951. He has held important commands on both oceans, and is an enthusiastic carrier task force proponent. Despite the enthusiasm of the Navy League and many publications, he is not likely to change posts in the first shuffle. On the other hand, he's a very good bet to stay on as a member of the elevated Joint Chiefs if the proposed reorganization becomes law.

An All-Eisenhower team in the JCS would probably line up like this: Collins or Spaatz, chairman; General Alfred M. Gruenther, Army; General Lauris Norstad, Air Force; and Fechteler, Navy (to be replaced by Radford when Fechteler's term expires).

General Gruenther, present Chief of Staff to General Matthew B. Ridgway at SHAPE headquarters in Paris, is a fifty-three-year-old West Pointer, known

one of its functions is to see that the military organization is well manned and that it operates effectively. But Congress should not interfere in military operations, or superimpose its judgment on the military decisions of competent professional men who have reached those decisions by thorough deliberation.

Almost every military man will agree with these principles. Yet our top military planning organization, the Joint Chiefs, violates many of them.

To start with, the Joint Chiefs exercise both staff and line functions. They report to the Secretary of Defense, the National Security Council and also to the President. Sometimes their recommendations are put into effect by the Secretary of Defense through the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Othertimes, the JCS themselves, as the commanding officers in their respective services, carry out their own decisions. Thus we have two lines of command, and civilian authority is to some degree by-passed.

The JCS is undermanned, but this handicap is not so serious as the fact that members of its supporting bodies—the groups of officers who too often formulate decisions—are often selected by Army, Navy and Air Force, chiefly for their skill in protecting the interests of the services they represent. They are primarily partisans of their services, rather than members of a deliberative body considering military problems as a whole.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs has no vote and therefore no authority to resolve disagreements. This means the system is deadlocked when the other three members of the Joint Chiefs disagree. A group that can recommend action only when it is in unanimous agreement can hardly be expected to accomplish much. Since a program or project that involves only one service—the Army, Navy or Air Force—is likely to receive only perfunctory examination or lead to unresolvable deadlock, JCS does not tackle them at all.

Many programs or projects go to the Bureau of the Budget, to Congress, and even into effect without having been reviewed critically by a competent, disinterested, professional body, but merely on urgings of representatives of one or the other of the services. This certainly is not effective unification or effective planning for the whole field of defense.

Defense today is much more than men in uniform, weapons, military transportation, tactics and strategy. Economics, science, business, technology, human relations are among other important fields involved, and not one of them should be forgotten or neglected; yet JCS does not bring competent individuals from these fields into its deliberations.

Members of JCS are too heavily burdened, often with inconsequential matters. Its members have far too little time for the deep, continuous thought essential to wise planning. In reality, decisions are often made by junior officers without the benefit of hard thinking by more mature men and the influence of minds with varied background. And finally JCS exercises command, which not only overburdens its members but is utterly foreign to its duty as our top military planning agency, advisory to the chief civilian authority.

In short, JCS, in its present form, cannot do our top military planning effectively, and this is a matter that affects every one of us. We may be in serious trouble soon unless a change is made. We face a determined potential enemy who would be quick to seize upon any weakness.

Russia has A-bombs. It has already tested three of them. It is undoubtedly building a stockpile and will build the means of delivering them upon our cities, probably in a surprise attack if war comes. We do not have an air-defense system capable of stopping such an attack.

We cannot hope to build a system capable of stopping every bomber that attacks. But we can build, in a few years, a far more effective system than we now have or now plan. If it stopped only part of the attack, it would be worth having; and with plenty of vigorous attention to its development, with the use of the best technical brains in the country, it might turn out to be a surprisingly large part. At the very least, it would form a significant deterrent.

All three services are involved in defense against air attack: the Air Force with its early-warning radar and its interceptors, the Army with its anti-aircraft artillery and its ground-to-air guided missiles, the Navy with its ships and planes on the sea approaches. It is not good to have three separate plans. We need a single unified, integrated plan, tying all efforts together and using each service to its best advantage. Such a plan can be produced only by the Joint Chiefs. It does not now exist.

But, before we consider how JCS could be put into good, effective condition, let me discuss the framework within which it works.

Our Military Setup?

By JAMES C. DERIEUX
CHIEF, COLLIER'S WASHINGTON BUREAU

as one of the most brilliant staff officers in the Army. A close friend of Dwight Eisenhower, Gruenther has been tagged with a somewhat derogatory "always a Chief of Staff, never a commander" label. But his superb reputation and his high standing with Eisenhower will probably overcome this cloud, making him the strongest contender for Collins' place.

SMITH

Among the other bright young military men is General Norstad, now serving in a dual role, as commander of U.S. Air Forces in Europe and as air commander for Ridgway in the NATO setup. Only forty-five, Norstad is known as both a strategic and tactical air enthusiast. In Washington, he was a member of the second-string Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Operations Deputies, and knows Army and Navy problems almost as well as those of the Air Force.

Norstad would be almost sure to be the next Air Chief, except for one very strong contender: cigar-smoking, hard-flying, hard-talking General Curtis E. LeMay, commander of the atom-bomb-carrying Strategic Air Command. Only four months older than Norstad, LeMay has, in the words of his friends, "been flying the pants off of everything the Air Force has" since 1928. His career is studded with air power "firsts," including the first pattern bombing and the first shuttle bombing. His four stars could easily carry him to the Chief of Staff's job if strategic air power enthusiasts have their way.

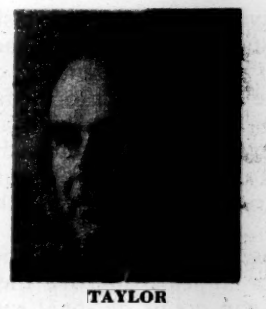
RIDGWAY

What happens if Congress enacts Dr. Bush's recommended changes before Bradley, Collins and Vandenberg leave the Joint Chiefs this summer? The strongest rumors indicate that, in this event, the present chiefs, Collins, Fechteler and Vandenberg, would move up as members of the planning agency, while Gruenther, Radford and Norstad filled the command vacancies.

VAN FLEET

At this point, the racing form becomes complicated, with very little past performance to go on. Spaatz would still be a logical choice for chairman. However, if President Eisenhower gave that job to Collins, then Gruenther, General Matthew Ridgway and Ike's wartime Chief of Staff, General Walter Bedell Smith, present head of the Central Intelligence Agency, would be running neck and neck for two posts: Army member of the upper-level Chiefs of Staff, and commanding officer of the Army.

"Beedle" Smith, fifty-seven, served as Ike's Chief of Staff for SHAEF in World War II, and later as Ambassador to Russia, from 1946 to 1949. Although he now heads a nonmilitary agency, he is still on the active list, and is a serious contender for the Army's top job if he wants it.


TAYLOR

General Ridgway, the former United Nations commander in the Far East and Ike's successor as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe is a good friend of General Collins. There is an outside chance that in the shuffle of top brass the new President might let both Bradley and Collins retire, leaving Gruenther as Army member of the top Chiefs organization. In that case, Ridgway—or General James A. Van Fleet—would get the Chief of Staff of the Army assignment.

General Van Fleet, commander of the Eighth Army in Korea, and former U.S. military adviser in Greece, was in Eisenhower's West Point class. During the recent political campaign, when Eisenhower was advocating the replacement of American soldiers with South Koreans, a private Van Fleet letter, supporting Ike's campaign proposal was made public by Mrs. Van Fleet. That did Eisenhower's political future no harm, and some observers suggest that Ike may have a feeling of gratitude toward Van Fleet. Van Fleet is scheduled for retirement next January 31st, unless an executive order makes his an exceptional case. Those who prefer long odds on their wagers are placing him in the Chiefs of Staff line-up, while others guess that he would prefer an ambassadorial post, probably to Greece. If and when Van Fleet leaves Korea, his likely successor would be Lieutenant General Maxwell D. Taylor, a paratrooper and former superintendent at West Point now serving in Washington as Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Administration.

CLARK

One more general must be mentioned as a long shot for an important job in Washington: General Mark Clark, top-ranking four-star general in terms of seniority. Clark, rated one of our ablest commanders in World War II, now has General Ridgway's old job as commander of U.S. forces in the Far East. That's an important post, and Clark may stay on in Tokyo, but he's a definite Joint Chiefs of Staff possibility. And that's the list. It's a long and honorable one: Ike's greatest problem, fortunately, is the difficulty of making a choice from among so many good men—and that doesn't take into account the many capable officers at vice-admiral and lieutenant general level who are just waiting for a chance to show their stuff.

If our system of government, which has served us so well, is to be preserved in its present form, the elected representatives of the people—the Congress—must control the public purse. This control becomes more imperative as expenditures rise to unprecedented heights.

Yet Congress has lost effective control of the way in which our tax money is spent for defense. We make enormous expenditures on the basis of superficial examination, partly because in some instances technical matters beyond the range of lay evaluation are involved and partly because it has been considered politically inexpedient to oppose any defense appropriation. The result has been that Congress votes the money for vast programs without the reality of control. This blind policy negates the review function of Congress, which is essential to protect us against extravagance and against the catastrophe of rendering ourselves powerless by economic collapse, brought on by diffusion of effort as we attempt to defend ourselves.

Because our safety and our system of government demand it, Congress must regain real control of the public purse. It cannot achieve control by building up a large staff of its own. Detailed analysis of proposed appropriations is the function of the Bureau of the Budget, and there is no reason to duplicate its studies. It is salutary for members of Congress to become specialists in their committee lines, but a solution of the problem cannot be found in specialization by members of Congress.

There is only one way in which Congress can regain intelligent control of military expenditures: it can make certain before voting money that every important project and program involving large funds has been carefully analyzed and recommended by a competent professional group made up of men who approach the subject objectively and without special interests or prejudices, and not merely put forward by enthusiasts or protagonists.

In one of my discussions I have put the matter this way, "If Congress would regard well-analyzed programs with sympathy, and approach others with deep skepticism, we should soon see a change for the better, even with our present organization. Members of Congress are in an excellent position to do just this; for they must individually be good judges of men, or they would not be in Congress. And judgment as to the qualifications and motivations of men is the essential ingredient of correct decision in complex matters of this sort."

If Congress should insist upon it, competent impartial review boards could soon be created throughout the executive branch and particularly in the Defense Department. In fact, JCS should assemble such boards for its own advice; it would have to do so if it expected the military budget to move through Congress smoothly. These boards could review critically every major program involving large funds. It would be especially salutary, as Dr. James B. Conant has suggested, if every such board had on it a representative of the taxpayers, a man competent to examine the technical subject matter with competence, who would ask the really tough questions, who would look hard at ten million dollars before joining in spending it, who would not be an obstructionist, but who would insist on being shown. Our programs would be far more sound and our tax burdens lighter if we adopted this very simple procedure.

The President has an appropriate advisory body (when it is properly staffed and brought into a condition of adequacy) in the National Security Council. Political and military considerations are joined in the council's deliberations, in the light of the capabilities and limitations of our country and of what we can learn about those who threaten us. Policies and programs approved by the President emerge from these deliberations for our defense in concert with our allies. Sound procedure then requires that the entire military organization operate within these policies to attain the objectives sought. The problem I am discussing is how our defense establishment should be organized to perform its assigned functions as well as they can possibly be performed.

The President, as we all know, is commander in chief. He controls the military establishment through his Secretary of Defense. In time of peace we have in Washington a great organization whose duty is to anticipate and get ready for any imaginable war. When there is war, we have vast forces in the field; and the first job of the Washington setup is to supply them with trained men and the best of matériel so that they may conduct successful campaigns. We have the conditions of both war and peace in these strange days.

Under the President, acting as his deputy, is the Secretary of Defense. He is in charge of the entire Defense Department. To support him he has the secretaries of departments and various undersecretaries and assistant secretaries. These form a

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, declares Dr. Bush, should have power to resolve

group of advisers on the civilian aspects of his task, while the Joint Chiefs of Staff form his military advisory body. I could treat at length the subject of civilian organization in the Pentagon. It too is far from perfect. But that is not the subject of this article. One or two matters may be mentioned briefly, however, especially since I do not wish to seem unduly critical of the military as compared with the civilian organization.

The Secretary of Defense should select all other members of the group, or at least approve their appointments, so that he can count on loyal support. We have a harmonious group now and wish to keep it so and render it more effective. There should be a single line of authority proceeding from the Secretary of Defense. Delegation along this line will assure that, for example, the Secretary of the Army sets Army policy. But there should not be a dozen lines of authority with frequent overlap. The main task of assistant secretaries—and it is far from an easy one—is to ensure that their chiefs have full information on their specialties, that policies are being carried out by able men and that new policies are prepared as needed. They are part of the civilian staff. It would be well if we had more permanent career men in the secretariat, for individuals come and go and some do not have time to master their functions before they leave.

Above all, the Secretary of Defense and his civilian group should control but not manage. It should set policies (and there should be no doubt on this score), but it should not attempt to run the entire system in detail. The Secretary of Defense has enormous responsibility. He is entitled to the best of advice and the best of aids, civilian and military. In particular, he should get prompt unitary recommendations from JCS on every military aspect of his responsibility.

When Civilian Control Is Dangerous

We learned in the latest great war that when military forces are conducting a campaign, they must be under a single commander in the field, using the Army, Navy and Air Force as a unitary organization. The field commander must be supported to the utmost. His is a military task for a professional military man. Civilian interference with his judgment can be disastrous.

But a military commander in the field does not have power to decide political policy. He should have great freedom of decision in his field, but he should not expand that field into an area of civilian authority. No form of organization can guarantee that the line between military and political matters will be distinct at all times. Yet good organization certainly would tend to minimize the likelihood of having civilians interfere in military matters or the military expand into political decisions.

The commander in the field should have explicit orders and an explicit mission. He should be held strictly to the limitations of his objectives. He should report, through his commanding officer in Washington, to the President or to the Secretary of Defense. His mission should be defined, in all its political aspects, by the President acting on the advice of the National Security Council. The military portion of his orders should be within that political framework and recommended to the President by JCS. If he is operating in Korea, he should know exactly, at all times, whether he has authority to cross the 38th parallel and under what conditions. His performance should be continuously reviewed, his orders altered if necessary in the same manner as they were originally formulated, and he should be replaced promptly if he falters.

To ensure this kind of arrangement between Washington and the field, a senior military staff is needed to advise the President, composed of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, adequately supported by subordinate bodies and assigned officers. The Chairman, who should be an officer of great distinction, is selected by the President, and should appoint or approve all members of subordinate bodies within the JCS organization and be strongly supported in obtaining the officers he needs.

The Chairman should have authority to resolve disagreements, so that the President or the Secretary will always have a clear-cut military recommendation before him on any problem of moment, not several different recommendations from which he must choose. I do not mean that the President and the Secretary of Defense should not meet with the Joint Chiefs of Staff from time to time and hear all sides of important arguments. That is desirable. But there are times when the President needs military advice promptly, and he should get it without ambiguity or maneuvering by protagonists of any one service or any one point of view.

Emphatically, the Joint Chiefs of Staff should not be in the line of command. The Chairman emphatically should not be a supreme commander, running the forces in the field from a desk in Washington. To place the Joint Chiefs in the line of command is to invite military command by a committee, than which there is nothing worse. JCS should issue no orders whatever in peace or in war.

This proposal does not mean that JCS should be barred from making plans for a theater of war. It certainly should—and with great thoroughness. Plans by which new weapons and tactics can be introduced should be a particular function of JCS, but this function should be a service it provides the theater commander, not an order to him. Moreover, when a theater command is instituted, JCS should recommend to the President or the Secretary the appointment of the commander, the exact draft of his mission and instructions so far as military content is concerned.

Military men recognize the distinction between staff service and command, and they know the need for both. If the two become confused, disaster may result. The prime example of such confusion—the one military men like to cite—was on the German side at the Battle of the Marne in

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, left to right: General Omar Bradley, chairman; General Hoyt Vandenberg,

fights between the services, so he can give the President clear-cut recommendations

the first World War. There, the confusion of line and staff functions went so far that colonels of the great German general staff were issuing orders to army group commanders during the battle, and the resulting confusion probably prevented Germany from winning the war right then and there.

The ablest and most distinguished men, of broad military experience and nearing the age of retirement, should constitute the membership of JCS. Subject only to review by the Secretary and the President and to political considerations as laid down by the Security Council, JCS should prepare broad strategic plans for war. In time of peace JCS should work out the manner in which modern weapons will be used and should nominate officers for field command. These are vast responsibilities, worthy of the best efforts of the greatest officers, and they are enough to keep the JCS busy. Except for command in an important theater, service on JCS should be the highest honor to which an officer can aspire.

In addition to confusion of functions resulting from combining staff and line, we also have confusion of titles; for the commanding officer of each service is now called its chief of staff. This is why our senior planning body is called the Joint Chiefs of Staff. But functions are more important than titles. The important point is that our senior planning body is now made up of commanding officers. It is difficult for these able officers to keep their staff and command functions separate in their minds and in their decisions. The members of our top military planning body should be free from all considerations of narrow service interest if they are to give us a unitary military program.

At present, they cannot operate as planners should. The fault, as I have said repeatedly, is in the system, not the men. We should proceed a long way in the right direction if we separated the functions very definitely by appointing one officer in each service to be its senior commanding officer and another officer of equal distinction to serve on JCS. There is plenty to occupy the full efforts of both. If we followed this plan, the members of JCS might have time to think.

In the field, Army, Navy and Air Force units should be under officers of their own services, subject of course to co-ordinating control by the theater commander. Their traditions, methods of fighting and supplies are different—and they handle them best themselves. Uniforms should continue to be distinctive. This is important.

Service Traditions Must Not Be Lost

There should never be so complete a merger that we lose the traditions of a fighting Navy, the vigorous spirit of the Air Force, the pride of the Army, which bears the brunt of battle on the ground. We need unification at the top in planning, and in other aspects, but not in the appearance of all fighting men. It would be well, however, if all officers of the JCS organization and all theater commanders and their immediate staffs wore a distinctive uniform indicating that they are not primarily members of any one service. The field commander of a theater of war, just as members of the JCS, has moved beyond the limits of a single service. As commander of all three, he should not under any circumstances report to the commanding officer of his own service in Washington. To do so would be to lose sight of his general responsibility. He should report only to the Secretary or to the President.

Should there be a single military chief in Washington commanding all the forces in the field? Should there be a man in uniform under the President—not a part of our civilian organization—in charge of every man in uniform? My answer is that it would be a mistake, and, moreover, public opinion is opposed to it. A military commander in Washington would be far more likely to interfere with the proper operations of a theater commander than would a civilian Secretary of Defense, and both sorts of interference are dangerous.

Co-ordination of effort between theaters is far more political and economic in nature than it is military. Moreover, the distrust of the idea of a single military man commanding all men in uniform is deep-seated and has a valid basis. The fact that military men generally subscribe honestly to the principle that the military power in a democracy should be subordinate to the civilian authority should not blind us to the danger that an ambitious and ruthless officer, in the supreme post of command, might defy the regular procedure by which our democracy functions. We confer power of this magnitude in this country only by the popular election of a President who is commander in chief. There is no need for us to depart from this sound doctrine in order to have an effective military organization in peace or in war.

We are a powerful country, and we are devoted to peace. We can maintain peace only if we are strong, so strong at all times and at all points, so fully in accord with our allies of the free world, that no enemy will dare attack us. We produce great military leaders. In the last war we had men who were respected for their wisdom and their skill in combat. We have the benefit of democracy, where initiative is not stifled and where mutual trust and support can flourish.

In these modern days, when air, sea and land forces are exceedingly closely interrelated, we need an equally modern organization for integrating their efforts. We made one step in this direction when the Unification Act was passed. It is time we took another step in the same direction. This time we should ensure that we have fully effective military planning at the top.

It is essential that we plan along these lines with wisdom, for on the effectiveness with which we now plan our future security will rest. If we fail now to plan wisely, we may not plan for long in any way. ▲▲▲

UNITED PRESS

Air Force; Admiral William Fechteler, Chief of Naval Operations; General J. Lawton Collins, Army

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1290

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NEWYORK NY DEC 22 1952

EDWARD R MURROW COUNSELOR ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYS

485 MADISON AVE NYK

attached

REFERRING TO PAPERS MAILED YOU THIS MORNING DR CONANT GENERAL DONOVAN AND I HAD A MOST INTERESTING AND WE BELIEVE CONSTRUCTIVE MEETING TODAY WITH GENERAL EISENHOWER, DULLES STASSEN BROWNELL AND KYES. GENERAL EISENHOWER WELCOMES OUR COMMITTEES ACTIVITIES AND URGES THEIR ACTIVE CONTINUANCE.

BECAUSE OF UNEXPECTED INTENSIVE PUBLICITY ABOUT MEETING WE PARTICULARLY ASK THAT ALL MATERIAL MAILED YOU TODAY AND PREVIOUSLY ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS INCLUDING THE LETTER TO GENERAL EISENHOWER BE TREATED BY ALL MEMBERS OF OUR COMMITTEE AS OF AN ESPECIALLY CONFIDENTIAL CHARACTER

I SHALL MAKE FULLER REPORT LATER MERRY CHRISTMAS

TRACY VOORHEES

1100P

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

December 21, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

Dr. Conant, General Donovan and I have had a long and very interesting discussion with Governor Stassen concerning Mutual Security. We gave him drafts of the papers on this subject of which you have previously been informed.

Dr. Conant, General Donovan and I have an appointment with General Eisenhower for luncheon tomorrow to discuss both military manpower and Mutual Security. A press statement from General Eisenhower's Headquarters today indicates that Mr. Dulles, Governor Stassen, Mr. Brownell and Mr. Kyes (representing Mr. Wilson) will be present.

Enclosed are copies of the papers in revised form which we propose to give to General Eisenhower personally: that is, the letter to him and brief summaries of recommendations concerning military manpower and Mutual Security. More detailed analyses (in which minor revisions have been made) of each of these subjects will be available for his staff.

Dr. Conant plans to issue only the following statement to the press after our meeting with General Eisenhower:

> Three representatives of the Committee on the Present Danger presented to the President-elect certain ideas which the Committee has in regard to universal military service and Mutual Security, two subjects on which the Committee has been actively working since its inception two years ago.

Some of the press have misunderstood the subject of the meeting and have carried stories indicating that it deals with the subject of resistance to Communism within the United States.

I shall keep you informed as promptly as possible of further developments.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

3 Encls.
#1. Ltr. to General Eisenhower
#2. Recommendations re military manpower
#3. Recommendations re Mutual Security

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Cambridge, Massachusetts
December 22, 1952

Dear General Eisenhower:

The Committee on the Present Danger was formed in the fall of 1950 by a group of citizens acting on a non-partisan basis and convinced that private action was needed to arouse the people of the United States to the need for building a strong military defense against the menace of Communism.

One of the Committee's primary objectives has been truly universal military service for two years. Over recent months we have restudied this subject through a subcommittee composed of James P. Baxter III, James B. Conant, William L. Marbury, and Tracy S. Voorhees. We venture to submit, in an accompanying memorandum, recommendations for needed reforms which can be carried out by action of the President under the existing law. (A separate paper gives our analysis of the problem.)

A second major objective of the Committee has been the adoption of a firm U.S. policy that the defense of the United States must be made jointly with Western Europe; that strong U.S. support of NATO be given, both through stationing substantial U.S. forces in Europe and adequate Mutual Security assistance; and that this be paralleled by a program which gives proper emphasis to the Far East.

This is the third budget year in which the Committee has studied Mutual Security. A preliminary survey in Europe and in Washington has just been completed by a subcommittee composed of Will L. Clayton, William J. Donovan, and Tracy S. Voorhees, of whom the latter two did the work in Europe. We submit, in an accompanying memorandum in summary form, seven specific recommendations upon subjects to which we believe you will wish to give immediate attention -- particularly matters affecting next year's budget. (A separate paper gives our analysis of these proposals.)

It is just two years since this Committee issued its first public statement. We then said that there must be "an allied force in being strong enough to furnish effective resistance to military aggression"; that "To meet the need, it must be promptly built"; that "To create it the United States must take the leadership"; that "in addition to providing military manpower, this country must expand the program for equipment and supplies far beyond goals already announced."

However, compromise or partial programs became the U.S. policy:

Instead of universal military service, about 1,700,000 of our young men have had their service deferred for long and indefinite periods.

In the area of military production, in which the U.S. could most easily be pre-eminent, even the compromise programs have broken down and been "stretched out."

We are in serious arrears in our proposed U.S. deliveries to NATO. Equipment ordered for Europe has had continuously to be diverted to Korea due to lack of adequate planned production for the war there. We are confronted by the paradox of a recent further cutback in U.S. military production at a time when deliveries to NATO are badly in arrears -- even though funds for the deliveries which will be made over more than the next two years have already been appropriated. These weaknesses and failures are occurring at a time when the Director of Defense Mobilization confirms that a great increase in production is possible without adverse effect upon the civilian economy.

Further, a negative and over-cautious policy toward NATO was adopted in Washington early last summer, and the NATO countries were informed of this. Both by this action and by the failures in deliveries, the United States has wavered in its leadership. This has weakened the stimulus from the United States which is imperative to maintain Europe's will and effort to create a defensive force. The results are already evident, and there will be a progressive effect in retarding NATO's program for next year unless this negative U.S. policy is promptly reversed.

Our new study of Mutual Security also discloses that this present U.S. policy of compromise with safety has even broader implications. We renew, as still true today, our statement of two years ago that the doubt is not whether the sterner program we urged "is too arduous. The doubt is whether it is arduous enough."

Sincerely yours,

Chairman

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower

President-elect of the United States

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

December 17, 1952

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON MILITARY MANPOWER

(To accompany letter to General Eisenhower)

The Committee on the Present Danger* makes the following recommendations:

FIRST: That the President promulgate an executive order providing as follows:

(a) That no one shall receive discretionary deferment for more than three years. This limitation shall apply to students, agricultural and industrial workers, including apprentices, and all others not entitled to deferment by statutory mandate;

(b) That no student shall be deferred beyond the completion of the course which results in his first degree either in arts or sciences or professional work;

(c) That no one who receives deferment for any cause shall thereafter receive deferment because of parenthood or dependency or for any other reason except as provided by law and in cases of extreme hardship.

SECOND: That R.O.T.C. units be established in selected medical and dental schools and that students accepted by these schools be enrolled in such units whether or not they have been previously enrolled in R.O.T.C. college units.

(An analysis of the reasons underlying the above recommendations is being submitted separately.)

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

* One member of the Committee, Mr. J. D. Zellerbach, is not in agreement with such of these recommendations as are inconsistent with the proposals made earlier this year by the National Manpower Council, of which he is Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

December 10, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO MUTUAL SECURITY

(to accompany letter to General Eisenhower)

FIRST:- Immediately resume strong, confident U.S. leadership in the NATO effort:-

Such leadership was begun two years ago by General Eisenhower's mission to Europe, the sending of additional U.S. divisions to Europe and the Mutual Security Act, followed by the Lisbon conference. This initiative was lost last June by substitution of a negative U.S. policy, accentuated by continued failure in military aid deliveries. A renewal of confident U.S. leadership, based upon the conviction that an adequate European defense to prevent a Russian attack can and must be set up, must precede and underpin specific measures.

SECOND:- Increase the production program of military equipment to provide for Korean and other requirements without continuing the existing diversion to Korea of products programmed for NATO.

There has been a serious break-down in our proposed deliveries to Europe. In large degree this is due to the lack of planned production for Korea, based upon a series of erroneous assumptions as to the end of the Korean war. The condition will be aggravated by the recently ordered further stretch-out in military production schedules, and perhaps also by increased requirements for Korea.

THIRD:- Immediately institute a unilateral U.S. study to determine the minimum Mutual Security budget for next year really needed for firm support of NATO.

This study should furnish the basis for deciding both what is the smallest dollar amount of forward contracts which must be let in the U.S. during fiscal year 1954 to maintain the flow of deliveries in the succeeding year, and separately the amounts required for stepped-up "off-shore" procurement in Europe. Such a study would include a realistic estimate, through calendar year 1955, of the size of the NATO forces which will be in existence, their cost, the extent to which Europe can provide for them and the amount of equipment for which payment is already provided in existing U.S. appropriations. It would thereby give a real basis for a preliminary estimate of the minimum balance necessary in next year's budget for further contracting during fiscal year 1954.

We believe that not even a tentative estimate of a defensible request for a Congressional appropriation can be made by the new Administration until after the completion of this study. But the budget estimate, which could then be made, would be in time for use in preparing a U.S. position for the proposed adjourned meeting of the NATO Annual Review now planned for March. Only after the latter meeting would there appear to be either any firm basis for, or any necessity for, submission of a Mutual Security budget request to the Congress through a special message.

FOURTH:- Discontinue in whole or in major part economic aid grants of the type now known as "defense support" to the principal European countries -- subject to further assistance for Indo-China given in a way which will also aid France; substitute therefor an increased emphasis on "off-shore" procurement.

This assumes the adoption of our other recommendation for increased military production at home, for NATO and for other purposes, and takes into account the effect of this upon our industrial mobilization and general economy. It assumes also that such funds as may be needed to maintain the requisite U.S. production base will, as we urge, be provided as a proper expense of the Defense Department. These proposals are, therefore, consistent with the continued stability and strength of our domestic economy and industrial output. This increased "off-shore" procurement would consist in large part of items which can be economically and efficiently produced in Europe with plant and equipment already in existence.

This change of policy can meet the remaining European dollar deficit in a way which will result in a saving of U.S. appropriated funds; can largely end for those countries a form of aid by outright grant which is unacceptable to some of them, and even more so to the Congress; can strengthen the economies of these countries; and can, by establishing a stronger production base, increase their military potential.

FIFTH, in order to accomplish the above:- Speed up "off-shore" procurement in Europe for NATO through a broader delegation of contracting power to the U.S. Theater Commander; also through a freeing-up in existing directives and regulations governing such procurement, including wider power to make partial payments in advance of delivery; also through a policy directive providing for closer coordination with the U.S. Special Representative in Europe for the purpose of making such procurement better serve economic needs and political objectives; finally by greatly increasing such procurement.

SIXTH:- Immediately make a study as to possible changes in use of military aid funds already appropriated to ascertain how these can be most effectively employed to assist in the maximum, and the earliest, possible European build-up.

This is related to the stepped-up program for "off-shore" procurement as well as to our fulfilment of the Lisbon agreement for aid to France and the new problem created by the U.K. "stretch-out" just announced.

It is presently estimated that some $3 billion less of military aid funds will have been spent by next July than was planned last spring; also that funds already appropriated for U.S. purchases are adequate for the deliveries which will be made for more than the next two years. At the same time, cut-backs are being made by the Europeans -- particularly by the U.K. and France -- in their own production program. A restudy of the best use of Mutual Security funds already available is called for.

Such a study will indicate whether it would be possible for the U.S., in connection with plans for the March NATO Annual Review meeting, to avert proposed cut-backs in European production by earlier utilization of funds now held in reserve for U.S. deliveries which will not be made for two years or more anyway. Any such changes would, of course, depend upon negotiations to assure that the European nations in question are undertaking to pay for all production that they reasonably can finance with due consideration to their balance of payments and budgetary problems.

SEVENTH:- Reorganize the Mutual Security set-up immediately in a manner permissible under existing law.

This would include merging the key personnel of MSA into the Office of the Director for Mutual Security to become his staff, instead of as now virtually a separate unit.

So staffed, the Director for Mutual Security would be placed in a position to give, as the statute directs, the "continuous supervision and general direction" to all of the Mutual Security programs "to the end that such programs shall be (A) effectively integrated both at home and abroad; * * * " and to see that they are "administered as parts of a unified program * * * ."

This should also create the firm Washington back-up -- so needed but now lacking -- for the U.S. Special Representative in Europe. The latter should -- and could without change in the present Executive Order -- function as the alter ego in that area of the Director for Mutual Security, with the work focused in Europe as far as possible.

The Director should maintain firm control of allocations of funds, especially for military aid, to assure the success of the stepped-up program for "off-shore" procurement and adequate deliveries from U.S. production.

The Point IV organization should be placed directly -- not indirectly as now -- under the Director for Mutual Security.

Relief assistance for South Korea, now run by the Army, should be similarly transferred.

A centralized effective over-all administration of the entire Mutual Security program should thus be created.

It should include responsibility for the expansion of raw materials production in the underdeveloped areas.

A LONG-RANGE MUTUAL SECURITY POLICY

We are impressed with the following recent conclusions of the Committee for Economic Development reached after many months of study:-

> "The economic and human cost of a military effort adequate to achieve the purposes already discussed is necessarily so large that it must be shared between us and our allies. Joint military undertakings, if properly managed, can make a more efficient use of resources than could the separate military efforts of the individual countries.
>
> "There is unfortunately no evidence to indicate that the need for such joint military arrangements, involving a considerable outflow of U.S. military equipment and of dollars, will soon end. On the contrary, this need may continue for many years. May it not now, therefore, be logical and politically wise to stop thinking of this transfer as 'aid' -- that is, as a kind of temporary charity -- and to consider it, along with the American divisions, air wings and naval units in Europe and Japan, as the U.S. contribution to continuing political and military partnerships?"

This, we think, should be U.S. policy. It need not be a policy of extravagance, but can be one of true long-range economy.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

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COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

December 12, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

In the "ANALYSIS OF MUTUAL SECURITY PROPOSALS" which was mailed to you on December 6, certain of the figures appearing on pages 21 to 25 inclusive are of a specially confidential nature. The entire paper was marked "CONFIDENTIAL", but I should like to ask that each member of the Committee take whatever precautions are necessary to protect the confidential character of the particular information on those pages.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

711 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

December 12, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

The annexed recent stories in TIME and in THE NEW YORK TIMES illustrate the present negative trend in the European defense effort which must be promptly reversed by stronger U.S. leadership if success is to be attained.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

2 Encls.

Dispatch in The New York Times of December 8, 1952

" * * * Lord Ismay, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said today that attempts to rearm too rapidly could bankrupt the West and lose the "cold war."

"Allied strength is growing as fast as economic conditions permit, Lord Ismay said. His comment set the tone for the Dec. 15 meeting here of ministers representing the fourteen NATO countries. The European delegates, at least, were expected to take a similar line to explain rearmament cutbacks."

Article from TIME, December 8, 1952

NATO

Disappointing Performance

City-proud Parisians often grumble that the U-shaped sprawl of prefabs surrounding their Palais de Chaillot is an architectural eyesore that ought to be removed. It houses NATO's Secretariat. Last week NATO was under notice from the Parisian city fathers to vacate its premises and move to a less conspicuous spot outside the city. To NATO's detractors, the notice seemed symbolic of the fact that many Europeans conceding that NATO is here to stay, increasingly prefer to keep it out of sight and out of mind.

Last week NATO staffers measured the effects of this growing sentiment on Europe's defense effort. Gathering up confidential statistics from their 14 member nations in preparation for the NATO foreign ministers' full-dress conference on Dec. 15, the NATO Secretariat matched performance against the handsome promises made at the Lisbon Conference (TIME, March 3). The verdict: disappointing progress in 1952, with prospects of worse performance in 1953.

This Year. The Lisbon Conference established 1) a minimum target of 50 divisions (25 ready to fight, 25 in reserve) and 4,000 aircraft by the end of 1952; 2) a buildup program to 70 divisions by 1953, to 98 divisions and 10,000 aircraft by 1954. Promised such progress, Dwight D. Eisenhower commented: "Visible and within grasp we have the capability. . . of such strength as the Communist world would never dare challenge."

But the grasping has proved nettlesome. With 26 divisions* and 3,500 aircraft combat-ready in Western Europe, NATO superficially seems to have hit its 1952 target. Compared with last year's NATO force of 18 active divisions, this is an improvement; compared with the 100 divisions and 7,000 aircraft that Russia has available, it remains dangerously inadequate. More important, the roll call of Allied "reserves" is woefully short. Some 20 reserve divisions exist in embryo, but few would be ready for action within the 30-day mobilization period specified by NATO. Without more reserves, says NATO Supreme Commander General Matthew B. Ridgway, Europe lacks the minimum military requirement to "take and turn a Russian assault."

Next Year. Even more serious is the withering away of NATO's 1953-54 program. From their answers to NATO's questionnaires, it appears that European governments have been smitten with the Cold Peace notion that the danger of war is receding,

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*U.S. six, Britain four, France eight, Italy three, Benelux four, the rest one.

and that it is time to concentrate less on guns, more on butter.

BRITAIN, enmeshed in far-flung colonial police actions and still half broke, made plain by its answers that its 1953 contribution will fall about 40% below its Lisbon estimates for men, 50% for aircraft. Instead of reinforcing its army of the Rhine, the Tory government will present next week's NATO conference with only the assurance that, as yet, it does not contemplate withdrawing a single British soldier from the Continent. Partly in rationalization of their decision to hold strength at 1952 levels, the British talk airily of "new weapons" (e.g., U.S. atomic artillery) which might reduce the need for men on the ground. But economics is still at the root of the trouble. Forced to guard its solvency by gambling with its safety, Britain is exporting a sizable fraction of its arms production (e.g., Centurion tanks) to earn foreign exchange.

FRANCE, drained of men and money by the Indo-China war, sees no hope of recruiting the three new divisions it promised for '53. The French blame their shortfall on 1) the diminishing yearly intake of French conscripts--the result of the low birth rate in the '30s; 2) lagging arms shipments from the U.S. All NATO divisions except the British rely on U.S. arsenals for 70% of their tanks, trucks and artillery, 50% of their communications gear; but with Korea as Priority No. 1, the U.S. has so far delivered only one-third ($3.2 billion worth) of the military hardware allotted to Europe since 1950. France has told NATO that its 1953 arms budget might easily be slashed unless the U.S. coughs up at least $125 million more in military aid.

BENELUX, too, plans sharp reductions. Prosperous Belgium plans to halve its military spending; Holland, which promised five divisions by 1954, expects to have only three.

In short, said a NATO officer, "nobody thinks the original military goals for the next few years are possible any more."

Vote of Confidence. The European Army (EDC), with its promise of twelve German divisions, is the only remaining hope for speedy reinforcement. But the prospect of German troops, even in European Army uniforms, frightens the French far more than the Russians. Paris insists on parity with the Germans, but the French idea of parity is to trim down Germany below France's size.

Last week the Bundestag gave EDC--and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer--a rousing vote of confidence by agreeing (220-160) to debate ratification this week. German approval seems fairly well assured. The rest is up to France.

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

December 6, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

The Committee at the December 3d meeting approved with minor changes the paper on military manpower which Dr. Conant had previously sent to you.

General Donovan and I submitted to the meeting a report on Mutual Security. This was concurred in by Mr. Clayton who was not able to be present. After a full discussion, the Committee approved the substance of most of the proposals and directed revision in others.

A draft of a proposed letter to General Eisenhower and of the recommendations as to Mutual Security, revised pursuant to the Committee action, is enclosed. These recommendations will be supplemented by a separate paper giving a more detailed analysis, a draft of which is also enclosed.

Dr. Conant is planning to seek an appointment with General Eisenhower at an early date to present the enclosed letter and recommendations to him in behalf of the Committee. Your comment and criticism as to these papers are invited.

As we cannot predict definitely at this time the date of Dr. Conant's appointment with General Eisenhower, I should like to ask that, if you have any serious objections to the submission of these papers, you let me know by Thursday, December 11, and that in the absence of such word we be authorized to assume your acquiescence?

TRACY S. VOORHEES

3 Encls.
#1. Draft of ltr to Gen. Eisenhower
#2. Recommendations re Mutual Security
#3. Analysis of Mutual Security Proposals

Dec 5/52

CONFIDENTIAL DRAFT

Cambridge, Massachusetts
December , 1952

Dear General Eisenhower:

The Committee on the Present Danger was formed in the fall of 1950 by a group of citizens acting on a non-partisan basis and convinced that private action was needed to arouse the people of the United States to the need for building a strong military defense against the menace of Communism.

One of the Committee's primary objectives has been truly universal military service for two years. Over recent months we have restudied this subject through a subcommittee composed of James P. Baxter III, James B. Conant, William L. Marbury and Tracy S. Voorhees. We venture to submit, in an accompanying memorandum, recommendations for needed reforms which can be carried out by action of the President under the existing law. Following the summary of recommendations is our analysis of the problem.

A second major objective of the Committee has been the adoption of a firm U.S. policy that the defense of the United States must be made jointly with Western Europe; that strong U.S. support

of NATO be given, both through stationing substantial U.S. forces in Europe and adequate Mutual Security assistance; and that this be paralleled by a program which gives proper emphasis to the Far East.

This is the third budget year in which the Committee has studied Mutual Security. A preliminary survey in Europe and in Washington has just been completed by a subcommittee composed of Will L. Clayton, William J. Donovan and Tracy S. Voorhees, of whom the latter two did the work in Europe. We submit, in an accompanying memorandum, seven specific recommendations upon subjects to which we believe you will wish to give immediate attention -- particularly matters affecting next year's budget. Following the summary of recommendations is our analysis of the problem and of these proposals.

It is just two years since this Committee adopted its first public statement. It said that there must be "an allied force in being strong enough to furnish effective resistance to military aggression"; that "To meet the need, it must be promptly built"; that "To create it the United States must take the leadership."

However, compromise programs became the U.S. policy:-

Instead of universal military service, about 1,700,000 of our young men have had their service deferred for long and indefinite periods, reducing not only our active force but our reserve of trained manpower.

In the area of military production, in which the U.S. could most easily be pre-eminent, even the compromise programs have broken down and been "stretched out."

We are in serious arrears in our proposed U.S. deliveries to NATO. Equipment ordered for Europe has had to be diverted to Korea due to lack of adequate planned production for the war there. We are confronted by the paradox of a cut-back in U.S. military production at a time when deliveries to NATO are badly in arrears and when funds for the deliveries which will be made over more than the next two years have already been appropriated. These weaknesses and failures are occurring at a time when the Defense Production Administrator confirms that a great increase in production is possible without adverse effect upon the civilian economy.

Further, a negative and over-cautious policy toward NATO was adopted in Washington last June. The United States has wavered in leadership. This has weakened the stimulus from the U.S. which is imperative to maintain Europe's will and effort to create a defensive force. It will have a progressive effect in retarding NATO's program for next year unless these negative U.S. policies are promptly reversed.

Our new study of Mutual Security has disclosed that this present U.S. policy of compromise with safety has even broader implications. We renew our statement of two years ago that "in addition to providing military manpower, this country must expand the program for equipment and supplies far beyond goals already announced. This will be a hard task * * * . The doubt is not whether such a program is too arduous. The doubt is whether it is arduous enough. * * * We have no time to lose."

Very sincerely yours,

Chairman

Dec. 5/52

CONFIDENTIAL

RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO MUTUAL SECURITY

(to accompany letter to
General Eisenhower of
December 1952)

FIRST: Immediately resume strong, confident U.S. leadership in the NATO effort:-

Such leadership was begun two years ago by General Eisenhower's mission to Europe, the sending of additional U.S. divisions to Europe and the Mutual Security Act, followed by the Lisbon conference. This initiative was lost last June by substitution of a negative U.S. policy, accentuated by continued failure in military aid deliveries. A renewal of confident U.S. leadership, based upon the conviction that an adequate European defense to prevent a Russian attack can and must be set up, must precede and underpin specific measures.

SECOND: Increase the production program of military equipment to provide for Korean and other requirements without continuing the existing diversion to Korea of products programmed for NATO.

There has been a serious break-down in our proposed deliveries to Europe. In large degree this is due to the lack of planned production for Korea, based upon a series of erroneous assumptions as to the end of the Korean war. The condition will be aggravated by the recently ordered further stretch-out in military production schedules, and perhaps also by increased requirements for Korea.

THIRD: Immediately institute a unilateral U.S. study to determine the minimum Mutual Security budget for next year really needed for firm support of NATO.

This study should furnish the basis for deciding both what is the smallest dollar amount of forward contracts which must be let in the U.S. during fiscal year 1954 to maintain the flow of deliveries in the succeeding year, and separately the amounts required for stepped-up "off-shore" procurement in Europe. Such a study would include a realistic estimate, through calendar year 1955, of the size of the NATO forces which will be in existence, their cost, the extent to which Europe can provide for them and the

amount of equipment, payment for which is already provided in existing U.S. appropriations. It would thereby give a preliminary estimate of the minimum balance necessary in next year's budget for further contracting during fiscal year 1954.

We believe that not even a tentative estimate of a defensible request for a Congressional appropriation can be made by the new Administration until after the completion of this study. But the ~~tentative~~ budget estimate, which could then be made, would be in time for use in preparing a U.S. position for the proposed adjourned meeting of the NATO Annual Review now planned for March. Only after the latter meeting would there appear to be either any firm basis for, or any necessity for, submission of a Mutual Security budget request to the Congress through a special message.

FOURTH: Discontinue in whole or in major part grants of the type now known as "defense support" to the principal European countries -- subject to further assistance for Indo-China given in a way which will also aid France as later discussed; substitute

therefor an increased emphasis on "off-shore" procurement.

This assumes the adoption of our other recommendations for increased military production at home, for NATO and other purposes, and takes into account the effect of this upon our industrial mobilization and general economy. It assumes also that such funds as may be needed to maintain the requisite U.S. production base will, as we urge, be provided as a proper expense of the Defense Department. These proposals are, therefore, consistent with the continued stability and strength of our domestic economy and industrial output. This increased "off-shore" procurement would consist in large part of items which can be economically and efficiently produced in Europe with plant and equipment already in existence.

This change of policy can meet the remaining European dollar deficit in a way which will result in a saving of U.S. appropriated funds; can largely end for those countries a form of aid by outright grant which is unacceptable to some of them, snd even more so to the Congress; can strengthen the economies of these countries; and can, by establishing a stronger production base, increase their military potential.

FIFTH, in order to accomplish the above:- Speed-up "off-shore" procurement in Europe for NATO through a broader delegation of contracting power to the U.S. Theater Commander; also through a freeing-up in existing directives and regulations governing such procurement, including wider power to make partial payments in advance of delivery; also through a policy directive providing for closer coordination with the U.S. Special Representative in Europe for the purpose of making such procurement better serve economic needs and political objectives; finally by greatly increasing such procurement.

SIXTH: Immediately make a study as to possible changes in use of military aid funds already appropriated to ascertain how these can be most effectively employed to assist in the maximum, and the earliest, possible European build-up.

This is related to the stepped-up program for "off-shore" procurement as well as to our fulfilment of the Lisbon agreement for aid to France and the new problem created by the U.K. "stretch-out" just announced.

It is presently estimated that some $3 billion less of military aid funds will have been spent by next July than was planned last spring; also that funds already appropriated for U.S. purchases are adequate for the deliveries which will be made for more than the next two years. At the same time, cut-backs are being made by the Europeans -- particularly by the U.K. and France -- in their own production program. A restudy of the best use of Mutual Security funds already available is called for.

Such a study may well indicate that it would be possible for the U.S., in connection with plans for the March NATO Annual Review meeting, to avert proposed cut-backs in European production by earlier utilization of funds now held in reserve for U.S. deliveries which will not be made for two years or more anyway. Any such changes would, of course, depend upon negotiations to assure that the European nations in question are undertaking to pay for all production that they reasonably can finance with due consideration to their balance of payments and budgetary problems.

SEVENTH: Reorganize the Mutual Security set-up immediately in a manner permissible under existing law.

This would include merging the key personnel of MSA into the Office of the Director of Mutual Security to become his staff, instead of as now virtually a separate unit.

So staffed, the Director of Mutual Security would be placed in a position to give, as the statute directs, the "continuous supervision and general direction" to all of the Mutual Security programs "to the end that such programs shall be (A) effectively integrated both at home and abroad; * * * " and to see that they are "administered as parts of a unified program * * ."

This should also create the firm Washington back-up -- so needed but now lacking -- for the U.S. Special Representative in Europe. The latter should -- and could without change in the present Executive Order -- function as the alter ego in that area of the Director of Mutual Security, with the work focused in Europe as far as possible.

The Director should maintain firm control of allocations of funds especially for military aid, to assure the success of the stepped-up program for "off-shore" procurement and adequate deliveries from U.S. production.

The Point IV organization should be placed directly -- not indirectly as now -- under the Director of Mutual Security.

Relief assistance for South Korea, now run by the Army, should be similarly transferred.

A centralized effective over-all administration of the entire Mutual Security program should thus be created.

It should include responsibility for the expansion of raw materials production in the underdeveloped areas.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

CONFIDENTIAL DRAFT
Dec. 5/52

ANALYSIS OF MUTUAL SECURITY PROPOSALS

First recommendation (as to the need for an immediate resumption of strong U. S. leadership):-

Six months ago caution in Washington seems to have slackened previous vigorous U. S. leadership. It emphasized the large deficit in NATO financing, although this was perhaps too rigidly and artificially calculated. It indicated serious doubts of success in the Lisbon planned effort even as later modified. It seems to have given some warning that the U. S. would not supply the "end items" for the forces planned. Further, appears to have indicated that it would limit U.S. the U. S./military end-items to such NATO forces as the recipients could then maintain entirely from their own resources.

Such U. S. positions appear at best to have been premature and unnecessary. They served as a discouragement to these countries in increasing their forces. The military estimate of the minimum requirement for an adequate NATO force to deter aggression will probably prove beyond the capacities of

some of these countries to support, particularly considering replacement and maintenance of so much U. S. produced equipment. Yet some further U. S. assistance to make this possible may later be found to be far more economical of U. S. funds than the large U. S. defense establishment otherwise needed for reasonable U. S. security.

Surely we must at this time remove existing doubts as to our conviction that an adequate deterrent force can be set up and that there will be continuing firm U. S. leadership in this effort. There is need to renew the spark. NATO country submissions now coming in, which are discouraging to us, reflect discouragement on their part -- perhaps partially induced by us. A new and prompt look at this recent somewhat negative or cautious U. S. Policy seems urgently called for by the new Administration to make the March Annual Review meeting a constructive success.

Second recommendation (as to production planning for equipment for Korea to end the continuing diversion of products ordered for NATO):-

The ending of the Korean war at various dates has been assumed in planning, leading to a series of production miscalculations. A result of this lack of adequate planning for Korea has been the continuing diversion of equipment produced for NATO.

While the European nations have fallen far behind Lisbon plans in organizing and training military units, U.S. deliveries of "end items" have dropped even further behind, creating a vicious circle.

Recently an additional "stretch-out" has been ordered, for budgetary reasons, in U.S. military production. This will aggravate the above condition. Further, it seems not improbable the difficulty may also be accentuated by even greater demands for Korea and Indo-China. The paradox thus exists of a slowing down of production because of Defense Department budgetary cuts at a time when adequate military aid funds are unspent due to diversion of products intended for NATO to meet higher priority needs of the actual fighting in Korea.

The Defense Production Administrator has personally confirmed to us that at the present time U.S. production can be accelerated to any reasonable extent necessary without adverse

effect upon the U.S. economy. This should be done. The dangers both in the Far East and in Europe are too great for the U.S. to slow down production or to fail to plan for contingencies in Korea.

We cannot succeed in setting up a defensive force in Europe and in exerting the necessary strong U.S. leadership there when we are in continuing default in shipments of equipment for which we have the production facilities. While present estimates are that in the next seven to ten months U.S. "end item" deliveries will catch up with the forces actually in existence, this is at best an undependable guess resting upon unknown factors of demands elsewhere.

Third ~~XXXXXX~~ recommendation (for an immediate unilateral U.S. study to determine realistic Mutual Security budget requirements for next year):-

The present tentative budget planning for military aid seems to us to hang from an arbitrary ceiling, and not to be built upon a sound calculation of the requisite appropriation. To develop the latter will require several weeks of intensive joint study by U.S. military and civilian key personnel. This should be done in Paris by a team selected from the U.S. group in General Ridgway's SHAPE staff, the Office of the U.S. Special Representative in Europe (SRE), and Assistant Secretary McNeil's screening and costing experts who are now over there. This study would aim to give an early preview of the expected results of the NATO Annual Review. It would also project this through 1955. From this there could be determined (a) the minimum dollar amount of forward contracting in the U.S. necessary during FY 1954, and (b) the amounts needed for "off-shore" contracting in Europe.

These estimates would be based upon a realistic U.S. prediction of the NATO forces which will actually be in existence in 1953, 1954 and 1955 -- instead of upon earlier over-optimistic official figures. Such projections would be filled in with estimates of the ammunition, spare parts, maintenance and other materiel requirements for such forces as revised by General Ridgway.

Until this is done, we suggest that not even a tentative approval of the Mutual Security budget can be given by the incoming Administration.

However, if these figures are developed in the next several weeks, the new Administration would on entering office have at hand material which seems to us necessary (a) to form a basis for deciding the U.S. position in the adjourned meeting of the NATO Annual Review now planned for March 1953, and (b) as a foundation for such position to estimate preliminarily the requisite fiscal year 1954 appropriation request. It would seem that such a U.S. position and estimate are prerequisites for the March meeting to be productive, and that only after that meeting could any defensible budget figure be decided upon

for submission to the Congress in a special message. We think that this work is both possible and necessary this year in order to give full U.S. support to NATO and still hold the appropriation to the minimum really required. We believe also that Congress will insist on having such hard facts before voting the funds.

By the above approach, it seems probable that a reduction of the budget figures being presently considered can be made without weakening NATO. This is because of the following facts:-

(a) Last spring the Defense Department testified that if the requested funds were appropriated, only $5.4 billion would remain unspent by July 1, 1953, including funds from earlier appropriations.

(b) Since about $1 billion was cut by Congress from the funds requested, this would reduce such estimated carry-over on July 1, 1953, to $4.4 billion.

(c) The best present estimate of the carry-over raises this figure by $3 billion, bringing it to $7.4 billion.

(d) On present estimates these funds will pay for presently expected deliveries of U.S. produced "eligible end items" until about the spring of 1955.

From these facts we conclude: (1) That fiscal year 1954 military aid funds need only be those required for forward contracts

in the United States -- principally for long lead time items -- which must be placed before July 1954 to keep the pipeline full after the spring of 1955, and for the increased off-shore procurement program above discussed; (2) that the present tentative military aid budget figure of $5.9 billion may, therefore, be above minimum needs.

Fourth recommendation (as to an enlarged "off-shore" procurement program to replace "defense support" as far as possible):-

It is time to change from an emergency military aid program largely limited to the sending of weapons from the U. S. to match manpower from Europe, to a more durable and less costly plan emphasizing equipping Europe to equip itself.

Studies now under way by SHAPE will revise and increase requirements for logistical items, especially ammunition, spare parts and reserve equipment, as well as for supporting units. This will alter in kinds and in quantities the requirements considered at Lisbon in February 1952. Many of these new requirements can be filled in Europe by stepping up U. S.

procurement there. So also can many of the items which the U. S. agreed to furnish under the Lisbon program.

Contracts for $1.2 billion can -- the Special Representative in Europe (SRE) estimates -- be placed in Europe during the current fiscal year, and $1.5 to $2 billion in FY 1954. These would all be for high priority items of types which the U. S. had planned to furnish.

There is need for a decision to make full use of Europe's own productive capacity by such increased "off-shore" procurement there. Previous policy has been generally to equip European military units with U.S. produced heavy equipment. However, some $500 million of real off-shore procurement contracts were placed shortly before July 1, 1952, and the goal this year is about $750 million. (Both figures exclude French Government contracts taken over by the U.S. under the Lisbon agreement.)

"Off-shore" procurement should be greatly increased for the following reasons:-

a. It can, to a large degree and perhaps entirely as to the principal European countries, replace the present type of "defense support" grants which are so repugnant to Congress as being in the nature of a continuance of Marshall Plan aid. This will effect a large saving in U.S. funds by covering dollar deficits without outright gifts.

b. This change is necessary to provide a European production base capable of rapid expansion if needed. If we are to have a real and enduring alliance, an allied, not just a U.S., production base is essential. Without it the European forces could not maintain themselves in war. This change in U.S. policy can assure the wise strategic location of the component plans and through U.S. contracts guide the production for efficiency, for strategic, economic and political considerations, and for integration on a balanced basis with U.S. production.

Defense Department policy as to use of military aid funds at present favors contracting in the U.S. as a means of supplementing Defense Department funds in maintaining a U.S. production base. Expenditures requisite to maintain a U.S. production base for our own

forces are a proper budget item for the Defense Department. Certain items for NATO can better be produced in the U.S. for strategic, technical, economic and security reasons. These NATO orders can, of course, somewhat decrease the need for Defense Department funds for this purpose. But the Defense Department should not continue to lean for its own purposes upon Mutual Security funds, which are much harder to obtain from Congress, to the extent that these can better be employed elsewhere.

The present two years' or more back-log of undelivered U.S. equipment already appropriated for -- as later discussed -- gives time to start greater European production without weakening the effectiveness of the forces being set up in the interval -- since these will be equipped from existing orders in the U.S.

Further, we can strengthen such forces by this change through an earlier meeting of critical ammunition and other requirements.

c. Such a change will cut drastically latent future costs to the U.S. from "end items" produced here. On the total $20 billion program of such U.S. "end items" for the planned build-up (other than for Greece and Turkey)

a ten percent annual maintenance factor -- exclusive of obsolescence -- is conservative. Under earlier plans most of this $2 billion a year would have to be spent in the U.S. As such it would in large part be a continuing U.S. charge, for Europe surely has not the dollars to pay for it. We fear that planning has not yet projected the real U.S. cost over a long enough period. Such European military production is one way to cut long-range U.S. costs as well as to increase European productivity. This would augment existing U.S. efforts to enlarge basic productivity as the Mutual Security Act directs.

d. Such a change will strengthen the economies of these countries. This is especially true in Italy. Vigorous immediate such action there could also have a real bearing upon coming elections.

e. This policy will assist in advancing the European Defense Community (E.D.C.) and a German contribution to NATO by enlarging France's armament production in a way better to balance the German potential.

Fifth recommendation (as to the means of freeing-up "off-shore" procurement in order to carry out the above change of policy):-

This procurement is now moving too slowly in large part because it is being done the hard way. Detailed controls exist in G-4 in Washington as to the Army and in Wright Field as to the Air Force.

Army procurement officers in Europe are directly under G-4 s orders, creating in effect a dual line of command.

The principal obstacles are not in the law, and a policy directive could change present conditions promptly. This, we suggest, should give to General Ridgway as CINCEUR authority over such NATO procurement comparable to that of a Theater Commander in time of war, with only technical staff supervision and assistance from the U.S.

In such a directive the present rigid price limitation policy of 110% of U.S. prices should be ended. (For example: our own experience here has proved that, to get production going, initial contracts at higher prices may be justified in expectation of later lower costs on volume production.)

Also, a new policy should be established requiring coordination of such procurement with the U.S. Special Representative in Europe (SRE) as to economic and political factors to be considered in placing contracts. It should authorize the procurement officers to accept recommendations of the SRE as to such factors, and thereby give proper protection to these officers as occasion may require.

The directive should establish as a policy that such procurement should be greatly increased, that partial payments in advance of delivery are permissible to accelerate it. This is requisite because -- to make such procurement take the place of defense support grants -- the dollars would have to flow with some relation to the balance of payment needs of the countries.

The above changes could avoid the present paradox of excessive rigidity in contracts going hand-in-hand with large "defense support" grants in part made necessary by the delays and restrictions in letting the contracts. Our subcommittee has worked out some more specific suggestions on this subject.

Nor can this change wait until the next fiscal year if we are to conserve U.S. dollars. Only by placing such contracts now can their dollars take the place of "defense support" funds next year, and also get the added supplies of some items such as ammunition into the hands of the NATO forces with the promptness required.

Sixth recommendation (for a study as to possible changes in use of military aid funds already appropriated to employ them most effectively in stimulating the European military build-up):-

As to this, no comment is needed beyond that given above immediately following the recommendation.

Seventh recommendation (as to organization):-

This is a pressing problem. Waste now exists from weakness and division. While ultimately many functions may pass to NATO, its International Staff is frankly now inadequate for these tasks.

We still need a strong cohesive U.S. organization in Europe. Real progress was made in centralizing many U.S. functions in Europe under the U.S. Special Representative(SRE). One step there still needed, in addition to those above discussed, is to move the Army procurement functions for NATO and the Military Assistance Division of EUCOM to Paris. At present the physical separation from SRE alone makes close liaison very awkward. This move is planned by next June, but that seems too far off.

SRE also needs the Washington support of a well staffed Mutual Security Administrator of whom the SRE would be the alter ego in Europe. The Administrator should delegate broadly to SRE and focus the work as far as possible in Europe, on the same principle as wide authority is vested in a theatre commander.

The Washington weakness can also, we think, be corrected at once under existing law, and it needs to be. For the organization is not adapted to present needs. The Director for Mutual Security functions like an umpire among several factions. The division and its results were aptly stated in the President-Elect's Herald Tribune Forum address. MSA is run as an agency separate from the Director. It deals with defense support or economic aid only. There is, therefore, a natural tendency for it to seek a reason for continued existence by more appropriations for such grant aid. Nor can it plan economic aid soundly when an increasing amount of such aid is given by off-shore procurement over which it now has little control.

Military aid funds are now transferred wholesale to the Defense Department and are managed there with little effective con-

trol by the Director for Mutual Security. Their use requires far closer supervision by the Director, particularly now that military aid is no longer synonymous with U.S. produced items. Such a change is not inconsistent with the provisions of the law as to specific Defense Department functions.

Point IV -- or T.C.A. -- programs for 35 countries are now in the State Department, while MSA runs economic aid programs for nearby countries such as Indo-China, Siam, Formosa and the Philippines, the Army runs Korean aid, and planning for Japan is in still another unit of the State Department wholly separate from TCA. So each organization naturally tends to seek dollar appropriations for things which, under proper planning, these countries might well do for each other, or in which U.S. procurement in one for another would often double the effect of the aid funds and open constructive trade channels.

The changes needed are possible under present law, given firm administration. The key personnel in MSA can become the staff of the Director for Mutual Security, merging the two offices. With such

staff the Director can give the real supervision and general direction of the entire program to "integrate" it, as the statute calls upon him to do. Point IV can be shifted from State to be directly -- not as now very indirectly -- under the Director by an Executive Order, and the TCA staff merged into the Director's staff. The Gray, the Rockefeller and the Brookings studies all urged this.

Properly staffed, the Director acting for the President can intelligently allocate funds for "off-shore" procurement and those needed for U.S. end item contracts. This is possible since all funds are appropriated to the President for whom the Director would be acting.

Such an organization really supervising and giving general direction over all types of aid can, through the Special Representative in Europe, negotiate bilateral agreements with the various countries covering all our aid, and using our entire trading position to negotiate what the recipient governments will do for themselves. It can also watch the performance of those agreements and regulate the flow of U.S. aid in accordance with performance. The SRE office

finds -- and we confirm -- that now too often our military aid serves as an incentive to European countries not to produce equipment, since a trained unit unequipped has first priority on the shipments from the U.S. So we now only use for negotiating purposes our "defense support" funds and to a minor extent our offshore procurement -- thereby trading with part of our assets only. Already, the country submissions for the Annual Review have shown the need for a stronger U.S. mechanism for negotiation and to keep account of performance as a condition of further installments of promised U.S. aid.

Later much of their negotiations and follow-up work should be done multilaterally through NATO's International Staff. Our policy should be twofold: To strengthen the NATO staff while for the time being maintaining a strong U.S. organization to supervise our aid program. For the present, good U.S. organization means both more results and use of less dollars.

A centralized Mutual Security organization should also have responsibility for the policy and planning for development of basic raw material production in the underdeveloped areas. The expansion of basic materials supply is essentially part of any sound aid program for such areas, and should be administered as part of it. The technical procurement of materials for U.S. stockpiles or other U.S. Government account should continue as a responsibility of the General Services Administration, but the general policy, the negotiations, the developmental tasks and the financial arrangements should be under the Director of Mutual Security. We note that the Defense Materials Procurement Agency expires on June 30, 1953.

COMMENT AS TO AID FOR PARTICULAR AREAS

A. EUROPE

In appraising U.S. aid to Europe, aggregate U.S. dollar expenditures are perhaps the most significant figure. These include defense support, offshore procurement, dollar expenditures for U.S. forces, and dollars spent by Service personnel. On this realistic basis, U.S. dollar aid increased by almost one-third this calendar year and will probably at least maintain this next year. The figures are: for 1951 about $2 billion, for 1952 and 1953 each almost $2.7 billion.

(1) It seems agreed that no further "defense support" or economic aid will be needed for West Germany, Denmark, Norway, The Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal or Italy -- except for a possible $35 million of purely economic aid for a development project in a distressed area of southern Italy.

(2) As to the U.K., $400 million has been proposed in new "defense support". The problem there has principally been a dollar shortage, rather than an unbalanced domestic budget. We assume that the British Government is counting upon the $400 million aid in planning for its fiscal year beginning April 1, 1953. But even so

this could be met in substantial part because half or more of this dollar assistance would come from "defense support" funds already appropriated. This would be due to the normal lag time. Further, the placing of $600 million or more of off-shore procurement contracts in calendar year 1953 would give -- subject again to the usual lag time -- an estimated net gain of 400 million in dollars in the U.K. balance of payment position with no extra cost to the U.S. Capacity and Government willingness exist in the U.K. to take and to carry out such contracts. Ammunition, now in acute short supply in N.A.T.O., is being currently produced only to 10 to 20 percent of existing U.K. capacity. The comparable figure in the U.S. is 100%. Additional tank, plane, gun and vehicle capacity in the U.K. is also available. Ammunition prices are about equal to those in the U.S. The other items are reported to be substantially below recent U.S. "end item" prices including their delivery costs to Europe. So we suggest considering the entire omission of the proposed $400 million for defense support for the U.K., as a saving possible without weakening N.A.T.O. This step also has psychological value because the "trade not aid" feeling is so strong in the U.K.

(3) As to Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia, our assistance results in, and is necessary for, large and effective forces at relatively low costs to the U.S. Probably the proposed total of about $140 million for these countries is justified and will be acceptable to the Congress.

(4) As to Austria, its dismembered economic condition and its importance strategically apparently justified the $35 million planned for FY 1954, but we have not studied this program in detail. A similar comment applied to the proposed $50 million planned for Berlin, except that there is some thought that the amount involved might be reduced.

(5) As to Spain, since the funds appropriated over the last two years are still unspent, and no further budgetary request seems required.

(6) As to France, special circumstances exist. She has no dollar shortage. Her problem is a straight internal budgetary one. Therefore, no off-shore procurement program, unless changed to pay for military items of a kind which France would normally supply

from her own budget, will solve the problem. If the latter is done, it is the equivalent of a direct budget subsidy. But France must spend the equivalent of $1.3 billion, according to our Embassy's figures, on the Indo-China war next year, in addition to the more than $200 million in U.S. end-items which we are contributing for use in Indo-China. Because of this, $350 million in "defense support" funds for FY 1954 have been proposed for France, and some estimates place the need at $500 million. Fixing a figure must await later events, but apparently some substantial amount will prove necessary. If so, we suggest that this should not be through "defense support" but by procurement in France of specific items for Indo-China, which she lacks funds to finance. As such, it should be presented to Congress -- as it is in fact -- aid for the Far East rather than for France.

(7) In summary, we think, therefore, that for the principal European countries "defense support" can be eliminated entirely, subject to the above explanation as to France.

B. OTHER AREAS

(1) As to Point IV, for FY 1953 $141 million was appropriated for the State Department Technical Cooperation Administration.

Present tentative budget plans are for almost $400 million for 35 under-developed countries. The increase lies in plans for $250 million for additional assistance to India and Pakistan. We question whether these are yet defined sufficiently to determine whether the money is needed or can be well spent. If a developmental grant program for these countries is decided upon, we suggest consideration of one with large resort to procurement of plants, engineering and equipment in Japan. This would give low costs, would strengthen Japan's economy, which is now precariously rested on services to us for the war in Korea. It would open up new trade channels between Japan and southern Asia which could be helpful to all three nations, as well as to our policy of strengthening the Far East and southern Asia.

(2) MSA tentative budget funds for Indo-China, Siam, the Philippines and Formosa of about $140 million and the Army's relief budget for South Korea, said to be some $95 million, have not been studied. However, the centralization of administration

of all aid funds as above proposed may well reduce these needs without impairment of the programs. This would follow from fuller utilization of all recipient countries' capacities to aid each other.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

N 6

November 11, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

Dr. Conant is calling a dinner meeting of the Committee for Wednesday, December 3, in New York City. Notice will be sent to you later of the time and place. It is planned that the meeting will consider proposed recommendations concerning military manpower policies and the Mutual Security Program.

Not received

Journeys Chicago Dec 4

Will you please return as promptly as possible the enclosed postal card with an indication of whether or not you will be able to attend the meeting?

Dr. Bush will appear on the television program, "Man of the Week," on the Columbia network, on Sunday, November 16, from 6:00 to 6:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time.

General Donovan and Mr. Voorhees are this month making a first-hand study in Europe of the Mutual Security situation. This is being done pursuant to invitations to the Committee from General Ridgway and Ambassador Draper.

M. Louise Williams

M. Louise Williams
Secretary to the Vice-Chairman

Encl.
Return postal card

Rec'd Dec.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

November 6, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
AND OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE

Annexed is a summary -- although the article itself well deserves to be read in full -- of Mr. Bissell's article on Foreign Aid in the October issue of Foreign Affairs.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Encl.
Summary

(Dictated by Mr. Voorhees
before he left for Europe)

FOREIGN AID: WHAT SORT? HOW MUCH? HOW LONG?

Richard M. Bissell, Jr., former ECA Deputy Administrator and Deputy Director for Mutual Security, now consultant to the Ford Foundation, and a member of the Committee on the Present Danger, in an article in the October 1952 issue of Foreign Affairs analyzes briefly the European economic situation and points out the imperatives of American foreign aid.

Primarily because of the European aid program's significance to the American budget, Mr. Bissell concentrates upon that program and only briefly mentions Point IV and military aid to other areas. He (a) points out that subsidies to other nations will be necessary for a long time to come and that the U.S. must, therefore, solve the problem of how to handle the granting of subsidies without harming the relationship between giver and recipients, and (b) re-examines the question of foreign aid, to determine how long it will be needed and of what benefit it is to the United States.

Drawing upon the Paley Report, Mr. Bissell emphasizes that the U.S. needs certain materials which it can obtain only outside her borders. The U.S. is rich in productivity and capital equipment but is at a comparative disadvantage in area, population, and basic resources. In the common enterprise of mutual defense, the United States mainly contributes wealth and Europe manpower and geographic location. Subsidies enable part of the U.S. wealth to be utilized for European rearmament. Without such aid fewer European divisions could be created, for Europe would not only have to provide the soldiers but also the capital, the resources, and a larger skilled labor force to equip these divisions. The defense of Western Europe, in which the United States is vitally interested, would thus be weakened. The question of whether the U.S. is contributing unduly heavy subsidies compared to Europe's contribution to the total defense effort is one that cannot be definitively answered. Criteria are lacking to judge the absolute value of the contributions involved.

Mr. Bissell explains the economics of subsidies in the following terms: The net effect of a subsidy, that is of a transfer of goods and services whether in currency or in kind, depends upon the actions of the receiving country. The subsidies might increase the supply of specific commodities, or be used to increase expenditures for capital investment or rearmament, or to stabilize the currency and prevent or curtail inflation by becoming part of the country's gold reserve. The European need for subsidies stems from the incontrovertible fact that the countries of Western Europe, in this postwar period, cannot pay for the machinery, food, raw materials, and military equipment which they must import in order to exist, and at the same time undertake a rearmament program. The inauguration of the Marshall Plan and the MSA program was in

recognition of this situation. Decisions to effectuate these programs were based upon political as well as economic considerations. European recovery might have been possible without American aid but not without the risk of straining the social fabric of Europe beyond endurance.

Mr. Bissell raises the question of whether the Europeans could reduce their standard of living and their rate of investment sufficiently to enable them to pay the cost of rearmament. He concludes that they could not do so because of a variety of circumstances beyond their direct control. Even if consumption and investment could be appreciably reduced by a combination of inflation and direct controls, the results would be unfortunate. The inflationary process would weaken the confidence of the citizens in their government and at the same time tend to impede export trade by creating adverse exchange rates. This latter result would in turn limit Europe's ability to pay for necessary imports while domestically the inflation would tend further to complicate the problem of moving Europe's resources away from domestic consumption and into export production.

Even if the European governments could control inflation, their efforts to raise exports would be unlikely to succeed, and this is the crucial point. Currently Europe has soft goods to export but faces stiff competition and contracting markets. The present demand is for machinery, prime movers, metal products and other hard goods, but these are the very products which compete with the needs of Europe's rearmament program. Therefore, Mr. Bissell concludes, that, even if consumption and undirected investment could be curtailed with a minimum of inflation, Europe could not divert sufficient resources into export production to enable her to pay the import costs of rearmament. The inevitable inflation, the altered demand for European goods, and the import tariffs of the U.S. and other countries would combine to prevent Europe from doing the job alone. American aid is the only way to foster the maximum European contribution to rearmament.

The next consideration is to determine the magnitude and duration of aid. Clearly the scale of European effort influences the size of the gap between what the European countries need to buy from the rest of the world and what they can earn by the sale of goods and services to it. As a European government buys ever greater amounts of its economy's output for military purposes, a deficiency in consumer items is created which must be met by increased imports. At the same time the country's ability to finance these increased imports is lessened by the decline in export production that results from the demands for military production. The gap is further widened because, as defense expenditures rise, the level of business and industrial activity is pushed higher. Consumers receive more income which results in a greater demand for consumer goods and gives rise to inflationary trends. The question of "need" really narrows down to the size of the foreign trade gap, excluding the cost of military equipment produced in America. The request for approximately $1.6 billion to cover a balance of payments deficit of about the same size in the current fiscal year would seem to be reasonable in the light of recent experience.

The problem of duration of subsidies is conditioned upon two sets of circumstances: first, the pattern of the military build-up; and, second, the rate at which Europe's industrial base and economic potential expand. Present planning is founded upon optimistic assumptions, the first of which is that there will be no major war with the Soviet Bloc and that the cold war can be continued, if necessary, without recourse to full mobilization. It is unrealistic to assume, however, that only maintenance costs will be recurrent once the basic defense build-up is completed. Experience shows that the obsolescence rate of military equipment is high, and the bulk of the "capital" required to build an effective military force goes for items which cannot be used over long periods -- even disregarding normal depreciation or combat expendability. Furthermore, there is no indication that as we close the gap between the Western level of armaments and the Soviet Bloc level, the Soviet Bloc will not increase its efforts. Even if an armaments race does not develop, a stabilization of military strength will not obtain, due to (1) the increasing cost of replacing equipment, and (2) the higher percentage of Soviet defense expenditures. Looking at the European scene, therefore, the following is the most that can be said: If defense expenditures are reduced, or at least stabilized; if output continues to expand; if the production of the right kind of goods is enlarged; if the trade terms do not further deteriorate; and if inflation is really contained, the Europeans should be able in due course to increase their earnings of foreign exchange sufficiently to cover the cost of their general imports.

Perhaps the greatest defect of subsidies is that they are thought of as charity and, therefore, tend to undermine incentives and defeat their own aims. Furthermore, long-continued subsidies granted on a "need" basis may make it possible for a country to delude itself concerning its true predicament and result in a postponement of actions to cope with the problems. Subsidies today are a device for gaining objectives and have a value to the U.S. at least equal to their cost. It should be feasible to make them coincide in concept and form with what they really are and thus eliminate the charity concept.

In conclusion Mr. Bissell outlines four rules of management to aid in achieving the aims of our foreign policy through the granting of subsidies. The first rule is that our relationship with the receiving government should be placed, in so far as possible, on a contractual basis. The second is that the subsidy should usually be a payment made to finance the purchase of particular goods, or the performance of particular activities that are demonstrably identified with the broad purposes to be served. The third rule is that the subsidy should be made in the form of a contribution, matched by contributions from other sources, to a common enterprise, in the management of which the United States would share. And the final and most important rule is that the subsidies should be channeled through such international institutions as the U.S. wishes to strengthen -- e.g., OEEC, EPU and EDC.

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COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

November 6, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER AND OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE

Annexed is a summary which we have prepared of the Paley Report of last summer, with special reference to its international aspects.

Many of you are, of course, already familiar with these findings. However, they have such a direct relationship to our long-run defense position, and therefore to a properly conceived and adequate Mutual Security program, I feel that they have real value as background informational material.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Enclosure

(Dictated by Mr. Voorhees before he left for Europe)

3 November 1952

BRIEF OF "RESOURCES FOR FREEDOM"
(Report of the Paley Commission)

I. The Situation in 1950

At mid-century, the Nation uses up over 2½ billion tons of materials each year to keep itself going and support its standard of living. With a population of 151 million, each person consumes, on an average, 18 tons a year.

In the first 50 years of the 20th century, as population doubled and our total national output reached five times the 1900 level, the stream of raw materials increased in volume and value until, in 1950, it was worth two and one-half times as much (in constant dollars) as it was in 1900. In 1950 we were taking from the earth two and one-half times more bituminous coal; three times more copper; three and one-half times more iron ore; four times more zinc; twenty-six times more natural gas; thirty times more crude oil; than in the year 1900. The quantity of most metals and mineral fuels used in the United States since the first World War exceeds the total used throughout the entire world in all of history preceding 1914.

With less than 10 percent of the free world's population and 8 percent of its land area, the United States has come to consume almost half the free world volume of materials.

By the mid-point of the 20th century we had fully entered an era of new relationships between our needs and resources; our national economy had at last not merely grown up to our resource base but in many respects had outgrown it. We had completed our slow transition from a raw materials surplus nation to a raw materials deficit nation.

The symptoms of this changed materials position are today numerous; we have become the world's largest importer of copper, lead, and zinc, whereas once we were huge exporters. We have begun to meet from foreign sources a sizable and growing portion of our needs for petroleum and iron ore, long the hallmarks of United States self-sufficiency. We have shifted from net exporter to net importer of lumber. There are today only two metals (magnesium and molybdenum) used by United States industry for which we are not partially or wholly dependent on foreign supplies. At the start of the century we produced some 15 percent more raw materials than we consumed (excluding food); by midcentury we were consuming 10 percent more materials than we produced.

II. The Outlook

The rate of growth of the economy in the next 25 years will be neither more nor less than what it has averaged over the

last century, or about 3 percent per year. Three percent compounded results in a doubling every 25 years; thus, by 1975 our total output of goods and services (the Gross National Product or GNP) is assumed to be twice what it actually was in 1950.

Although it is assumed that our Gross National Product will double in the next 25 years, past experience indicates that less than a doubling of total materials input can achieve this owing to the fact that GNP will reflect more value added to materials by higher fabrication and a greater proportion of services. It thus seems that an increase in the total materials stream of between 50 and 60 percent will suffice to achieve a doubling of the GNP by the 1970's, (approximately 4 billion tons per year on basis of present composition). But demands for various materials may be expected to rise most unevenly, in some cases going up as little as one-quarter, in others rising fourfold or more. Demands are assumed to vary according to the main uses which the materials fill today, but to reflect the effect of large substitution trends already clearly in motion. On these assumptions, the year 1975 would show something like this:

Demand for minerals as a whole would be 90 percent higher than in 1950;

Demand for timber products would be 10 percent higher than in 1950;

For agricultural products of all kinds, demand would be about 40 percent higher than in 1950;

Industrial water needs might rise from 80 billion to 215 billion gallons a day -- an increase of 170 percent;

Demands for total energy would double over 1950.

These figures apply in the United States alone. What of the rest of the free world? Such estimates as the Commission has been able to make for "other free world" are necessarily much rougher than those made for the United States. But they suggest that demand in other free nations, building as it will on a smaller base, will be even larger in percentage increases than United States demand during the next generation, and that the United States, although its total of materials consumption will increase greatly, will probably consume a somewhat smaller share of the free world's total supply.

III. International Aspects of the Problem:

a. The Need -

Over the next quarter century, materials demand in the free world as a whole will probably increase two-thirds or three-quarters over what it is today. By 1975 the United States will probably be producing from 75 to 85 percent of its increased needs and relying on imports for the balance. Since all the

industrial nations, and not merely the United States, have either caught up with or outgrown their domestic resources, the same pattern of reliance on imports -- but even more accentuated -- can be expected for these nations as a whole.

A tremendous expansion in foreign investment is necessary if the needs of the future are to be met. Since the end of the Second World War, private United States investment in mining and smelting abroad has averaged 50 million dollars annually; the size of the expansion needed becomes apparent when it is realized that an investment rate of 100 million dollars a year is now needed for the next 25 years to fulfill the free world needs for copper alone.

The sources to which the industrial nations will look for their imports are the resource-rich underdeveloped areas -- Latin America, Africa, the Near East, and South and Southeast Asia. The chief burden of obtaining the increased production needed from those areas will probably rest, as in the past, upon private investors who have the capital, the management and technical skills and experience in achieving rapid, economical and efficient development of resources.

b. Impediments to Investment -

Most of the primary resource countries have become acutely aware of the disparity between their conditions of life and those of the industrially advanced nations. Many of them have only recently thrown off colonial status and taken their destinies into their own hands. They aspire to broad economic and social advancement, and they distrust expanded raw materials production for export as the means to this end. Meanwhile, wishing to obtain the maximum in benefits from their materials resources, they have in recent years been extending governmental control over the materials projects within their boundaries. The result of this trend, for the private investor, has been to heighten the already high risks of foreign investment in materials enterprises. The investor fears creeping or outright expropriation; he is increasingly hesitant about risking his money, making costly installations, or committing his trained personnel in an uncertain venture.

Prices and trade in raw materials, particularly minerals, are hypersensitive to even mild business recessions; mining enterprises and producing countries therefore live under the threat of downward-plunging prices, costly shutdowns, unemployment, shrinking revenues, and -- for the resource countries -- aggravated balance-of-payments problems and doubt whether their plans and programs of economic development can be efficiently carried out.

Furthermore, whether business is good or bad, the movement of materials in world markets is hindered, slowed,

and diminished by tariffs and other restrictions on trade, injuring producing and consuming nations alike.

c. Recommendations -

The Commission sees need of action along four lines: (1) to provide better inducements both abroad and at home for private investors in foreign materials production; (2) to assist resource countries in the progressive improvement of their productive capacity; (3) to relieve restrictions on trade in raw materials, and (4) to curb the violent fluctuations of materials markets.

Stimulating Private Investment

United States private investment in materials abroad at the end of 1950 amounted to approximately 6 billion dollars out of a total of 13.5 billion United States private foreign investment. Over 65 percent of this investment was in Canada and Latin America. Petroleum investment accounted for 4 billion dollars of the materials total; mining and smelting, 1.3 billion, the balance scattered.

The Commission believes that the United States Government should extend its diplomatic efforts to create a more favorable basis for bargaining and the conclusion of agreements between investors and the governments of resource countries.

In addition to Investment Treaties, the Commission recommends the negotiation of government-to-government special resource agreements when new investment in minerals enterprises would take place in a given country if legal and administrative deterrents were lifted.

The amount of private capital invested in the development of mineral resources abroad can be considerably spurred, and new investors attracted, by certain changes in United States tax laws.

The Commission recommends a series of actions: allowing taxpayers to elect annually between "per country" and "over-all limitations" in claiming credits on their United States tax bills for taxes paid abroad; permitting deferral of reporting income until actually received; extending the privilege of filing consolidated returns with foreign subsidiaries; allowing stockholders in foreign corporations which have invested in exploration and development to treat part of their dividends as a tax-free return of capital rather than as taxable income.

The Commission suggested more liberal exemption of personal incomes earned abroad. In addition, special tax favors might be provided to investors by the negotiation of tax treaties with countries of a high potential output of materials, under which the two countries would agree on reduced rates of taxation, to stimulate investment. But the Commission opposes "across the board" tax exemption by the United States for income earned abroad, as too costly.

Aiding the Resource Countries

Although private investment is the chief hope of expanding foreign materials output, private enterprise cannot meet some essential requirements for lifting the productive capacity of underdeveloped countries. Some countries lack adequate sanitation, governmental organization, educational programs and other foundations for economic growth. Public loans and technical assistance are called for to aid, where the people of these areas desire, in diversified economic development and improved ability to expand materials production for export.

The Commission recommends that United States representatives encourage a wider use of United Nations technical assistance in geological surveying and minerals exploration in the underdeveloped countries, and that the United States expand, perhaps to as much as four million dollars a year, its own technical assistance along these lines, at the same time seeking assurance that the recipient countries will facilitate the development of the new mineral resources discovered.

Expansion of materials output is often impossible to some resource countries without further public improvements such as new railways, roads, expanded harbor facilities and electric power. Hence, loans by the Export-Import Bank and by the International Bank have an indispensable role to perform. The Commission believes the International Bank should be the principal source of such public loans, and should consider their effect on materials output in reviewing requests from member countries.

Investment in Security

For security reasons the United States may need stand-by materials capacity, or production in a high-cost area relatively safe from aggression -- undertakings which private investors would reject as too risky or unattractive. When the public interest is clear and compelling, the Government will be warranted in assuming the market risk by making purchase commitments, by guaranteeing floor prices, or by putting up a large portion of the necessary capital.

The Commission recommends that after the current emergency agencies (like D. M. P. A.) are disbanded, a

permanent agency or agencies be established with power to make long-term purchase arrangements for foreign-produced materials, including price guaranties; to make loans for foreign materials production where special security interests justify assumption of risks beyond those assumable by the Export-Import Bank; and to enter into management contracts for foreign materials expansion.

Removing Barriers to Trade

In 1950, United States tariffs ranged from 1.6 percent to 68 percent of the value of the imports. Processed materials were particularly discriminated against, although the importing of processed materials would sometimes provide a saving and take pressure off the heavy load on domestic electric power required for processing.

The Commission recommends permanent legislation empowering the elimination of duty -- apart from reciprocal action by other countries -- when need for imports of a particular material becomes crucial.

A further obsolete barrier, born of depression psychology in 1933, is the Buy American Act.

The Commission therefore recommends repeal of the Buy American Act and similar provisions of State and other Federal laws.

The Commission also urged that the United States, in allocating scarce materials for export, and in imposing export controls give full consideration to the need of resource countries to buy equipment and other supplies from the United States in order to augment their output of materials.

The United States, by virtue of its position in world trade, has a responsibility for seeking greater international efforts to unchoke the channels of trade. The Commission points to the effectiveness of the International Materials Conference and to the lowering of tariffs under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, by 34 nations representing four-fifths of all world trade.

Reducing Market Instability

The Commission proposes internation efforts to reduce market instability through multilateral commodity agreements, looking toward expansion and growth and away from narrow national action and restrictions on production and trade.

The Commission sees the most promising possibilities in the multilateral contract, such as the International Wheat Agreement, and in testing international buffer stocks as compensating inventories on a few materials.

International buffer stocks, as yet untried, would be operated internationally, with both producing and consuming nations providing the necessary funds. When world prices for a selected material fell or rose, the buffer stock would act as a residual buyer or seller.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

June 30, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: Further report on Mutual Security.

This is a progress report only in the sense that it represents progress backward, not progress forward. The entire process is one of cuts and further cuts in Mutual Security funds. In the present climate of Capitol Hill opinion these are inevitable. The only question is how much.

I have for some time anticipated a reduction of from $250 to $750 million by the House Appropriations Committee below the authorized amount. The cut of only about $250 million recommended by the Committee was, therefore, relatively a favorable outcome, and it was encouraging that no funds were cut from economic aid (defense support) for Europe. These are, I believe, by far the most important.

However, on the floor of the House an additional $244 million has just been cut from the appropriation. This brings the House appropriation down to about $6 billion.

The Senate Appropriations Committee will consider this appropriation today in a brief session, and I am sure will not desire to hear oral testimony from non-governmental witnesses or organizations. Accordingly, I had the evidence which I had given in behalf of our Committee before the House Appropriations Subcommittee printed, and am sending this with appropriate personal letters, and with certain highlights underlined, to the Senators who are members of the Appropriations Committee. It will later also be sent to the rest of the Senate.

The data contained in my testimony resulted from work which I did personally aided by Assistant Secretary of Defense McNeil's office. This study was made because I felt that the most forceful argument would be proof of large loss of defensive forces when contrasted with the relatively small immediate dollar economy from further cuts. These figures attracted the attention of Felix Belair of The New York Times, as indicated in the enclosed clipping. *

I have become more and more convinced that this work has an educational value for the future beyond the present appropriation. This value lies, I think, in its possible effect upon the ideas of thought leaders, of editors and of some on Capitol Hill, in changing their impression that this is just another "give-away program" into a realization that it is the most effective and, as a long-range matter by far the most economical, measure for the defense of the United States.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Encls.

* Not enclosed to members in New York area

EVIDENCE OFFERED

In Behalf of

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

Before the

Special Subcommittee on Mutual Security
of the Appropriations Committee
of the House of Representatives

June 19, 1952

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

WITNESS

TRACY S. VOORHEES, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

MR. GARY. We will be glad to hear from you, Mr. Voorhees.

MR. VOORHEES. I wish to thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you.

As I think you know, the Committee on the Present Danger is a nonpartisan group of citizens who are primarily interested in defense. We do not claim to have all the answers.

We have been very much interested in the subject of defense and have made extensive studies of it. Dr. James B. Conant is chairman of the committee.

I shall try not to repeat here the material you already have. I testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in its hearings on the authorization legislation (p. 437) and you have a published statement by our committee, and a more detailed study which we made of the Mutual Security Program this year. This followed a similar study made last year.

As you may know, Mr. Gary, my interest in this subject originated from my work as Under Secretary of the Army and particularly from studies I made over the several months period before I resigned 2 years ago. A good deal of that work was done in connection with Dr. Vannevar Bush, and some time after I resigned the question was discussed with Dr. Conant and Judge Patterson. (Since his death, I may say that Mrs. Patterson has taken his place on our committee.) It was felt by some of us that a nonpartisan committee, with no personal ends to serve, composed of citizens who sought nothing for themselves, and which would devote itself primarily to the subject of defense, might be of use.

We took up especially, although we have also studied other matters, the subject of mutual security because we accepted the almost unanimous judgment of our responsible military men that the defense of the United States had to be made jointly with Europe, and because we felt that this was the most economical, as well as the most effective, means of making such defense. For that reason we also supported the troops-for-Europe program a year ago.

Based upon our study of these subjects, we believe that the building up of a force in Europe as quickly as possible has three major values:

First, a tremendous value as a deterrent against a major Russian aggression.

Second, the value of a considerably smaller force than a force that can withstand a major Russian aggression, but which would be sufficient to prevent a sudden attack. It is our belief that perhaps we are not too far away from this now. In other words, if we can get to a place at which the Russians cannot run over Western Europe with just the troops they have in Eastern Germany; where they would have to "telegraph their punch" by 60 to 90 days through a real mobilization, we would have a great increase in the degree of security for the United States as well as for Europe. That is a goal which is within reasonably early prospect if we go ahead vigorously.

Third, there is the importance of strengthening the Western European governments' hands by possession of sufficient forces of their own so that they can know that they can put down subversion and can act firmly with the internal Communist menace which is such a danger.

Our committee is interested in the defense of the United States on the most economical basis that is possible, but we believe that one cannot look at the problem just over 1 year, or even 2 years; that it has to be considered over a period of several years. We believe the only way in which this defense can be made with long-range economy for the United States is to create a sufficient defense in Europe so that we can scale down our own Military Establishment very greatly. We believe that within about 2 years it should be possible to do that, with a saving of some $12 billion a year in our own Military Establishment.

In order not to duplicate what has been presented probably much better that I can present it, I have tried to collect some figures illustrative of what we believe to be true economy. I had some assistance from some people in the Department of Defense in this, but the assistance was not at their initiative but at mine. I requested it. It seemed to me that it would be useful if your committee should be able to appraise what the tangible effects will be of the cuts already made and of further possible cuts of the order of possibly $250 million or $500 million. To do that I have made certain assumptions that I think are valid:

In the first place, I take the reduction already made below the President's request in the authorization act as applied to military aid to Europe. This is about $729,000,000. Then it would seem logical to me—and I make this assumption—that

in order not to discourage the Europeans, the 10 percent shift which the authorization legislation permits should be made from military aid to defense support. This is because that will serve to make possible maintenance of the scale of Europe's own effort which was planned. I think that is the most economical type of defense that we can set up, and therefore I would assume that this would be done. Also the $25 million for Spain would have to be provided.

If these things were done, the military aid for Europe would be decreased by almost exactly $1,096,000,000 below the amount which was originally requested.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, and separately the NATO standing group in Washington, and separately SHAPE have all made estimates of the minimum defense forces they need.

The Lisbon plan could not meet that requirement and scaled it down because of the economic cost. Therefore, the Lisbon plan is itself below the scale that the military men feel is necessary. There will be some further short falls. Partly these lie in our own delayed deliveries and partly in the fact that the European nations probably committed themselves to do more than they could actually do in a limited time.

So after those downward adjustments we come to this further decrease of the planned military power resulting from the $1,096,000,000 cut which I have just mentioned. Such a reduction could be applied, of course, by the military men in several ways. My figures are merely illustrative and do not, of course, necessarily indicate that this would be the way that the cut would be applied. If it were all applied to the reduction in United States military equipment for European divisions, it would mean a cut of 8¼ divisions. Those divisions are roughly comparable, but not quite as strong, as United States divisions. Still they are roughly comparable military units. So that we will have a very considerable reduction in the planned Allied forces on active duty, which would be alongside our United States forces over there.

If this cut on the other hand were applied partially to the Army and to the Navy and to the Air Force, as I assume that it would be, it would mean about 5 fewer divisions in the European armies, about 13 fewer air squadrons, and about 43 fewer naval vessels, mostly minesweepers and some destroyer escorts.

These figures measure the amount that the planned military strength will be reduced by the difference between the original request and the authorization act.

Another $250 million cut would mean a reduction of two more European divisions. A cut of $500,000,000 would mean four fewer European divisions.

I would like to urge respectfully that such cuts would not represent true economy for the United States.

The American portion of the equipment necessary to set up an average European division costs about $133 million. The total cost of equipping a European division and maintaining it for a year, including the combat support troops—that would be a total strength of about 39,000 men—is about $280 million. In other words, every dollar that comes off this appropriation means, we believe, something over $2 lost in newly created European divisions. Of course, after the first year there will not be any cost, or only a negligible cost, to the United States, for the rest would be paid by the Europeans.

I think that it might be of interest to compare this United States cost with the expense of setting up an American division with its combat support troops (possessing a total strength of 41,000), and of maintaining such a division for a year. This involves a direct cost to the United States of about $475 million, and after the first year it costs about $165 million each year to maintain it. But compared with such $475 million for a United States division, we can make it possible to create a European division, since the Europeans are willing to supply the manpower and part of the equipment—they cannot supply the heavy equipment, but they can the light equipment—for only $133 million of United States expenditure for the first year. In other words, the ratio of loss of defense strength for each dollar cut from the present appropriation is approximately 3½ to 1 as compared with the cost of setting up the same military force with our own boys.

We believe, as I am sure you believe, that the tremendous strain upon our economy of the cost of defense is an appalling thing, particularly as we may have to maintain it over perhaps 10 years. We believe the only way that this can be reduced in a way consistent with our own security is to set up a strong joint European defense.

We believe, also, that there are psychological factors of the greatest importance in maintaining a strong United States leadership of this enterprise.

We, therefore, respectfully urge that further reduction in the appropriation below the amount authorized would decrease our joint military strength to a degree far out of proportion to the amount of saving in United States dollars.

Mr. TABER. If we should send over there the things that have already been provided, something like $12 billion, that would provide the arms necessary to operate something like 80 or 90 divisions, according to those figures that you gave us; is that not about right?

Mr. VOORHEES. The figures for the future projections are classified. May I speak off the record?

Mr. TABER. Perhaps the cost of equipping a division is classified?

Mr. VOORHEES. I got them to release that. I thought that it was a thing that ought to be known and it has been released.

Mr. TABER. It would be 90 divisions instead of 80.

Mr. VOORHEES. The Europeans would be unable at once to pay their part in raising a force as big as 90 divisions.

Mr. TABER. How large a force can we figure they can support? Suppose we have already provided them with as much money as is necessary to equip all that they might possibly be able to provide, we would not be making too strong a case for further appropriations.

Mr. VOORHEES. The hesitancy I have in attempting to reply to that is that the strength of planned future forces is classified information. The projected forces for this year have been announced, including the United States divisions over there. There will be 25 active divisions by the end of this year if they go through with the program and 25 reserve divisions. There will be a big increase in that next year and the year following.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. GARY. Thank you, Mr. Voorhees.

(In response to the above question, Mr. Voorhees later submitted the following letter:)

JUNE 20, 1952.

HON. J. VAUGHAN GARY,

Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee in Charge of Mutual Security Bill, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GARY: This is written pursuant to my promise to furnish to the best of my capacity certain information asked of me at the hearing yesterday, which I did not have the data at that time to

answer adequately. The question proceeded upon the assumption that there will be $10 to $12 billion of mutual security funds unexpended as of June 30. Using the figure to which I had testified of $133 million cost for the United States portion of the equipment of an average European division, it was suggested that this would be enough to equip up to 90 divisions. The question asked of me, therefore, was why further funds are necessary.

I proceeded directly from the committee hearing to the Defense Department, and dug into the figures myself with aid from Assistant Secretary McNeil's office.

The unexpended funds for military aid for all areas (titles) as of June 30, 1952, are estimated at $8,384,000,000.

The portion of this which is for Europe (that is, title I) is $6,940,000,000. This includes the entire program for military aid to Europe including building up navies and air forces as well as armies. The Army portion of this balance—that is, the amount which is available to equip European divisions—is only $3,706 million, not $10 to $12 billions.

If this unexpended balance were used entirely to furnish the United States-supplied equipment for new divisions it would provide for only 28 divisions instead of 90.

However, in fact, this money has in substantial part been utilized to bring up to full equipment divisions which were in being and had some portion of their equipment already. Actually, the appropriations for mutual security already made, including that for 1952, provide military aid funds for the United States portion of the equipment for approximately 50 fully equipped European divisions. The unexpended funds are now being held to be paid over under outstanding contracts as soon as this equipment is delivered. Accordingly none of these moneys are available to equip the additional divisions which will be required.

The military plan, of course, calls for a very considerable increase in the number of divisions beyond the numbers so provided for, and the new appropriation now before you will furnish the United States part of the equipment for some of these divisions.

The plan as to number of divisions has been, I believe, presented to your committee by the Pentagon already, and since the information is highly classified I am sure you will agree that it is appropriate that any further data desired about this should come from official sources rather than from me. I have accordingly arranged with General Olmsted to furnish any additional information as to this which you may desire.

However, my further study confirms the fact that the funds already appropriated, including the unexpended balances and also the pending appropriation now before you, are requisite to carry out a carefully developed plan for a minimum number of divisions considered by our responsible military leaders to be imperative to deter a Russian attack.

Sincerely yours,

TRACY S. VOORHEES.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

June 6, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE

You may be interested in the extent and character of the editorial comment on the Committee's Statement on the Mutual Security Program, which I am now able to appraise.

Almost 30 editorials have come to my attention. Many of these are from newspapers in the Middle West and South. All of them have been favorable except one. I have previously distributed to the Committee some of the more important of those from Eastern papers. Enclosed, as illustrative, are two more from other areas.

We have at the least stimulated a good deal of thinking about this subject. This will also be of value beyond purposes relating to this year's bill, in promoting an understanding of the joint defensive plan. This is a subject about which the public is confused by the attacks characterizing Mutual Security simply as a give-away program.

I have brought this editorial comment to the attention of selected Senators and Congressmen where I thought it might be useful.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

2 Encls.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

June 4, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE:

You have probably seen in the press the compromise figure of $6,400,000,000 for Mutual Security agreed to by the Senate and House Conference Committee. This represents merely the ceiling. The Appropriations Committees will now go to work, and are sure to whittle it somewhat further.

I enclose copy of The New York Times' report as to the Senate voting.

It is of interest to analyze these heavy cuts in comparison with the testimony of last week by Mr. Baruch before the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee. Although you have seen press accounts of this, you may not have seen the comprehensive story in The New York Times, which seems to me to be of such interest that I also enclose it. Mr. Baruch corroborates strongly our Committee's position as to the intensity of the danger and the inadequacy of the national action to meet it. I again raise the question as to whether our Committee should not look further into this broader field and take a firm public position about it. But I realize that there are differences of views in the Committee as to whether we should do so.

I sent you recently General Bradley's rather grim appraisal of the general situation. It is highly significant also that General Collins admitted that we were rationing ammunition in Korea in spite of the fact that we have not been fighting very actively there for many months. He said:

> "If combat in Korea should continue, or if our troops in Europe were attacked, we would have no reserves of some of the most important types of ammunition, and our front-line troops would have to limit their ammunition expenditures to what came off our production line. Some of the types of ammunition most important to our front-line soldiers have been rationed in Korea because production still does not equal normal battle expenditures, and World War II stocks either have been exhausted or have approached exhaustion."

It is clear that something is very wrong in the mobilization program, and that we are following paradoxical policies. We are doing less than we can as a nation and less than we had planned to do, although the Russian military build-up, the touch and go situation in Germany, and the obvious decision of the Russians not to agree to an armistice in Korea, as well as many other factors, evidence that the danger is intensified.

Tracy S. Voorhees

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Encls.

EXCERPTS FROM BARUCH STATEMENT TO CONGRESS ON DEFENSE
(From the New York Times, Thursday, May 29, 1952)

WASHINGTON, May 28 - Following are excerpts from the statement by Bernard M. Baruch today before the Senate Preparedness subcommittee:

> There are two enormously important questions before this Committee:
> 1. Is it safe to be slowing our defense effort or should we actually be pressing to do more to make peace secure?
> 2. Is the defense effort which has been undertaken being carried out wastefully or effeciently, with necessary consideration of the soundness of our economy?

My own answer to these two questions can be summarized as follows: I do not think that the huge sums which have been appropriated for defense are being expended as economically and effectively as they should be. Later I will make some specific recommendations for correcting this situation.

However, any budget cuts that are made must not reduce our fighting strength - in men or in weapons. Far from slowing down, our security requires that we step up our defenses both in speed and scale - if the peace is to be won.

Ours is a fearful dilemma. Because we are not in an all-out war, with the whole globe aflame, it is tempting to nibble at the defense budget, to shirk even the lift controls, to shirk even the relatively mild denials which re-arming requires. The wastefulness of the mobilization and the unfairness with which the burdens of the cold war are being distributed increase the pressures for doing less.

This being a Presidential election year adds the further lures of playing politics with our national security and of distracting ourselves with domestic quarrels even while a foreign foe relentlessly plots our destruction.***

When the budget now before Congress was submitted early this year, it called for stretching our aircraft production, among other defense items, so that 143 air wings would not be achieved until late 1955 or 1956, instead of mid-1954. When this decision was announced, I protested to our defense heads. Slowing our preparations, I warned, would invite our allies to slow their efforts. Where in the world, I asked, had the risks of aggression been sufficiently reduced to justify such a let-up?

Then the House of Representatives imposed a limit on defense expenditures for next year, reducing the budget even further than the Executive already had cut it. This action has brought dire warnings from our highest military leaders. General of the Army Omar Bradley, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has testified that it is the considered judgment of the Joint Chiefs that 1954 will be the year of maximum peril.***

How are we to reconcile these recent warnings from our highest military leaders with the earlier decision to postpone air readiness?

The heads of the defense agencies, testifying before Congress early this year, called the stretch-out "a calculated risk." But was the risk calculated? By whom? By the Joint Chiefs? If we were acting on the basis of their expressed judgment, the new budget should have called for intensifying, not relaxing our production effort.***

Are we in peril or not? Your committee will be performing an invaluable public service if you reveal to the American people exactly what is the basis of this so-called "calculated risk" to which we are being asked to expose ourselves and all that we hold dear.

What is Calculated Risk?

What does this phrase "calculated risk" mean? Clearly, it is intended to give the impression of a group of planners, carefully listing all the dangers which threaten, including evaluations of the enemy's preparations and of what our many foreign commitments may lead to. Against that, the planners presumably weigh what would have to be done militarily to counter these risks and what such action would cost in terms of available resources. After full consideration, a balance is struck between the risks we are willing to take and the costs of surmounting these risks.

If that is what is meant by "a calculated risk," then it follows that the defense program should change with the risks. When perils abroad rise, our defense efforts should be speeded. If our rearming is slowed, it should reflect a reduction in danger.

But that is not how things have operated. In the past, we have cut down our defenses even though the risks abroad remained, unchanged at best. We have also failed to quicken our defenses despite the most obvious increase in the danger of aggression.***

German Issues Noted

We simply cannot make peace unless we are militarily stronger. Take the issue of Germany. In pressing for her inclusion in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization we inevitably quickened all the tensions over Germany. How much further advanced will this struggle for the key to Europe be three years from now? Will we be ready militarily?

If Germany remains divided as at present, we must expect an effort to rejoin the partitioned halves sooner or later, perhaps by force. If Germany is "unified" by some four-power agreement, such a Germany would shiver in constant peril of subversion from within, of subversion likely to be reinforced by the use of Soviet satellite troops from Eastern Europe in the manner of Korea.

To negotiate safely over Germany, we must be certain that an adequate military force is in being (not on paper) in France, the Low Countries and Britain, which is capable of being thrust into action without delay, to forestall any Soviet coup.

To slow the rearming of Western Germany and at the same time begin negotiations over Germany is to put not one foot but both feet into a Soviet trap.***

Any "solution" sought in Germany will prove worthless unless Western Europe is adequately armed. You simply cannot have a sound German policy until the present disparity in military strength between Soviet Russia and ourselves and our allies is bridged.***

Obsolescence Considered

The whole defense program should be reviewed to determine whether too heavy an emphasis has not been placed on building new facilities and too little on turning out weapons.

All sorts of reasons are raised against putting weapons into production. Some have merit. Others should be weighed most carefully against factors which often are overlooked.

Consider the much-talked-of matter of "obsolescence." Obviously, we must strive constantly to improve our weapons. But no aggressor was ever stopped by blueprints. What is "obsolete" must also be judged by what the enemy has and by the value of even older weapons in dire emergency.***

Then, take a good, long look at Soviet Russia's border. No nation has ever had so extended a frontier. Were Russia to plunge the world into all-out war, she would be open to counter-invasion, at innumerable points - that is if the peoples along her frontier could be armed quickly. The stocks of weapons we have on hand could be deployed around the globe so as to pin down and immobilize a sizable portion of Russia's own armed strength, if she decided to go to war.***

You gentlemen may not be prepared to accept my own appraisal of the risks ahead. In any case I urge you to cut through the befogging confusion by giving the American people the facts they need to form their own judgment on whether we should be relaxing or intensifying our defensive efforts.

List of Recommendations

Specifically I recommend:

1. That this committee tell the American people exactly what has happened to the huge sums appropriated for defense, what our actual production of munitions is - not dollar values but actual production figures - and whether we have been getting our money's worth. On what prices are the budget estimates based?
2. That you lay bare the basis of our so-called "calculated risk" so the public can judge whether we are being needlessly exposed to unwarranted danger.
3. That Congress adopt a defense budget which fits the risks we face. Cut the budget where you can with safety - not where it will imperil our security.
4. That you consider whether the risks ahead do not justify ordering the expansion of our airforce to 143 wings without any stretch-out.
5. That you consider whether these risks do not justify stepping up other munitions schedules sufficiently to provide a sizable reserve of weapons, considerably in excess of our own troop requirements.

6. That Congress undertake a detailed study of the whole program of plant expansion to determine how much of it represents a real contribution to security and whether it is worth the price in taxes and other resources as against the added security which a greater output of weapons would furnish.
7. That Congress insist that the defense agencies reduce the arms program to specific production targets - both in quantities and time - and that mobilization controls be adjusted to insure these goals being met.
8. That the President be granted every necessary power to carry through the program, including price and priority controls.
9. But, at the same time, that Congress strengthen its committees dealing with defense by equipping them with an adequate staff, vigorously led, and capable of regaining control over the budget for Congress.
10. That your committee obtain from the military a single, unified strategy, covering the whole defense establishment, and which is part of an overall, global strategy which integrates our own defense efforts with what our allies can do.***

Where Are Weapons?

Since the outbreak in Korea more than 100 billions have been appropriated for defense - an enormous sum. Why has it produced proportionately so little in the way of actual weapons?***

The armed services do need a driving production authority of their own - of the caliber of the late William Knudsen - to see that orders are properly placed and followed up - vigorously, constantly. The services also need a clear-cut point of decision to determine when designs are to be frozen and weapons put into production. Changes in design are costly both in time and dollars. Some clearly designated person must decide when to stop improving and start producing.

The Secretary of Defense has been struggling manfully - and making progress - with these and other problems. You can help him best not by imposing some dollar limit on defense expenditures but by making your own thorough study of what is wrong. To regain control of the military budget - which you must do - Congress must become as well informed on these matters as the executive agencies.***

No one could be more concerned over the necessity of maintaining a healthy economy, even while arming. However, the main threat to our economy since Korea has not lain in the size of the defense program. The inflationary havoc we have suffered has been mainly the result of the failure to mobilize properly.***

This needless inflation already has cost us $12,000,000,000 in higher costs of defense and is likely to exact another $10,000,000,000 in needless tribute over the next fiscal year. These sums are far in excess of what it would cost to continue with the original aircraft production program. These sums are far in excess of the economies which might be realized under the limitations proposed by the House of Representatives.

He Attacks Inflation

In other words, had a proper mobilization been undertaken at the outset, we would press ahead today with a greater defense effort at less cost than the weaker effort now proposed. Under the program which was adopted, we have gotten neither adequate security, nor a healthy economy.***

Of course, we cannot rearm to the extent that our security requires if we persist in profits as usual, social reforms as usual and politics as usual.***

In conclusion, may I state what I consider to be the real and crucial issue before this committee, before the whole Congress, before all of the people? Our highest military authorities have stated, unequivocally, that from now through 1954 will be the period of maximum peril for this nation. Yet we deliberately are doing less than we can do to achieve readiness by that date.

Nowhere have I seen any justifiable reason offered for such recklessness, particularly since it would cost so little in temporary denials to make our safety secure. I believe it is the responsibility of this committee - and it is a very grave responsibility - to give the American people the facts of our defense situation, without fear or favor, without regard to politics or wishful thinking or to cover up past mistakes - give the people the facts they need to know so they can demand a defense program which will mobilize our strength in time to prevent further aggression.

We must strengthen ourselves militarily if we are to succeed in our objective of preventing a third world war and building and keeping a lasting peace.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

May 29, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

SUBJECT: Finances and Program of the Committee.

Pursuant to Mr. O'Brian's legal advice, full financial reports of the Committee have been made quarterly to the Congress under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. I have not repeated these details in reports to you as I thought you would not be interested in them, but the information is, of course, available to anyone who wishes it.

A financial statement in summary form, covering the period from the origin of the Committee to September 30, 1951, was furnished to all members of the Committee last fall. This showed a balance on hand of $7,774.18 as of September 30, 1951. Thereafter for several months when the Committee was relatively inactive, the expenses were very small.

When we considered whether to continue the Committee on an active basis, I estimated that $25,000 to $30,000 in total would be needed for expenses to July 1, 1952. Thereafter the California Committee offered to contribute up to half of such $30,000 upon the understanding that an equal amount would be raised elsewhere. An advance payment of $5,000 pursuant to this offer was made by the California Committee.

Judge Patterson, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, had, as you know, taken a very active lead in the fund raising last year. His loss, which the country felt in so many more important ways, also created a gap here. The result is that a considerable part of this responsibility has seemed to fall on me.

Profiting from the experience gained last year, we have conducted this year's activities much more economically. In part this was possible because it was felt that the larger scale of publicity efforts made during the early part of last year was not now requisite.

Due to the more limited operations, the estimated requirements of $25,000 to $30,000 for the first half of this year will, I feel sure, cover the needs of the Committee for the entire calendar year. This would assume completion of the Mutual Security program project through the Appropriations Committees' hearings which will soon start, and very active work on the renewed military manpower project about which I have already informed you. It will also keep the Committee on an active functioning basis should any acute international situation develop.

To comply with the condition of the California Committee's offer to contribute half the funds required, and also to do our share back here as a matter of decent self-respect, we need to raise the other $15,000.

Last year, contributions from members of the parent Committee totaled about $30,000, not including members residing in California. The latter contributed to the California Committee, which in turn contributed $15,000 to the parent Committee last summer -- and more recently the $5,000 advance payment above mentioned.

Last year gifts from non-members were made at a time when the country was in a very different state of mind and not preoccupied with political considerations as it is now. Further, such gifts were made following very forceful efforts by Judge Patterson, General Cutler, Mr. Marcus, General Donovan and others, assisted by a professional fund raising organization which we employed on Judge Patterson's recommendation. I do not favor the renewal of such an organized campaign this year nor the employment of any fund raising organization. I shall make such efforts as I can to obtain contributions from non-members of the Committee who contributed last year. However, a very substantial part of the very modest sum now required will obviously have to come from the Committee members themselves.

It has become apparent that there is no other non-partisan organization at all comparable to the Committee on the Present Danger which is primarily interested in defense. The Committee has apparently obtained stature and recognition such that it is listened to on the subjects upon which it speaks. One factor in this has been, I think, that we have not scattered our fire but have throughout centered upon a few specific projects of great importance.

With the assurance by Dr. Conant that he will give active personal leadership to the work recently again started on the military manpower question, I think that there is good reason to anticipate that we may as a group be able to do something of genuine importance in that field. Certainly at the present time this is badly needed to avert the continuance of the bitter injustice of present policies, which would mean that to so large an extent men who fought World War II and who have been again serving in the present crisis would have to fight World War III should it occur. There are reasonable grounds for optimism that the Committee's recommendations in this field, restudied and brought up to date, may receive attentive consideration in the new Congress next year.

Certainly the project is one of great importance and real promise. Since we did not succeed in a way at all satisfactory to us with the present military manpower law, this is a subject upon which we have put our shoulders to the wheel and so have a special reason to renew our efforts.

As Judge Patterson brought out, there is also the important factor of having a Committee such as this available should some new crisis arise. The very extent to which political considerations now dominate the scene perhaps makes it more necessary to have ready a group which can take nonpartisan action should trouble arise before the election is over.

With reference to the Mutual Security matter, you may be interested to know that General Eisenhower took time to read the Committee's Statement and to write me expressing approval of it and his conviction that it would be most helpful.

Tracy S. Voorhees

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Encl.

DECATUR (Ill.) REVIEW
Date: May 19, 1952

Mutual Security Program Is Sound Strategy, Economy

Report Argues Full Support

By BRUCE TAYLOR
Of The Herald and Review
Editorial Page Staff

As the Administration's foreign aid program runs the gauntlet of congressional economy advocates, the arguments for and against range from thinly disguised isolationism to zealous pleading for mutual security spending.

Administration supporters are unanimous in urging the full amount. Arch-opponents of our foreign policy are out to hamstring the program by deep cuts in appropriations. In between, there is uncertainty as to whether our economy can stand the staggering totals asked or whether the huge outlay is really necessary to our own security. This uncertainty is not helped by the political coloration of arguments at each extreme.

A much better picture of what is involved and what the mutual security program means in terms both of dollars and of security can be found in a new report by the Committee on the Present Danger, a nonpartisan group of private citizens organized in 1950 to seek a greater public awareness of the basic threat of Communist aggression and to recommend the best methods of meeting it.

Mutual security is fundamentally a military program. In fact, the committee urges that practically all funds spent in European defense be lumped as military expenditures since non-military economic aid to our European allies is necessary only because of the heavy drain of their military expenses. This aid is not really assistance, the committee believes, but a U. S. contribution to a common plan of defense.

The Committee

A random selection of the men who are members of the Committee on the Present Danger will serve to illustrate the range of interests it represents. Among its members:

Julius Ochs Adler, publisher of the New York Times; David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies Garment Workers union; Leonard K. Firestone, head of Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.'s West Coast operations; Paul Hoffman, former industrial executive, onetime Marshall Plan administrator, now with the Ford foundation and active in promoting the presidential candidacy of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower; Stanley Marcus, Texas department store executive; J. Robert Oppenheimer, atomic scientist; Daniel A. Poling, prominent Protestant clergyman and recent Republican candidate for mayor of Philadelphia; Rev. Fr. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., vice president of Georgetown university and foreign affairs consultant to the government.

Defense Needs Are Pre-Determined

The scope of this common plan of defense is not something we can set by ourselves. It is purely a matter of military necessity. The committee emphasizes this by quoting from a statement by Gen. Alfred Gruenther, deputy allied commander in Europe:

"The dimensions of the Allied defense plans were predetermined by the magnitude of the existing Soviet forces opposing Western Europe."

Faced not with what it wants to do but what it must do, the United States has formulated a unified plan for contributions from all the Allies in order, the committee points out, to put into the field effective armed forces on a far larger scale than our own resources can alone provide and equip.

Last year, when the mutual security program was presented to Congress, the then Secretary of Defense George Marshall, indicated that the 8.5 billion dollars he requested was the first of a series of three approximately equal amounts to make European defense a reality. The present appropriation being debated is the second installment. A third will be required for 1953.

Unless these three installments, or their approximate equals, are paid, the common defense plan agreed upon at Lisbon cannot be carried out. At Ottawa and later at Lisbon the United States insisted upon European commitments beyond the ability of our Allies. They agreed on the basis of U. S. assistance and stepped up their own military effort by three billion dollars. If the U. S. does not back up its position, the committee warns, the losses in total allied military strength would be many times the saving achieved by cuts in the appropriation.

Practical Reasons Enter Picture

The committee's report also offers some other practical reasons for support of the common defense plan. It argues that because of a lack two years ago of any concerted plan for allied defense in the Far East, the U. S. has done over 90 per cent of the fighting in Korea and has borne most of the casualties. Whether or not this was unavoidable, the committee says, it should not be repeated elsewhere.

That it will not be repeated elsewhere is evident in the implementation of the United Nations collective security measures engineered by the United States, under which regional pact armies, such as the European defense force we are building, automatically become United Nations forces in the event of aggression. The practical desire to secure much more military cooperation in putting down Communist aggression than has been possible in Korea is behind the whole global defense organization system the U. S. is seeking to set up.

Another committee reason for full support of the foreign aid budget is its propaganda effect on West Germany, alternately being wooed and threatened by the Soviet Union.

And there remains also the eminently sensible need to guarantee full support for the 200,000 troops of our own which, as the German occupation force, are exposed on the edge of the Iron Curtain. All in all, the committee declares, this is no time to go into reverse after all our efforts to speed up European rearmament.

Can We Afford The Total Outlay?

With this established, the committee turns to the principal questions which Congress must face:

Can our nation afford such a program?

Are the Europeans' own efforts sufficient so that it can succeed?

How can we get the most value of our dollars?

The report regards the threat to our security as a continuing one,

DECATUR (Ill.) REVIEW
Date: May 19, 1952

apparently destined to last for years. Therefore, it says, true economy can be determined only by considering the total long-range U. S. cost, not by looking at the next fiscal year or even the next two years alone. The real threat to our economy, the report says, lies in repeated deficits over a long period.

In a long-range appraisal of costs, mutual security must be considered as part of total U. S. defense costs. Since almost 90 per cent of the U. S. defense plan is for our own Defense department, any economy measures to balance the budget and reduce taxes must be such as to make it possible to cut our Defense department substantially.

This defense budget is geared not only to what the Communists have faced us with but also to the strength of our Allies. The committee estimates that if the present common defense plan is carried out effectively, the resulting strength will permit a reduction of 12 billion dollars in the Defense department's budget in two years, simply because we will not have to be faced with doing the job alone.

The Alternative Is a Grim One

Against this outlook, failure to promote that strength would result in weakness in Europe, which naturally would invite Soviet aggression. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, retiring allied commander, has pointed out the consequences of this. In the event of successful aggression in Europe, "the future could promise ever greater danger of attack for the United States and Canada, requiring endless sacrifices and defense costs which would ultimately break their economies."

The committee offers an illustration of what long-range economy can mean:

It costs 475 million dollars to create, equip and maintain a U. S. infantry division for the first year. It costs 280 million to do the same for a European division.

After that first year, a U. S. division's maintenance cost is 160 million dollars a year. A European division's cost is 50 million dollars a year.

If the present foreign aid plan is supported, there will be 25 divisions in Europe by the end of this year, only five of which will be American. Simple arithmetic shows it is far more economical to help build the European divisions and let Europe maintain them than to try to maintain our own security with our own troops. The Soviet military potential remains the same, whether they are fighting us alone or fighting an Allied potential.

Under the Lisbon plan, our Allies will spend in 1953 a total of 14.4 billion dollars for joint defense, in contrast to the 1.8 billion which will be needed from the U. S.

How We've Met Increased Costs

The committee's economic analysis of the situation convinces it that the U. S. economy has the strength to bear these expenditures, provided they do not last at present magnitude beyond the next two years. This conviction is based on this estimate:

"The United States has been able to meet increased security costs without reducing individual per capita consumption and with a large increase in private investment. After adjustments to comparable price levels, we find that our great post-Korean increases in security expenditures have come, and will next year come, entirely out of increased national output, and that we are maintaining the already unprecedentedly high pre-Korean levels of personal consumption and private investment."

This optimistic assessment doesn't necessarily mean that the U. S. economy can stand the strain over a protracted period or that every effort shouldn't be made to balance the budget, as the committee itself admits. In fact, there is a sound argument that the budget should be balanced, and concrete evidence that it can be done without crippling a single goal has been produced by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill). What the committee's report shows, however, is that it would be false economy to attempt to balance the budget at the expense of mutual security. There are plenty of other places to save what is necessary to bring income and outgo to the same level. In fact, the committee is right when it says we cannot afford not to support the joint defense plan without much greater costs later on and dangers to the economy as well as to our safety.

What Our Allies Are Contributing

As for the contributions of our Allies, which seem insufficient to many politically-minded congressmen, the committee presents some revealing figures.

Total military expenditures of our military allies in the last fiscal year totaled 8.7 billion dollars. This year they will total 11.4 billion, and next year, 14.4 billion. This is an increase of about two-thirds in the last two years. It means a three-year total of 33.5 billion to our 25.5 billion.

Since military strength is useless without a strong economy behind it, the actual arms outlay and the "defense support" assistance money contributed to the U. S. cannot really be separated.

In passing, the committee also notes that the Far East is not being neglected in the mutual security program. The Japanese treaty ends the occupation, permits us to withdraw troops, allows Japan to begin building her own forces for safety. Our aid to Britain and France contributes indirectly to Far East defense. The French are spending a billion a year in Indochina, roughly equal to our aid to France. The British have two divisions tied up in Malaya. And there is about 250 million allocated in the foreign aid bill for the Philippines, Formosa and other areas.

As a step toward obtaining more for the defense dollar, the committee recommends that the "offshore" purchases of specific military equipment which we supply to Europe, be enlarged. In other words, by doing more buying in Europe, we can bolster European economy. Where we can supply equipment faster and more efficiently, U. S. products should be used, but where there is a choice, Europe's need for dollars should be the governing factor, the committee believes, since that will be more economical for us in the long run. This will not be possible to any great extent this year, but will be a large factor the following year.

The committee also recommends a continuing cost study with a view to greater efficiency and economy in administering the mutual security program. In the committee's view, speed and efficiency in rearming which requires full support of the foreign aid budget will save us the most money over the long haul.

NEW ORLEANS ITEM
Date: May 18, 1952

Foreign Aid And False Economy

A Senate committee already has cut by $1 billion President Truman's request for $7.9 billion in foreign aid.

How did the Senators decide on slicing off an even billion?

Apparently it looked to them like a nice round figure that would be handy to point out in election year as an example of economy.

There seems to be no evidence, at any rate, that they sat down and studied what the foreign aid program is designed to do —and how it bolsters the defense of this country.

But even that hatchet job is not enough for Senator Taft. "Mr. Republican," who sometimes puts on a three-cornered hat and goes under the name of "General Confusion," says this:

"I want to reduce the expenditure by a billion dollars more than the committee wants to. It will in no way endanger the security of the country."

General Eisenhower, on the other hand, disagrees.

He says that even a one-billion-dollar cut would be "heavily and seriously felt" and a greater cut would force "drastic revision" of defense plans.

This is an interesting contrast: Dwight Eisenhower speaking from sober knowledge and responsibility, and Robert Taft just as obviously talking from political hunger.

The facts on foreign aid, as recently stated by the Committee on the Present Danger, leave little doubt as to who is right.

The entire mutual security program goes back to the need of balancing the huge military strength Russia and her satellites maintain in Eastern Europe.

On the basis of Red strength, Allied experts have estimated minimum forces the free nations must have in Western Europe to protect it against sudden conquest. And since the loss of this area would imperil our own security, building these forces is vital to U. S. defense.

The strength needed, however, is greater than our allies can provide by themselves, despite the sacrifices they're making—and despite the fact that Europe has increased its military spending by about two-thirds in the past two years.

Guns Or Gravy?

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

But we have encouraged them to go ahead and work toward the required goals on the promise of American help.

And, indeed, such aid is an excellent investment for us. By using American dollars to equip European units, we can put more men on the defense line than if we spent the same amount outfitting our own GIs.

It costs $160 million a year to keep up an infantry division in the U. S. and only $50 million for an Allied division. We pay all of the former and only a small part of the latter.

In addition, the Committee estimates that if we succeed in building the European forces now planned, we will be able in two years to cut our own Defense Department budget by some $12 billion.

If we fail to do our part in foreign aid, that sizable long-range economy may be lost. For if the U. S. cuts back drastically, other nations may be forced to do the same.

Such a display of weakness and hesitation would benefit only the Russians. It would be the falsest kind of economy.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

May 17, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
AND MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE

Enclosed is a memorandum appraising the effect of cuts of different scale in the Mutual Security bill. This, together with Dr. Bush's and Dr. Conant's recent broadcasts (which have already been mailed to you), has been sent with a personal covering letter to the members of all of the Senate and House Committees which have particular responsibility in this field, including the Appropriations Committees.

In a brief talk with General Bradley last Tuesday, he expressed grave concern about the effect of cuts in the Bill exceeding $500,000,000. (I previously sent you a recent statement by General Bradley to the Congress evincing the seriousness of his anxiety about the general situation with his reasons for it.)

A $1 billion cut is now apparently the inevitable minimum. As the enclosed memorandum indicates, our appraisal here is that the $1 billion reduction -- aside from its adverse psychological effect upon the Europeans-- is not too serious, but, on the other hand, effects little real economy.

The difficulty is that there are strong indications that the Bill will be cut much further on the floor of the House or Senate or both, and that the appropriation will be even further reduced by the Appropriations Committees after the authorizing legislation is passed. General Eisenhower's two recent statements to the Congress have brought out how serious this would be.

The time has now come when the members of the Committee on the Present Danger and the California Committee could by telephone calls early next week to Senators and Congressmen whom they know personally back up effectively the general statements of the Committee and urge their support of the full amounts recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees. The Western Union strike in Washington is still continuing, and telegrams will do no good. Letters would do a little good but would probably arrive too late.

As you have probably seen, the Senate Armed Services Committee finally by a one vote margin averted a recommendation for a further cut of $400 million, but several of the members reserved the right to vote for a further cut on the floor.

You may be interested in the fact that favorable editorial comment about the Statement of the Committee on the Present Danger has continued to come in, including papers in Arkansas, Iowa, Ohio, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Of these, I will send you (separately) only the very strong editorial from the Christian Science Monitor.

Also the Economist (of London), as part of a discussion on the subject of foreign aid said:-

> " * * * The Committee on the Present Danger, a private but influential organization, believes that administrative confusion is responsible, amongst other things, for failure to make best use of the European economy in the common effort, and for the delay in placing arms orders, to be paid for in dollars, in Europe."

Because of the position of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that unexpended balances of existing appropriations could to a large degree make new military appropriations unnecessary, we have sent to the principal officials of the U.S. Chamber and to the Presidents of the Chambers in about 500 of the principal cities marked copies of our Committee's detailed Study, referring specifically to the analysis at Page 31 of the "unexpended balances" argument. With these, our Committee's Statement was also, of course, sent.

There is, I believe, a great and a "Present Danger" that the United States during this election year will wobble in its leadership of the free world; that this uncertain movement will be so obvious and public that allies and enemies alike will doubt our firmness, and will act accordingly. Both watch us taking a partial holiday from world responsibilities. During this interval the greatest need exists for effective nonpartisan action by the Committee on the Present Danger.

Tracy S. Voorhees

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Encl.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

May 14, 1952

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A SUMMARY APPRAISAL OF PROBABLE EFFECTS OF A MAJOR CUT IN THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Since not all of the allied countries may reach during the year their goals set at Lisbon, some reduction in U.S. aid to them may not prejudice fulfillment of our part of the Lisbon plan. The amount which can be so absorbed is hard to estimate, but it might defer the need for as much as $500,000,000.

Larger cuts will, we believe, have an adverse psychological effect on European rearmament, which will be measured by the size of the cut. Firm U.S. leadership is the price of success in this alliance. Uncertainty over there as to U.S. firmness of purpose could cost us far more in loss of Europe's morale and defense build-up than the dollar saving achieved.

If the reduction is limited to $1 billion, it seems probable that:-

> To carry out the plan made at Lisbon and so obtain the maximum effort by our allies, such a reduced appropriation would be used to maintain as far as possible the projected defense support and absorb the cut by less forward contracting for military end-items.
>
> Even if this is done, the military end-items to be delivered during next fiscal year will not be much reduced, as appropriations already made appear adequate for them. But there will be a large reduction in the letting of forward contracts during fiscal year 1953 for military end-items for delivery during the following year.

Therefore, aside from the psychological factor, such a cut will not cripple the Mutual Security program for next fiscal year, but it may delay it during the following year.

However, the reduction will not serve noticeably to lessen the national deficit for fiscal year 1953, as actual spending during that year will not be much affected.

Further, such a reduction will not lessen the cost to the U.S. of the three-year project for European rearmament, but merely defer some of it.

However, a heavy additional cutting beyond the $1 billion would jeopardize the European defense plan, and thereby adversely affect, we believe, the security of the United States.

BOSTON HERALD

Page: Editorial
Date: May 11, 1952

Cut-Rate Security

General Eisenhower's statesmanlike letter to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee should restore a measure of common sense to the congressional debate over foreign aid.

The President's $7.9 billion program has had rough going in Congress. The Foreign Relations committee recommended a cut of $1 billion and the House Foreign Affairs group added a $10.9 million slice to that. Now Senator Taft and others are talking of rounding the reduction off at $2 billion.

Answering a query from Senator Connally, the NATO commander made it clear that he did not oppose legitimate cuts to eliminate waste. But he stated that a reduction on the order of $1 billion would be "heavily and seriously felt" and that anything larger would force a "drastic revision" in the whole military security program.

Congress has the power, and indeed the duty, to weigh the risks of military attack against the risks of excessive spending for defense. But the General has made it clear that there will be a real and reckonable penalty if the aid program is seriously curtailed now. And he implies that in the long run it will be the opposite of economical.

"It seems to me," he says, "to be in America's interest to attain as quickly as possible a satisfactory posture of defense in the free world so as to relieve us of the necessity of further build-up and place us substantially on a maintenance basis." And mutual aid is certainly the quickest and cheapest way to do it.

Earlier this week secret Senate testimony was released in which General Gruenther confirmed an estimate of Senator Lodge that $6 billion spent in Western Europe would put as many men under arms as $50 billion spent in the United States.

The Committee on the Present Danger has spelled it out even more clearly. It points out that the cost of creating, equipping, and maintaining one American division for the first year is $475 million, as compared with only $280 million for a European division set up under the Mutual Security Program. The American division continues to cost us $160 million a year; the European division costs us nothing or a small amount of "defense support."

The Committee says that a continued build-up of European defenses with our aid would permit "a large cut of at least $12 billion" in our own defense budget in two years.

General Eisenhower makes no such categorical claims. Indeed he insists that the financial computations of foreign aid are outside his purview at the moment. But he makes a persuasive--almost conclusive--case for an uninterrupted build-up of our European defenses under the Mutual Security Program.

In this area we seem to be acquiring security at a bargain rate. It would be downright foolhardy to economize now so that we can pay more later.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

May 8, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Robert P. Patterson has accepted our invitation to become a member of the Committee. In doing so, she expressed the view that the Committee's work is of great importance and that Judge Patterson had felt that it is essential that it be continued actively. She also asked that I say that in accepting membership she does so in the belief that the Committee will continue its work on an active and vigorous basis.

As many of you have seen in the press, the House Committee has recommended a cut of $1 billion. This is made entirely in the portion of the program applicable to Europe. The military end-item aid is cut 20%, and defense support is cut 10%. In practical operation, due to the 10% flexibility provided in the Senate bill, there is not very much fundamental difference between the two bills.

The cut in military aid in effect means less forward contracting for deliveries during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1953, but will not affect the deliveries during the coming fiscal year. It is my conviction that if the bills and appropriations could get through in these amounts, the program could be continued successfully. However, any large further cuts would be serious. These are threatened both in the House and in the Senate and later in the appropriations.

In the Senate the bill has now been sent to the Armed Services Committee, which may cut it further.

I enclose some further editorial comment on our Committee's statement. There has been no unfavorable comment so far as I know.

The more detailed Study (grey covered pamphlet) has been mailed to you separately.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee in its report on the bill referred to our Committee's statement as follows:

> "The Committee on Present Danger also gave the committee its recommendations. In addition to voicing general support for the program as a whole, the committee presented some specific recommendations, suggesting (1) that larger responsibility for the program be shifted to American officials in Paris; (2) that the division between military and economic aid should be eliminated or greater flexibility provided between the two types of aid; (3) that greater emphasis should be placed on offshore procurement to enable Europe to earn foreign exchange; (4) that

the Armed Forces should be exempted from procurement laws which prevent "offshore procurement"; and (5) that high priority should be given to the delivery of military end items to NATO.

"The committee considered the suggestions made by the private organizations and individuals in the process of marking up the bill."

We are also studying the question of the cuts in the Defense budget and particularly the reduction in the amount which may be spent during the next fiscal year.

I shall send separately a copy of what I think is a very important statement made this week by General Bradley, excerpts from which you have probably seen in the press. This was apparently a considered decision to reveal what had been classified information in order to prove to the Congress the danger of setting back further the defense program. On the same day this statement was made, General Collins admitted that the Army was having to ration ammunition in Korea because World War II stocks were being used up and production was insufficient. This was originally brought to my attention by Mr. Murrow of our Committee, who shared with me the feeling of the serious inadequacies of our military effort, which this fact so glaringly disclosed. If after almost ten months during which the fighting has been on a very limited scale due to the truce negotiations, we are still short of ammunition, the rather awesome question arises as to what would happen to us if we had to fight even a full-scale war in Korea, let alone meet a new major Russian aggression. If anything ever brought home to me the need for effective action by such an organization as the Committee on the Present Danger, this certainly did.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Encls.

FROM: Committee on the Present Danger

BOSTON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page: Editorial
Date: May 2, 1952

Economy--and Economy

It is hard to believe that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's treatment of the mutual security bill is the wisest. We do not insist that every penny of the $1,000,000,000 the committee has cut is essential to an effective foreign aid program. But there are circumstances in which c-u-t does not spell economy. The Committee on the Present Danger has just pointed out some of these in a report to Congress.

One of its main points is the fact that to keep a European division under arms costs only one-third as much as for an American division. It reasons that every European division put under arms reduces the necessity for maintaining an American division either abroad or at home. It remains to be seen how much reduction can be made in American forces as the countries of Western Europe become able to defend themselves. But there should be some economy in any step which permits an earlier shifting of the burden.

Moreover it is estimated that under the "defense support" program America's allies in Europe are matching every $1 of aid from the United States with $2.50 spent on the common defense effort. The Committee on the Present Danger declares that "in no other way can we get so much defense per dollar spent." Assuming that the front against potential aggression is not yet strong enough in Europe then a cutback of American aid in this category can be costly.

European countries in NATO have greatly increased their own expenditures of men and money. Their contributions for the coming year will be double the aid from the United States. And as the committee points out, they are making this effort with a much smaller margin of income over minimum living costs. Its report points out that the average annual per capita product there is barely over $500, while for the United States it is almost $2,000. It is expected that any cut in American funds - particularly of "defense support" - will produce greater cuts in European budgets.

This type of aid is often wrongly called "economic aid" as distinct from the finished arms provided in the bulk of the mutual security program. Most of it actually takes the form of materials or facilities that will help the Europeans to turn out more of their own equipment. It could more properly be regarded not as economic aid but as unfinished weapons.

The Senate committee's cut is indiscriminate, a straight 12.66 per cent "across-the-board" slice. It makes no attempt to determine whether aid to one nation or region--it must be remembered that Europe is only one part of this bill--is more necessary or effective than help given somewhere else. It makes no attemot to dig into soft spots-- aid promoted by some political or racial pressure group--where sharper cuts might well be justified.

The Senate committee, however, has had a better opportunity to examine the detailed provisions than will be possible in floor debate. Its cuts may not be the wisest economy but are likely to be better than hasty floor moves for further slashes that have been threatened by some who think it would be cheaper for America to go it alone.

NEW YORK WALL ST. JOURNAL

Circ.: m. 114,545
Page: Editorial
Date: May 1, 1952

How Much Foreign Aid

Fifty members in various walks of life known as the Committee on the Present Danger has filed with House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees a report on "mutual aid." They are deeply convinced that our assistance to the western European nations in building up their military defenses is not only the best means of shoring up the national security of the United States but will reduce by many billions the cost of our own military preparedness.

These conclusions the Committee supports with convincing argument. But it also finds serious defects in the mutual security program as it exists today, defects which do more than suggest that our foreign aid program is both wasteful and less effective than it could be made. Most serious, in the Committee's opinion, is the fact that the administration of the program is still scattered among State and Defense Departments and the Mutual Security Agency set up by last year's legislation on the subject.

This body carefully avoids committing itself as to whether or not all of the $7.9 billion of new money appropriation the President has budgeted will actually be needed in the coming fiscal year. But a great deal that it does say seems to this newspaper to point to the conclusion that an appropriation in considerably smaller figures would still permit the Agency to function effectively, provided its administrative methods and certain of its procurement policies were reformed.

So it is well that the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has voted to cut the appropriation $1 billion under the budget figure. We believe, as does Chairman Connally, that such a reduction will not seriously impair the mutual security program.

Abroad

Reducing Weight While the Scale Turns

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

The point of emphasis in the discussions of the Atlantic Council in Lisbon at the end of February was that 1952 is "the year of the turn." This was not one man's view or one nation's view. The statesmen of fourteen countries reported that the cold war, as it appeared from their respective capitals, was developing at an accelerated pace. The consensus was that the present year, while it would not be decisive, would indicate pretty clearly the direction in which the balance would swing.

Events tend to bear out that forecast. This is obviously a year of quickening action and moves that foreclose the future. The Japanese peace treaty has gone into effect over the protest of the Russians. A settlement ending the state of war with Western Germany is being concluded against reckless counter-bids from the Soviet side. The Atlantic Pact community is beginning to arm in earnest. There is a feeling in the air that if the attack is not launched before the end of this year perhaps it never will be attempted.

Unfortunately the year of the turn is also an election year in the United States. In some respects the rest of the world is more concerned about the election than we are. Our allies are anxious because they fear that in the most crucial period since the war American policy will be in a state of suspense. "As far as we are concerned, you might as well not have a President for the rest of the year," said the head of a European Government. "At a time when decisions are of supreme importance we shall all be guessing about the trend of the next Administration, and hedging and marking time in regard to our own course. That assumes that we can mark time," he added glumly. "The danger is that you and we will face a series of crises we have to act on, and that decisions will be taken with a divided mind, with one eye on the electoral campaign."

The Slash in Foreign Aid

This is no imagined danger. In an election year we are always distracted. —the voters by the race itself, our most exciting sporting event; the politicians and policymakers by the uncertainty of the returns. Interest focuses on the immediate rather than the future effects of political decisions. Economy measures are particularly popular, and never so much so as now, when the cost of defense and foreign aid to support defense involves sums the ordinary citizen can hardly take in and which frighten him when he can.

A case in point is the billion-dollar cut-back voted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the appropriation for the Mutual Security Act. The cut is a response to questions and complaints about foreign aid on the part of disgruntled taxpayers. Maybe it is justified. But how do we know it is? On what basis was an undiscriminating, "across-the-board" slash made in a program which presumably was carefully worked out to meet definite requirements for this year's build-up of force? And beyond the method of arriving at its conclusion, has the committee calculated whether reducing this year's program will not cost us many times $1,000,000,000 in the years to come?

Two current reports touching on this subject, unquestionably vital to the economics and military security of this country, deserve the attention of Congress and the American public. One is the report of the Committee on the Present Danger, a nonpartisan group of representative citizens. The other is a statement on Tax and Expenditure Policy for 1952 issued by the Committee for Economic Development, a nonpolitical organization of business men and educators. Both agree, first, that national expenditures could be reduced by more efficient administration and better coordination and, second, that this saving could be effected without impairing the effectiveness of the defense effort.

The Two Committees' Views

The Committee for Economic Development believes that "foreign assistance—military and non-military—is as necessary to our own security as our own military program," that the world situation requires a rapid build-up of our own and our allies' military and economic strength, and that until further information is available it must be assumed that the programs at home and abroad should be carried out on the scale contemplated in the budget.

The Committee on the Present Danger addressed itself primarily to the Mutual Security Program, and after an investigation of the operations of the program here and in Europe it comes up with similar conclusions—that expenditures could be sharply cut by a single unified administration plus the activation of "off-shore procurement."

The report emphasizes the self-evident truth that helping Western Europe to build its defenses now is "militarily the best—and perhaps the only—way to create a sound defense of the United States." It points out further that the projected military budgets of the allied nations are based on the assumption that America's contribution would be no less next year than now. Has the Senate reflected on the probability that the budgets of all the NATO countries would be cut in proportion to ours, and that the combined loss to the defense force would be vastly more than $1,000,000,000?

The point of emphasis in Lisbon was that this is the year of the turn. And Washington must call the turn, election or no election. It is beyond reason or belief that in a year of crucial decisions we should act to reduce the defense effort of the front-line defenders and thereby do more than Russia can to tilt the fatal scale the other way.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Page: Editorial
Date: April 29, 1952

SECURITY WITH ECONOMY

A program for a sound defense of the United States based on true economy has been outlined in a report to Congress by the group of citizens comprising the Committee on the Present Danger. This program is to help Western Europe build up its own defenses, as contemplated by the $7,900,000,000 mutual security program, and to do so in a more efficient and effective manner than has been done heretofore.

The Committee points to two truisms which the "false economizers" bent on slashing the mutual security program to bits ignore or seek to obscure. One is that the West European defense structure serves to defend not only Western Europe but also the United States, and that whatever Western Europe lacks in defensive strength the United States must, in one way or another, try to compensate in order to achieve security. The other truism is that Europe can create and maintain defensive strength at less than one-third the cost of like strength created in the United States.

The Committee points out that the position of our European allies would be stronger than it is today if our own program did not suffer from bureaucratic snags which have delayed its effectiveness. The Committee therefore urges a single unified administration for the whole aid program, with the avowed aim of stimulating both the formation of more European divisions and the production of arms for them in Europe. This, says the Committee, offers the best hope of reducing our own defense budget and avoiding a further expansion of our military establishment. Any cut in our aid to Europe would involve a loss in total Allied strength that would be many times the "saving" thus achieved.

The logic of the Committee's arguments is so incontrovertible that Congress cannot afford to ignore it.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

Page: Editorial
Date: April 30, 1952

The Senate's False Economy

The vote of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, reducing requested appropriations for foreign aid by an even $1 billion, was evidently taken without any clear idea of what the results might be. This was not a decision based on high strategy, but on the current mood and superficial preferences of the American public. Like the reductions made by the House in the military budget, it was an easy-going acknowledgement that 1952 is an election year. Quite possibly there are rational alternatives to foreign aid; conceivably the Senate might arrive at a responsible decision as to how much can be trimmed from the $7.9 billion requested without seriously impairing the Western cause. But in this case there has apparently been nothing that could be called either rational or responsible. There has been simply a neat and sizable slice taken from what had been soberly judged to be an essential minimum.

Earlier this week a report was issued by the Committee on the Present Danger, a group of outstanding citizens formed in 1950 to foster public awareness of the Russian threat. On the basis of a careful study, the committee estimates that the full appropriations for economic aid can result two years from now in a saving of $12 billion in our own defense expenditures. This is a powerful consideration. The question is whether we want to reduce the appropriations by 12 per cent, with all that this can mean in added burdens for the future. There is a true economy and a false economy. The Senate committee seems bound to enforce the latter.

BALTIMORE SUN A.M.

Page: Editorial
Date: April 29, 1952

The Mutual Aid Program: A Bargain

The Committee on the Present Danger, a responsible group of private citizens, has just submitted to Congress its second annual report on the operation of the mutual security program.

It strongly favors the program as being "sound in conception, militarily and economically," and "the only way to achieve a long-range defense within the limitations which the United States economy can stand and remain strong."

Congress is at present debating mutual aid appropriations, which are budgeted at approximately $7,900,000,000. Much of the committee's report is a demonstration that the appropriation of this sum (which despite its vast size is less than ten per cent of our entire military budget for next year) is in fact the thriftiest way of getting ahead with our defenses. For this sum represents, in effect, the difference in the cost of the defense shares of our allies and what they can manage to put out.

As the committee observes, any contribution on our part which enables our allies to put another division in the field saves us money in the long run.

For the committee finds that the *annual cost* of maintaining an American infantry division is about $160,000,000, against $50,000,000 for an allied division of appproximately equal strength. We pay the full bill for one of our divisions, and only a small fraction of the annual maintenance bill for an equivalent allied division.

Sticking to this theme of economic expediency, the committee finds furthermore that it costs approximately $475,000,000 to create, equip and maintain an American division for the first year. The cost of creating, equipping and maintaining an allied division for the first year averages only about $280,000,000.

In short, military aid to our allies (including, of course, a degree of economic aid, since these days the two cannot be separated) is the cheapest way of building up the military strength of western Europe, which is to say of ourselves as well.

There are other arguments for such military aid. But the case is won on the simple issue of economy.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

April 4, 1952

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

Both the House and Senate hearings on the Mutual Security bill are apparently going to continue longer than was estimated earlier this week. It looks now as though the House Committee definitely and the Senate Committee probably will not report out a bill until after the Easter recess. We shall accordingly have additional time to prepare our Committee's statement and detailed study in final form. The very rough draft, copy of which was mailed to you on April 2d, is being largely rewritten. Your suggestions as to it will be most welcome. Concurrently the detailed study is being prepared by Mr. Dorr and Dr. Garvin. We are also receiving valuable assistance from Mr. Bissell.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee asked me to testify before it yesterday in behalf of our Committee, and I did so. Mr. Dorr also gave brief testimony. I am hoping to arrange for Mr. Hoffman to testify next week.

At the suggestion of Mr. John Vorys, the senior ranking active member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and pursuant to the request of Chairman Richards following this suggestion, our Committee has been asked to draft a new bill for the Mutual Security program which will simplify and clarify the existing legislation. You will perhaps recall that we submitted a draft of a bill last year, in which we had the professional assistance of Mr. Gerald Morgan as counsel. Mr. Morgan was one of the legislative counsel of the House for many years before entering private law practice. Many features of that bill were adopted in the bill passed last year by the House.

There were various expressions by both Democratic and Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday as to the assistance which our Committee had been to them last year, and welcoming our similar cooperation this year.

Tracy S. Voorhees

TRACY S. VOORHEES

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

October 31, 1951.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

At the meeting of the Committee on October 24th I made fairly comprehensive notes of the discussion. At first I intended to prepare for distribution merely brief formal minutes of the meeting. However, it seemed to me that the members who were not present might be interested in a fuller account, and I am, therefore, distributing the enclosed full but very informal notes. As they were taken in long-hand, they of course involve inaccuracies and omissions, but in general I think give the picture.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Encl.
Notes of meeting of
October 24, 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTES OF MEETING OF
COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY CLUB, NEW YORK,
AT 7:30 p.m., OCTOBER 24, 1951

The following members were present:

General Adler
Dr. Allen
Dr. Baxter
Dr. Conant
Mr. Cutter
Dr. Dollard
Mr. Dorr
Miss Glass
Mr. Goldwyn
General Greenbaum
Dr. Haskins
Mr. Marbury
Dr. Morrill
Mr. Odlum
Judge Patterson
Mr. Peterson
Mr. Resor
Judge Rosenman
Mr. Waymack
Dr. Wriston
Mr. Voorhees

Dr. Conant as Chairman presided at the meeting.

Mr. Marbury referred to Mr. Voorhees' memorandum of September 25th which outlined four possible courses for the future of the Committee. (Of these, the first was dissolution and the second was suspension of activities for the time being but continuance on a stand-by basis.) He expressed the view that these two courses were very nearly the same.

Dr. Wriston suggested that consideration be limited to courses one and two.

Judge Patterson did not agree with this, stating that he favored course three, that is, active continuance of the Committee in its present form. He said that one of the principal objects of the Committee was to mobilize the manpower of the nation; that the Committee's proposal was not fully accomplished; that we should try to see that it is done; and that we should continue the Committee actively for this purpose. He said that we failed in achieving universal military service; that we have a hodge-podge instead; that the calling of Reservists who have

jobs and families for long service overseas is most unjust; that calling the National Guard divisions, including many men of mature years with families, is also grossly inequitable. He referred to the newspaper stories and Congressional discussions of slums around Army camps, and said that the root of this trouble is that we are obtaining manpower by pulling out of civilian life men with families, and that the families naturally follow them to the areas of the camps; that it is impossible to build enough temporary structures near the camps for the families to live; that the basic trouble is obtaining military manpower by taking to such a large extent men with families. He pointed out that we had taken many men well along in their 20s under Selective Service, and that the draft calls in 1952 will be greater and the problem worse. He said that there should be a system which could be conducted at minimum expense to the Government, and with minimum interference with industrial and agricultural life and with obligations to families. He felt that the country must face up to the problem and end the highly unjust measures of the past year, which involved such discrimination against some and the favoring of others. He said that there is need for the Committee to advocate the sound system of universal military service which it failed to obtain last winter, as this is the only way to supply equitably the four million men which is now the goal of the armed forces. He said that the above need is the positive reason for continuing the Committee; that the negative reason, he felt, is that the Committee's dissolution would certainly be understood as marking the end of the present danger.

Dr. Conant then noted that we could omit from consideration course four (the transformation of the Committee to an organizational status under which contributions to it would be tax-deductible) as no one present seemed to favor that course.

Mr. Odlum suggested a fifth course -- the continuance of the Committee, but limited to the function of achieving universal military service.

Dr. Conant raised the question as to whether Judge Patterson felt that there was any chance of obtaining a modification of the Selective Service Act in a Presidential election year. Judge Patterson thought that there was.

Dr. Wriston disagreed with this opinion, saying that he felt that neither General Hershey nor the President would change their views. He felt that General Marshall had never had any deep conviction that we were right in asking for UMS; that General Marshall was interested only in UMT. Dr. Wriston felt that an effort on our part to run ahead of officialdom in an election year would invite a loss of influence by the Committee which we might otherwise later effectively use. He noted that

the National Security Training Commission, which is about to report, is bound by its terms of reference, and that it will come out with some proposal inconsistent with UMS. He felt that advocating UMS now would be to waste effort.

Dr. Conant noted that other jobs which the Committee might do would include support of funds for the next fiscal year for the armed forces, and especially for foreign aid.

Judge Patterson stated that "we are now getting under the draft the poor, the stupid and the friendless, while the smart, the influential and the rich are getting out; this condition must be corrected."

Mr. Goldwyn agreed that it seems that the rich are the indispensable ones as the draft law is now administered. He noted that he had tried to teach this lesson in a moving picture, which he had just completed and which was soon to be released, called "I Want You." Mr. Goldwyn felt that the Committee should remain in existence but for the present inactive, subject to Dr. Conant's call, and perhaps that the Committee should be enlarged.

Mr. Dorr agreed with Judge Patterson on the evils of the Selective Service law. He felt, however, that we are also interested in UMT if we take a long look ahead. He felt that it would be worth while to get a legislative expression settling UMT as a national policy, and that we could also, consistently with this, point out the inadequacies of Selective Service.

Judge Patterson disagreed. He felt that UMT under present conditions would be a fake measure for so-called training on a civilian basis, three months one summer and three months the next; that this would be no asset to our military power; that it would weaken the armed forces to supply the personnel to train these men. He felt that there was no soft remedy; that those who wanted to make it easy would get nothing in the way of effective armed forces.

Mr. Petersen agreed with Judge Patterson that the Committee should give active support for UMS. He said that it was an unpopular issue, and that there was a great job to be done to obtain its adoption.

Dr. Baxter agreed that we had failed on UMS but concurred with Dr. Wriston that it would be difficult in a Presidential election year to accomplish anything on this subject. He felt that some of us must get into politics next year to prevent a return to isolationism. He raised the question whether members could do this political work without resigning from the Committee. He felt that the best way now to advance the Committee's cause was by partisan, not by nonpartisan, activity.

Dr. Conant stated that he believed that by January many of the Committee would be active in furthering Presidential selections; that we could not as a Committee allow ourselves to slide over from nonpartisan work to partisan activity for one candidate.

Judge Patterson felt that membership on the Committee should not gag anyone as an individual from taking position on political matters.

Judge Rosenman stated that membership in such a committee in 1940 showed that it did not bar political activity. He referred to the precedent of the William Allen White Committee. He noted that its chairman was a vigorous opponent of Roosevelt, but that the committee was stronger the next year in spite of this, and that no one accused the committee of partisanship because of the individual activities of its members. He felt that our Committee should continue, or otherwise this group of leading citizens would be leaving the field to those active in political life. He felt that it was necessary to continue such nonpartisan activity to follow up the Administration and the Congress on the matters in which the Committee has taken a special interest. He felt that we have a function to perform to try to show the Congress and the Administration that they are wrong in matters such as UMS where they have not carried out our recommendations.

Dr. Dollard suggested that perhaps there was need for a new committee to obtain a UMS Act.

Judge Patterson referred to the surprise which we had received in the attack on Korea in June 1950, and noted that there might well be a new crisis; that we could not foresee that there would not be such a new emergency, and that we should continue in existence to be ready for it if it occurs.

Dr. Dollard felt that if such a crisis should arise, it would be something for a new committee to deal with.

General Adler supported Judge Rosenman in favoring course three, that is, active continuance. He felt that to dissolve because it is a Presidential election year would not be consistent with the security of the nation. He felt that we should continue actively on all of these questions.

Mr. Waymack felt that Judge Patterson's reference to the unpredictability of future danger reached to the heart of the matter. Mr. Waymack said that he had previously favored a tidy winding up of the Committee, but that his view had changed. He felt that the Committee had done a good job; that it could withdraw at this time with maximum credit to itself, but that to do so would not meet the real need; that he

therefore had come to the conclusion that we should not dissolve. He said he felt that if UMS could be accomplished during the next year, he would favor course three. However, he thinks that an inactive period accompanied by a study of the inadequacies of the present method of procuring our manpower would be the best course. He felt that such a study could be made without the necessity for any present judgment as to how it would be used.

General Greenbaum felt that a division into courses one, two or three was too rigid. He favored a combination of courses two and three, which he called course two and a half. He was against course one with any public statement of dissolution. He felt that we had not finished our job. He, therefore, favored a stand-by status accompanied by a study of present manpower methods. He felt also that there was great danger of national lethargy should a truce in Korea be reached. He agreed also that there were other unpredictables and that we were not called upon now to make a final decision.

Dr. Conant referred especially to the new appropriation for foreign aid which would be coming up in several months, which the Committee might usefully support.

Dr. Conant then summed up the discussion. The following is an incomplete statement of his summary:- We have accomplished certain objectives, including the passage of the Mutual Security Act. NATO today compared to a year ago is a miracle. Credit for this must go to the Russians primarily, not to this Committee. But we have at least, in our judgments and positions, been with the tide of events. There have been very great accomplishments in a year though we failed in UMS. He agreed with Judge Patterson that the whole manpower program is a shambles. He felt that to dissolve the Committee now would be a neat operation; that for one committee which is dissolved too soon, ten have continued too long. He reviewed the arguments which had been advanced for dissolution and for continuation of the Committee. He felt that if we should continue, anyone who wants to be active in a movement to draft General Eisenhower as a Presidential nominee should resign, or that the Committee should get a new Chairman. He also felt that if the Committee were to be continued it should be understood that it was not on his recommendation and it should be understood that, if he is to continue as Chairman, it is only because he is drafted by the other members of the Committee.

Mr. Marbury stated that he did not favor the issuance of any public statement at this time.

Mr. Petersen moved that we continue on a stand-by status.

Before a vote on this motion was taken, Mr. Voorhees stated that, of the members who were not present, he had received expressions of views from about twenty; that they were approximately equally divided between favoring dissolution and favoring continuance on a stand-by basis.

It was noted that these absentee members in expressing such opinions had not had the benefit of the discussion at the meeting; that various persons at the meeting who had previously favored dissolution had changed their views as a result of the discussion.

A vote was then taken. Of the 20 present other than Dr. Conant, 15 supported the motion that we continue on a stand-by status, and 5 favored dissolution.

The continuance of the Committee was accompanied by an understanding that we would take another "look-see" at the situation in January.

Mr. Voorhees stated that he wished to make it clear that he could not undertake at this time any obligation to continue with the active direction of the Committee's affairs after January 1st; that he might be occupied with other activities which would make this impossible, although at the present time he could not tell whether or not this would be the case.

Dr. Dollard said he thought that the failure to dissolve the Committee was a mistake, and that he was inclined to resign.

Dr. Wriston stated that he felt that no resignations were in order because we were not deciding but were postponing an issue.

It was decided that no statement should be issued at the present time.

Copies of a financial statement for the period November 1, 1950 to September 30, 1951, were distributed to those in attendance. (Copies of this are being mailed to those who did not attend the meeting.)

TRACY S. VOORHEES

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

Financial Statement
November 1, 1950 to September 30, 1951

RECEIPTS		
Underwritings - net		$ 7,516.51
Contributions:		
a. From Committee members	$31,725.00	
b. From the California Committee	15,000.00	
c. From others	58,632.43*	
Total Contributions		105,357.43
Sale of printed matter		217.00
TOTAL		$113,090.94**
DISBURSEMENTS		
Office equipment	3,407.84	
Salaries	29,848.57	
Telephone and telegraph	4,619.46	
Printing, duplicating and distribution of printed material	17,741.97	
Other office expenses and rent	5,406.61	
Advertising	19,915.25	
Fund raising	11,377.20	
Travel, etc.	4,991.54	
Auditing, accounting services and expenses	491.81	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		97,800.25***
CASH IN BANK on September 30, 1951		15,290.69
LESS Reserve to repay Underwritings		7,516.51
BALANCE as of September 30, 1951		$ 7,774.18

* Two persons interested made payments aggregating $1,500 to the J. Walter Thompson Company for the specific purpose of paying for an advertisement on universal military service published in The New York Times on April 17, 1951. Such payments were not gifts to the Committee, and therefore have not been entered in its receipts.

** Loans aggregating $3,490.91 were made to provide for early expenses of the Committee pending other financing. These were subsequently repaid, and have not been included on either side of the statement.

*** Of this figure the expenses directly attributable to the foreign aid study were approximately $9,100. This includes Dr. Garvin's salary and travel and the cost of printing of the statements and studies, but not any allocation of general office overhead.

5p

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

October 22, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

Enclosed are a final report on Foreign Aid and additional letters from members of the Committee concerning the future course of the Committee.

Tracy S. Voorhees

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Enclosures - 5

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

October 22, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE:

Final Report on the Foreign Aid Bill

As most of you have probably already seen in the press, the total appropriation was slightly less than $7,300,000,000. In addition, some $800,000,000 appropriated in the last fiscal year, but not obligated during that year, was reappropriated. The total appropriation for this year -- exclusive of the funds so reappropriated -- is roughly 200 million dollars less than the amount authorized in the Mutual Security Act. It is about $150,000,000 less than the amount appropriated by the House and $120,000,000 more than had been appropriated by the Senate. Relative to the size of the total appropriation, this cut is not of great significance, particularly with the broad latitude permitted for transfers between military aid and economic aid.

The Act now provides adequate machinery for a real integration of economic and military aid. Accomplishment of this will, however, still require strong action by Mr. Harriman as the new Director and also vigorous action in the Defense Department by Mr. Lovett.

The passing of this appropriation of some seven and a third billion dollars of new funds for Foreign Aid, most of which will be used for strengthening the free world's military position, completes the existing program of specific undertakings in which the Committee has interested itself.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

President's Office

C O P Y

October 9, 1951

Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees
711 Fourteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

My dear Mr. Voorhees:

Your memorandum on the possible future courses of the Committee on the Present Danger has been read with great interest. I am inclined to think that the only two possible alternatives are either the first or the second, and I am inclined to feel that the first is the proper step to take at the present time. My reasons for feeling that this action should be taken are as follows:

(1) In the first place, the Committee has had a distinguished record and has concluded the work originally outlined for it.

(2) There are few ad hoc committees of my acquaintance that have ever had the courage to do this. I have been a member of one other that worked for two years and discharged its duty and then voted itself out of existence. I have always thought that this was a proper course to take.

(3) The members of the committee are still in existence and can be convened at any time that the future should seem to warrant for assembly. I, for one, would be happy to serve on a revival of the committee should future events indicate the necessity therefor.

Accordingly I vote for either one or two and give you my proxy for the determination of which course of action should be taken.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert L. Stearns

White, Bradley, Arant, All & Rose
2100-28 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

C O P Y

October 15, 1951

Dear Mr. Voorhees:

I deeply regret that it will not be practicable for me to attend the meeting of the Committee on the Present Danger on October 24.

I hope very much that the Committee will conclude that the wise course is for it to remain in existence on a standby basis pending developments over the next few months. If an emergency should arise, it would be very much easier to reactivate the Committee than it would be to organize another Committee; and I am not at all sure that some such emergency may not arise.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Douglas Arant

Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees
711-14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
Princeton, New Jersey

C O P Y

Office of the Director

October 15, 1951

Dear Jim:

It seems quite unlikely--candor indicates that a better word would be impossible--that I can come to the dinner of the Committee on the Present Danger. You could guess my views on the question of the Committee's future. I think the Committee should be dissolved. One reason, and to me a strong one, is that you and Voorhees think so; and I tend to be influenced by the views of those who have borne responsibility and shown their willingness to contribute their own efforts. The other reason is a more general one. I believe that apart from organizations which are professional or political, and represent a more or less stable community of interest, this country does benefit from the formation of citizens' committees whose members, however varied their views on other matters, unite on one issue which seems to them of signal importance. Such was the Committee on the Present Danger; and I am glad it came into being, and glad that its program, originally perhaps a rather startling one, is now taken almost for granted.

I do not dare hope that your Committee would be united with regard to the many other issues which remain open. I do not believe that if the question of organizing and supporting the defense of Europe again becomes controversial it will do so within a framework sufficiently like that of the last year to make it in any real sense the same issue. I therefore, were I present, would cast my vote for ending the Committee.

As to the question of public announcement, I should at least like to see the possibility considered that the dissolution of a committee is not of itself news of such moment as to warrant record. If there can be an exchange of correspondence between you or Voorhees and the members of the Committee which sets forth that the reason for dissolution lay in the fact that the Committee's job was done, that should perhaps be enough. I am aware of the dangers of indicating that there is no longer a present danger.

With every good wish,

Robert Oppenheimer

Dr. James B. Conant, President
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Copy to Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees

MONROE & LEMANN
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law
Whitney Building
New Orleans 12

COPY

October 18, 1951

File:9722-K

Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees,
711-14th Street, N. W.,
Washington 5, D. C.

Re: The Committee on the Present Danger

Dear Mr. Voorhees:

I am sorry that I shall not be in attendance at the dinner on Monday night. I do not feel that my presence is of sufficient importance to take the two or three days which it would require for me to attend the meeting, even by flying.

It seems to me quite clear that the possible courses described under paragraphs Third and Fourth of your memorandum of September 25th should be ruled out and that the decision must rest between the first two courses suggested. I agree with Mr. Sherwood in the view which he expressed in his letter of October 3, 1951 to Dr. Conant that if the Committee makes a public announcement of its dissolution, there would be a widespread impression that the members of the Committee consider that the "present danger" has ended and that this impression would exist no matter how the statement were worded.

I do not think the pendency of a Presidential campaign a sufficient reason for the dissolution of the Committee. The objectives of the Committee are not a subject upon which the party affiliations of the members should or would cause any difficulty. The ability of a bipartisan group to agree upon measures required for the country's protection ought in itself to be impressive. There is no adequate reason to believe that political affiliations would embarrass any member of the Committee.

I understand that the subject of universal military training will become active when the report of the President's Committee is presented. The Committee on the Present Danger might have a real opportunity for usefulness in the discussions which will follow that report. It is impossible to foresee to what extent the situation in Europe or Asia may require further efforts in support of the Committee's objectives.

Accordingly I would vote for the adoption of the second course suggested in your memorandum of September 25th. I should think it would be effective to issue an appropriate public statement which would note the effectiveness of the steps that have been taken by Congress since the organization of the Committee, but emphasizing the need for constant maintenance of public interest at a high pitch and the Committee's disinclination to formally dissolve as long as the danger continues.

Sincerely,
/s/ Monte M. Lemann

SAMUEL GOLDWYN
1041 NORTH FORMOSA AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 28

Comm. Off.
P. Ed.
SP

October 16, 1951

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter I spoke to you about.

Also, please be sure to write the letter to Dr. Conant, or Tracy Voorhees.

I will telephone you tomorrow.

Sincerely,

Sam

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS - 485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

C O P Y

October 12, 1951

Dear General:

Thank you for your letter of the 4th. It contains so simple and yet so complete a statement of the basic principles on which the preservation of our way of life must rest that I feel I can no longer refrain from writing you about another matter of prime importance for the future of democracy in our country.

Let me go back to your letter and repeat a very profound observation which you made, "it is the simple truths - the seemingly obvious truths - that need constant telling and retelling". I agree. And now I want to call your attention to one simple truth, one obvious truth that should need no retelling but which does - only because of your understandable reluctance to think in any terms except those of the tremendously important work you have in hand at the present.

That very obvious truth is that, regardless of your own personal wishes, you simply have no right to avoid the fact that our country needs your leadership and that, of equal importance, the world needs a United States guided by your wisdom and your knowledge of international affairs. All other considerations, it seems to me, must give way to this basic and unchallengeable factor in the world of today and tomorrow.

I remember that when we last discussed this general topic four years ago at the Waldorf when you accepted the "Poor Richard" award, you told me that if the people wanted you you would serve them and that no other consideration would affect or influence you. I feel you must no longer shut your eyes or ears to the overwhelming wish of the American people that you serve them in their highest office as no other person of our times can possibly serve them.

It is my business to know the feelings, the temper, the emotions, the mind of the American people. I can tell you without reservation that every single bit of evidense which comes to me from all parts of the country demonstrates beyond doubt that the American people unreservedly want you to serve them. I am talking now about the people - not about some few political leaders or would-be statesmen who have their own axes to grind. The people want you. The people will continue to want you. And, unless I have no knowledge whatever of the public, the people will demand you!

I hope, with all my heart, that for the sake of America and the free world you will at the proper time answer the call. You have served our country all of your life and this final and most important service is one you cannot refuse to undertake.

I need not tell you that at such time all my resources are at your command. Nothing could possibly give me greater satisfaction than to do all in my power, within the democratic processes of our nation, to help achieve a result that would bring great leadership to our people and new hope to the hearts of men the entire world over.

With all warm regards.

Sincerely,

General Dwight D. Eisenhower
Supreme Headquarters
Allied Powers Europe
Rocquencourt, France

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COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
~~711 14th Street, N.W.~~
Washington 5, D. C.

August 8, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER AND
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE:

Enclosed is a clipping containing Arthur Krock's most interesting and able analysis of the present status of the Foreign Aid organizational question.

I believe that personal letters to Senators and Congressmen whom members of the Committee know would now be of genuine value. These might well stress the primary importance of the appropriation as one of the most effective defense measures which can be taken -- and the only one which does not require more drafting of our young men. The question of organization is also important and might well be mentioned, but is definitely of secondary importance to obtaining the appropriation itself. Direction of this outside the State Department is, however, in our judgment here the only way that Congress is likely to grant the funds.

The RAILWAY CLERK, a semi-monthly publication with a circulation of about 200,000, reprinted substantially in full our Committee's booklet "The Danger of Hiding our Heads". A clipping of this is enclosed. Approximately 70,000 of the Committee's own printings of the booklet have been furnished to various organizations which have borne the cost of distributing them. A total of 100,000 were printed, and the demand

for them continues. Repeated reports have been received about General Eisenhower's expressions of enthusiasm about this booklet and of his showing it to visitors at his Headquarters.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

In The Nation

Lifting the Face of an Old Issue

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—If the effort of the State Department, stoutly backed by President Truman, to acquire control of the programming and allocating of all funds for foreign aid follows the 1947-48 pattern, these things are about to happen:

1. Official spokesmen for the proposal will contend that, unless the Secretary of State wields this authority, "ultimate direction and control of foreign policy" will pass from the President. This argument was initiated before the House Foreign Affairs Committee some days ago by Frederick J. Lawton, Director of the Budget, in opposition to the plan to create a separate agency, under a director with Cabinet rank and direct access to the President, to operate the program and allocate the distribution of funds and their timing.

Since such an executive director and agency would be as much subject to the President's authority as any others, including the Secretary of State and his department, this argument lacks factual basis. But that will not prevent Administration spokesmen from advancing it with blood-curdling warnings, as in 1948. Then General Marshall, who was at the head of the State Department, attacked the plan for the Economic Cooperation Administration, which was established nevertheless under Paul G. Hoffman, as creating "another Secretary of State," and said that could not be. He even left the impression with some that he would resign if the plan were adopted by Congress. It was adopted, however, and carried out with extraordinary success, and General Marshall did not resign.

To pursue Mr. Lawton's line to its logical terminus the current argument would have to run that the separate agency plan creates "two Presidents," absurd as that would be. But the State Department is showing almost desperate determination to operate the foreign aid program.

2. Following Mr. Lawton again, the statement will be reiterated that the separate agency plan would alter a system which the President, after a few years of experience with it, believes is working well. The reference is to the International Security Affairs Committee, latest operator of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, headed by Thomas D. Cabot of the State Department. This includes representatives of the Defense Department and the E. C. A. and jointly decides how economic and military funds are to be divided. Carefully ignored is the fact that under existing laws and directives, including the E. C. A. legislation, this group does not exercise the final powers it would have under the new Administration plan.

3. It will be emphasized that the International Security Affairs Committee, to which would be assigned day-by-day operation of the foreign assistance program (economic and military) under the new plan, is an interdepartmental agency and hence, it will be contended, not under the domination of the Secretary of State. The facts that its head, Mr. Cabot, was chosen by Mr. Acheson, is a member of the State Department, and that the group was carefully set up as a stitch-in-time and in a manner to camouflage its controlling influence, will be minimized and elaborately explained away. One weak point which will be advanced is that Mr. Cabot and his deputy are Republicans, as if the dispute over the separate agency were a partisan cleavage, which definitely it is not.

4. Again it will be urged, as General Marshall contended in 1948, that the last thing the State Department wants to do is to "operate" the foreign aid program, and seeks merely to "guide it" along the lines of foreign policy as laid down by the President. But (1) if the Secretary is granted the authority set forth in the Administration bill, with Mr. Cabot's committee to execute it, that will be "operation," as Mr. Hoffman pointed out in 1948. And (2), as Mr. Hoffman also testified, even if so openly a State Department appanage as the Cabot committee is replaced by a separate but not independent agency, its administrator, lacking Cabinet rank, his every act subject to "a dozen State Department okays," will be at a disadvantage at the White House if he appeals any decision on which the department has overruled him. Mr. Hoffman noted further that administrators shrink from taking their quarrels to the President. When they are not of first-tier rank, and the other principal is the Secretary of State, that would be doubly true.

5. If, as now seems probable, Congress insists on a separate and independent agency, under a Cabinet-rank administrator, repeating its conclusion of 1948, the State Department will come forward with a "compromise" which at first glance will look fine. Editors, members of the Committee on the Present Danger, believers in the report of the Gordon Gray committee and conscientious members of Congress, who above all are anxious to make the right decision, will be the target of numerous pressures, including blandishments from the very personable and intelligent people who are bent on assuring operation of the program by the State Department.

6. Throughout, the effort will be made to have the separate agency plan represented to the public as largely animated by the "Get Acheson" movement among the Republicans, since this plainly disparages its soundness and sincerity. This is not true, as the 1947-1948 chapter demonstrates. But that will not prevent the attempt through any credulous or sympathetic channels of publicity that may be available.

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COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

July 11, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

Dr. Conant, just before leaving on his six-week trip to Australia and New Zealand, sent the annexed memorandum to the office of the Committee to be distributed to the members.

JESSIE E. DENT
Office Manager

July 7, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

It is about ten months ago that a few of us started the conversations which led to the formation of the Committee on the Present Danger. At that time Mr. Johnson was Secretary of Defense and in spite of the Korean war very little appeared to be happening as regards mobilization or rearmament. The idea that the defense of Europe required American rearmament and a mobilization of an armed force of 3.5 to 4 million men was not widely held. Quite the contrary, the first reaction to such propositions when privately circulated in a memorandum indicated clearly that the "present danger" was far from being widely understood.

By the time the Committee took shape and published its first statement, Marshall and Lovett had moved into the Pentagon and rearmament had been speeded up. The retreat in Korea following the intervention of the Chinese Communists had alarmed the people and for a short space of time the Committee's advocacy of UMS and <u>partial</u> mobilization was hailed as the minimum that the situation required. The purposes of the Committee, as these were initially formulated, were decided upon at a time when it appeared the Korean war would be terminated before Christmas. We were afraid of a return to complacency and above all a retreat to neo-isolationism. The isolationism made its appearance promptly enough, but the way General Eisenhower

handled his assignment seemed to silence for the time at least those advocating a policy of hemispheric defense.

Looking back over the ten months, one may fairly say that the official American policy toward the defense of Europe has moved in the direction sought by this Committee. Furthermore, public opinion seems more ready to support the necessary measures. That the spirit of defeatism about securing the frontiers of Europe is still strong is evident. If the Korean war ends at an early date in an armistice which lasts (which at this date seems probable), the reaction of the United States may once again be one of complacency. In other words, the United States may be in the position we anticipated last October as far as public opinion in concerned. If so, a few well chosen statements on behalf of the Committee essentially restating our position would seem to be in order. A few of the simple propositions we have put forward can well stand repeating.

The Committee has suffered a complete defeat as regards its first legislative objective, namely, a UMS bill. There is no need to go into the reasons. Four months from now the Commission appointed by the President on UMT will report. If the Committee continues its existence after that, we shall have to decide what position, if any, we take on this report. Barring a global war, the issue is almost certain to arise within the year as to whether a UMT program is enough for the defense of the free world. Some of us, I am sure, will wish to say no emphatically, but this point need not now be debated among us.

In spite of our defeat on the UMS bill, I believe the

Committee's support of the measure was well worth while. The very fact that so many educators were willing to support the Senate bill meant that the arguments as to the need for a 3 - 4 million men armed force had become widely accepted. Therefore, as far as one segment of public opinion is concerned, the Committee has succeeded in its educational campaign. Indeed, the decrease in hemispheric defense sentiment and the increased support of General Eisenhower's mission may be in some measure due to the Committee's activities. Relating these activities to a definite bill I believe to have been essential. Therefore, as much as many of us dislike the draft bill signed by the President, we have not fought on this front entirely in vain.

The immediate issue before Congress is the 8-1/2 billion dollar foreign aid bill. When the appropriate time comes, namely, when the issue has been presented before Congressional Committees and especially when debate is in progress on the floor of the Senate, the Committee may want to make further pronouncements. This is not an issue that can be "taken to the country" in the way we debated UMS. What with the disagreement as to administrative procedure and the general apathy of the public about funds for foreign aid, this is a difficult matter to explain. Nevertheless, if and when the Korean war ends, I hope the Committee can get out a statement reaffirming its position about the defense of Europe and reiterating its final position as to the foreign aid bill.

As I shall be out of the country till September first, any influence I may have on the Committee's action is hereby

transferred to Tracy Voorhees. I spare his blushes by refraining from underlining what we all know, namely that without his selfless and unremitting labors this Committee could have accomplished nothing. Furthermore, without his wise guidance we might easily have gotten ourselves into one or more difficult situations. The reputation of the Committee is excellent; it has accomplished a good deal; it is in a position to do still more. All this we owe to our vice-chairman. Please read his communications and continue to give him a helping hand!

JAMES B. CONANT
Chairman
Committee on the Present Danger

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

June 28, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER AND THE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE:

The enclosed pamphlet was recently prepared in an effort to reach groups of people who would not have been likely to have heard the Committee's recent series of radio broadcasts. It is the work of Mr. Munro Leaf, who had prepared a similar booklet for Judge Patterson's Committee on the Marshall Plan. It contains in very compact form the essentials of the Committee's message.

Mr. Sanborn of our staff has been in contact with various national organizations such as the American Legion, Jewish War Veterans, and labor unions, and a number of them have expressed a desire to distribute this pamphlet to their members at their own expense. 50,000 copies were printed initially, all of which have already been distributed and another 50,000 are on order.

We are also offering the pamphlet to responsible organizations which might wish to print it themselves, either in their own names or jointly with the Committee on the Present Danger.

The generally favorable response, together with the experience of Judge Patterson's Marshall Plan Committee with a similar booklet, seems to indicate that it has real potential usefulness.

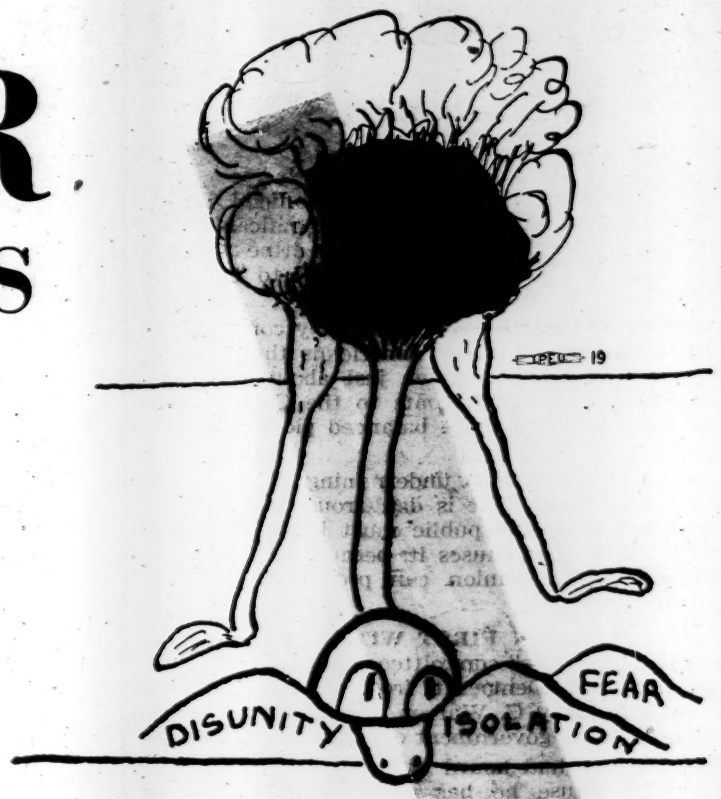
I hope that members of the Committee will give consideration to bringing it to the attention of groups and organizations

with which they may be connected which might be interested in distributing it. A few letters from members to such organizations would, I think, be well justified. Under separate cover, I am sending each member a small quantity of these pamphlets. Additional copies in the quantities desired are available.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

THE DANGER OF HIDING OUR HEADS

By the Committee on the Present Danger *



DRAWINGS BY MUNRO LEAF

"WE ARE LIVING NOT MERELY IN one State but in a system of States and the existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable. One or the other must triumph in the end." So spoke the father of Russian communism, Nikolai Lenin.

When Joseph Stalin repeated these words of Lenin not many years ago, few people in the free world thought it was anything to get excited about. But at the end of World War II, when other nations cut down their armed forces and started the long hard job of helping to rebuild a shattered world, communist Russia did neither.

Ruled by Stalin and a small gang of ruthless men, the communists worked only too well at the undermining of the governments of the nations on the borders of their own enormous country.

One by one, the communist threat within their own countries and the might of the Red Army just beyond their borders ended free government in Czechoslovakia, Northern Iran, Eastern Germany, Eastern Austria, North Korea, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, and China.

The people of those lands are now, like the Russian people themselves, under a control that threatens destruction to anyone who dares question or oppose it.

Today, when nearly one-third of the people of the world are being forced to live under the slavery of communist dictatorship, it becomes clear who the Kremlin meant in its warning that "imperialist states" must be conquered if the Soviet Republic is to live. An "imperialist state" to the Soviet communist is any state that is weak enough to be defeated or terrorized into joining their empire.

What had happened still didn't bother most Americans. We didn't lose much sleep over any threat to us much greater than the threat that we might not be able to get delivery on a new car or television set.

THREE SHOCKING EVENTS

Then three things happened to make it necessary for every American citizen to think and act carefully in regard to the future of himself and his family.

In September, 1949 the President announced that an atomic explosion had taken place inside Russia. The control of atomic destruction was no longer ours alone.

In June, 1950 the armies of communist-ruled North Korea smashed across the borders of South Korea to spread communist control to another weak country. No longer were nations to be enslaved by the threat of force alone; armies were being employed.

When armed forces of the United Nations were used to check this open war for more communist power, the mass armies of Red China were thrown into the conflict. The "right" of Communist China to grab all Asia was defended defiantly by the Soviet representatives in the councils of the United Nations.

The threat of communism throughout the world can no longer be hidden behind a curtain of lies and betrayed promises. The men who have died in Korea have made the warning tragically clear. They have bought a little time for all free men. It is a time of danger, but if we use it well in unity and unselfishness of purpose we shall not betray them and may still be able to bring a lasting peace to the world.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Many loyal and courageous Americans have become confused by differences of opinions, by sincere expressions of doubt and conflicting interest, and the special pleading for certain ways and methods of guarding our security.

If the so-called "great debate" were only a little debate held in one town meeting to decide what ought to be done about a fire that was eating its way through a neighboring town and threatening ours, it would not take long to find the answers. If local orators kept the town in a state of do-nothing while they argued on and on about whether we needed to send men and equipment, to wait and see if the fire was really going to blow our way, or if we thought it wise to help the neighboring town at all, public opinion would soon shift from talk to fast action.

Here are some of the sharp questions we face today, presented in the thoughts and words of men who have had experience in the service of our country. They have studied the problem and offer their guidance to help each of us clear our thinking and find a way through the dangers we face together.

MUST THERE BE ANOTHER WORLD WAR?

The answer to this biggest question of all is only partly ours to make. The men in the Kremlin could start world war tomorrow, but here is one answer given by Dr. Vannevar Bush, who headed our scientific research and development during World War II. Explains Dr. Bush:

"The key to the matter is the A-bomb. If Russia sent its armies rolling across the German plains tomorrow, we with our A-bombs and the planes to carry them would destroy Russia. We could do it without question as matters stand today. We could destroy not only the key centers from which her armies would be supplied, but also political centers and the communications of her armies on the march.

"The difficulty is that we cannot count indefinitely upon strategic bombing as the sole means of averting war. Today it gives us a margin of military stalemate, but to maintain that stalemate is the real problem.

"Defenses against strategic bombing have been mounting rapidly since World War II. Thus in time Russia can protect her key points. She is also building a stock of A-bombs. The deterrent of our A-bombs is real, but we cannot count on its remaining effective forever. I hope we have time to prepare the defenses that will continue the balance and avert war, but we do not have time to waste.

"These defenses center in an allied army in Europe capable of holding a defensive line, stopping the Russian hordes if they should ever start, and so discourage them from starting. That army must be well trained and supplied with the very best of weapons. It must be created before our present atomic advantage is seriously lessened.

"When enough men are mustered, there are important technical innovations to enable them to hold such a line against vastly superior numbers. It is not a matter of meeting hordes with hordes. Yet, with even the most modern weapons, there must be men to maintain the line and wield the weapons if they are to be effective.

"We cannot build the forces we need without sacrifice. But the sacrifices we shall make, heavy as they may be, will be small indeed compared to the sacrifices we would make if through weakness or hesitancy we allowed a war to come upon us."

WHAT ABOUT ASIA?

Exact methods to be used in the Korean war are matters on which not all military experts agree, and it is foolish for the layman to try to answer them. The one great point which General MacArthur made is that both Europe and the Far East must be protected. He said:

"The issues are global and so interlocked that to consider the problems of one sector oblivious to those of another is to court disaster for the whole. While Asia is commonly referred to as the gateway to Europe, it is no less true that Europe is the gateway to Asia, and the broad influence of the one cannot fail to have its impact upon the other.

"If a potential enemy can divide his strength on two fronts it is for us to counter his efforts. The communist threat is a global one."

WHY NOT RELY ON U.S. AIR AND SEA POWER?

Why not rely on U.S. air and sea power? The answer to this vital question comes from General Eisenhower, whose personal experience well qualifies him to reply to advocates of dependence upon a strong U.S. Navy and Air Force to protect the United States alone. In his recent report to Congress, General Eisenhower made this comment on that subject:

"We can all understand that America must be strong in air and sea power. These elements are vitally essential to the defense of the free world and it is through them that we protect the approaches to our homeland and the routes of commerce necessary to our existence.

"But this alone is not enough. Our ships will not long sail the seas, nor our planes fly the world airways, if we stand aside in fancied security while an aggressive imperialism sweeps over areas of the earth with which our own future is inseparably linked."

WHY NOT BE SELF-SUFFICIENT?

Why bother with world commerce—don't we have all the raw materials that we need? The answer is an emphatic No! Here is an excerpt from Nelson Rockefeller's report to the President as chairman of the National Development Advisory Board in March, 1951.

"With only 6% of the world's population and 7% of its area, the United States accounts for roughly half of the world's industrial output. But virtually all of our natural rubber, manganese (upon which the manufacture of steel depends), chromium and tin, as well as a quarter of our zinc and copper, plus a third of our lead and aluminum comes from other countries.

"This is also true of the largest part of our uranium ore (used for atomic bombs). Of all of the imported items which are of sufficient military importance to be included in our stockpiles, 73% in total value are drawn from foreign areas. Last year these countries supplied 50% of all our imports. We must keep those areas out of communist control!

WHY DO THE SOVIETS WANT WESTERN EUROPE?

Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War, gives a straight-to-the-point answer to the reason for a communist attack on Western Europe. He warns:

"Western Europe is the rich prize in the Soviet view. Western Europe, with its 200-million people, skilled and productive workers, its Ruhr Valley, and its great workshops. The industrial machine which now serves Russian armies is weak, but the conquest of Western Europe would make good that weakness."

WHAT ABOUT EUROPEAN ARMIES?

Why doesn't Western Europe recruit its own armies? Western Europe is doing so, as we give evidence of our firm intention to stand by it and not hole up in North America. General Omar Bradley, Chairman of

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* *The Committee on the Present Danger is founded in the American tradition by private citizens acting on a non-partisan basis.*

Its purpose is to support and encourage the rapid building of our national strength and that of our allies to a point where it will be impossible for an aggressor to challenge the united power of the free world.

Prominent members of the Committee on the Present Danger include James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, who serves as chairman of the Committee, Paul G. Hoffman, former administrator for the Marshall Plan, Edward R. Murrow, Chief of Foreign News of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., Dr. Daniel A. Poling, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Worker's Union, and many other leaders from the ranks of industry, labor, and religion.

The Committee on the Present Danger maintains national headquarters at 711 Fourteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. The following story is based upon a pamphlet prepared by the Committee, which also cooperated in approving this summary for publication in The Railway Clerk.

the Joint Chiefs of Staff, made this statement to a Congressional committee:

"The morale of Western Europe is one of the most important factors in its defense. Free nations must have the will to fight. By sending additional troops overseas soon, we give reassurance that we intend to help them defend themselves.

"We have made it clear that the schedule on which we send men to Europe, and the rate at which we send them to reinforce our own garrisons, and their continued participation in General Eisenhower's command, will depend upon the efforts which the Europeans make on their own behalf and in behalf of our joint collective security effort."

EUROPE ASKS SOME QUESTIONS

Paul Henri Spaak, of Belgium, adds this thought concerning the rearming of Europe:

"Does it enter the minds of Europeans to blame Americans for having demobilized the most powerful army in the world? They know what high motives the Americans were obeying.

"Thanks to the Marshall Plan, the Europe destroyed and ruined five years ago has recovered a potential of production superior to that of 1939. Marshall aid was promised and given to them for economic reconstruction. For that it was employed, in conformity with agreements, and they could not at the same time bind up the wounds of war and prepare to wage another."

WHERE IS THE NEXT CROYDON?

Robert E. Sherwood, distinguished British writer, makes this comment from Croydon, England:

"In the summer of 1944, London was attacked by the German V-1 rocket bombs. In the eleven weeks of attack, 58,000 houses in Croydon were destroyed or damaged. That was more than the total number of houses in the area, but some houses counted more than once, being damaged, then patched up and damaged again or utterly destroyed.

"So when you hear the man from Croydon remark that he's not especially eager for another World War, you're bound to say "I can see what you mean." The next time, Croydon might be located in Chicago, Detroit, or Washington.

"There is sure knowledge here that Britain and the United States and all other Western democracies are in the same boat today, to an even greater extent than when we crossed the channel together in 1944."

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN?

James B. Conant, Harvard University president and chairman of the Committee on the Present Danger gives this viewpoint:

"I believe there is still a chance of avoiding World War III, a war that can lead only to wholesale destruction without victory on either side. But only if Europe is made defensible and without delay.

"If the United States will show leadership, be both calm and strong, prove that freedom can endure even long periods of partial mobilization, then there is hope for the second half of the twentieth century.

"I see a radically altered international situation a decade or more hence, a free world secure on its own frontiers, a Soviet Union with vastly diminished ambitions yet itself secure against invasion. Under such conditions, the United Nations might well function as those who founded it first dreamed.

WHAT CAN ONE CITIZEN DO?

As a free citizen you can make your feelings known to your Senators and Congressmen. You can demand this "higher unity of free men." You can do your part in building our national strength for defense. Paul Hoffman, former Marshall Plan administrator, explains unity this way:

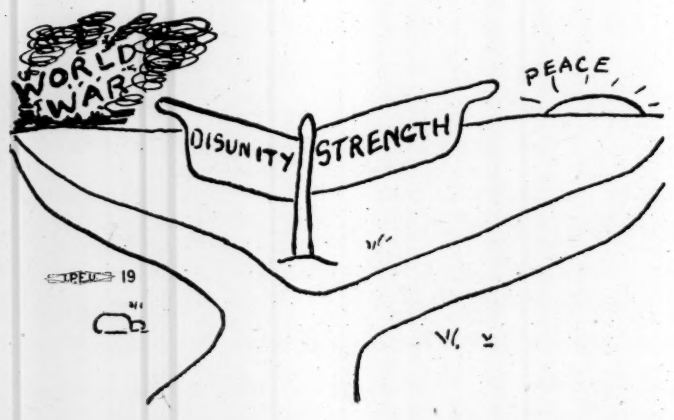
"When we Americans address ourselves to the world we must speak as the voice of the nation and not as that of a single party. I do not imply that we do not have to debate foreign policy and be flexible enough to revise it to meet new challenges as they arise. But I do believe that we must rise above partisanship, that the vote of every Senator and Congressman should register his individual conviction as an American.

"There should be no such thing as a Republican or a Democratic foreign policy. There should be only an American foreign policy, which in turn must be in tune with the foreign policies of our allies who are sharing with us the hard task of thrusting back communist imperialism whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East or South America."

PLAN TODAY FOR PEACE TOMORROW

The danger we face together is a real and grave one. We can't wish or dream away the threat to our way of life. We are faced by an enemy against whom we cannto lower our guard, a foe that is always alert, ruthless, and is always working.

It is our duty to ourselves, and to our children to get our heads out of the sands of fear, isolation and partisan disunity and to really go to work in earnest on the task of building the strength which is needed for the foundation of our only real hope for peace.



Iranian Upset Shows Value of U.S. Aid in Stabilizing World

Washington—Switching Iran's oil from the Western nations to Russia would cut off half Europe's oil supply and cripple the British navy.

Russion control of Iran would threaten the West's vital air bases in the Mediterranean.

Pointing out these facts about the tense Iranian situation, the AFL Labor's Monthly Survey said that American failure to carry out a Point Four assistance program in Iran "has proved disastrous to our basic interests. The Survey said in part:

"In 1949-50 our country had an exceptional opportunity to forestall the crisis which now threatens Iran. Trouble there grew out of the dire poverty of the Iranian people, 90% of whom live on the verge of starvation.

"Our government had offered to help Iran raise living standards through a Point Four program, provided the Shah would bring about certain reforms to make such cooperation effective. The Shah went to great lengths to comply with these requirements, installed a reform government under Premier Ali Razmara, and developed a 7-year plan which was approved by the State Department. We gave some help with farm and health problenms, but failed to carry through the 7-year development plan. The necessary funds were never provided. The plan collapsed.

"In their desperation the people of Iran swung their support to the small extremist National Front party which seeks to nationalize the oil industry for revenue. Communists helped inflame the people against the British-controlled Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. which for 40 years has operated the entire industry, and has an agreement with the Iranian government running until 1993.

"It employs 80,000 Iranians and furnishes Iran's government with a large part of its revenues. Premier Ali Razmara opposed nationalization because it would throw thousands out of work, since Iran depends on skilled British technicians to operate the industry, as Iranians have not yet learned these skills. On March 7, Premier Ali Razmara was assassinated by nationalist fanatics; parliament immediately voted to nationalize oil. The nationalist leader, Dr. Mossadegh, the present Premier, plans to carry out nationalization.

The Survey said that Iran is the greatest danger spot presently for new Russian aggression. It summarized our situation:

"Since Korea our country has completed the defense wall of the Pacific, which depends entirely on United States commitments. We have announced that we will defend the following line: The Aleutian Islands, Japan, Korea, Formosa, the Philippines. We are also helping the French to defend Indo-China, and have signed a mutual defense pact with Australia and New Zealand. An assault by Russia on any of these bastions will lead to an immediate U. S. counter-attack on Russia proper. An inter-American mutual defense pact has also been developed.

"Under our piecemeal policy, however, we have left a vast unprotected area between the Atlantic and the Pacific defense walls. Throughout the entire 7,000 miles between Italy and the Philippines we have developed no defense pacts. Today it is not clear to Stalin whether or not we would defend any free nation in this danger zone.

"Meanwhile Stalin foments trouble throughout this area. Armed insurrection in Malaya and communist intrigue in Burma threaten the overthrow of these governments. In two years Stalin expects to control India by surrounding it and by working through fifth columns within. Yugoslavia is threatened; Greece and Turkey are essential to the defense of the Mediterranean".

Defense Bonds Even Better Investment; Now Pay for 20 Years

Are you one of those patriotic citizens who began buying—and holding—U. S. Series E Bonds back in 1941? Now your government is going to reward your faith with a chance for your bonds to earn extra money —over and above what you'd expected.

According to the bill passed by Congress last spring, it is now possible for your U. S. Series E Bonds to continue earning for ten years longer than was originally planned.

For example, a Series E Bond which cost you $18.75 in 1941 will pay you $25 in 1951. But if you hold that bond ten extra years, until 1961, it will pay you $33.33, an average interest of 2.9 per cent.

And there is nothing for you, as a bond holder, to do. You simply keep your bonds as you have been keeping them.

You may still redeem any Series E Bond at any time after you've owned it for sixty days. (The tables on this page show what you can get for it.) But, unless you really need the cash you're much better off to hold your bonds. Cash is too easily spent on nonessential things. And if you lose or accidentally destroy it, you're out that much money. But when you have cash in Defense Bonds, you're more apt to hold on to it. And if your bonds are lost or destroyed, the Treasury will replace them for you at no cost.

The cash you have in bond savings is safe and solid; and it's steadily growing toward a sum big enough to buy a dream—something really worth while —a home, a business, a retirement fund, an education for your children.

So if you have bonds coming due, take advantage of this new offer—just sit back and let them go on making money. Meanwhile keep adding to your savings by buying more U. S. Defense Bonds regularly—through the Payroll Savings Plan where you work or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank.

Look how your maturing bonds go on earning under the new law!
This table shows $25, $50, and $100 bonds as examples of how ALL Series E Bonds grow)

Original maturity (or face) value	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00
Issue price	18.75	37.50	75.00
Period after issue date	**Redemption values during each year**		
11 years	$25.31	$50.62	$101.25
12 years	25.94	51.87	103.75
13 years	26.56	53.12	106.25
14 years	27.19	54.37	108.75
15 years	27.81	55.62	111.25
16 years	28.44	56.87	113.75
17 years	29.06	58.12	116.25
18 years	30.00	60.00	120.00
19 years	31.33	62.67	125.33
20 years	32.67	65.33	130.67
Extended maturity value (20 years from issue date)	33.33	66.67	133.33

POLIO POINTERS for 1951

IF POLIO COMES

DO allow children to play with friends they have been with right along. Keep them away from new people, especially in the close daily living of a home.

DO wash hands carefully before eating and always after using the toilet—especially important when polio is around. Also keep food clean and covered.

DO watch for signs of sickness, such as headache, fever, sore throat, upset stomach, sore muscles, stiff neck or back, extreme tiredness or nervousness, trouble in breathing or swallowing.

DO put a sick person to bed at once, away from others, and call the doctor. *Quick action may lessen crippling.*

DO telephone your local chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, if you need help. Locate through telephone book or health department. No patient need go without care for lack of money. Your chapter will pay what you cannot afford.

DO remember—at least half of all polio patients get well without any crippling.

IF POLIO COMES

DON'T get over-tired by hard play, exercise, work or travel. This means men, women or children.

DON'T get chilled. Don't bathe or swim long in cold water, or sit around in wet clothes.

DON'T have mouth or throat operations during a polio outbreak.

DON'T use another person's towels, dishes, tableware or the like.

DON'T take children to places where there is polio. Ask your health department.

DON'T take your child out of camp or playground, where there is good health supervision.

For more information about Polio write

The NATIONAL FOUNDATION for INFANTILE PARALYSIS 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

June 26, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

I thought that the enclosed would prove of interest to you.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

CONFIDENTIAL

Notes of talk by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer at a dinner given by Mr. Stanley Resor at the University Club, New York, on June 7, 1951, in connection with the work of the Committee on the Present Danger

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(Dr. Oppenheimer spoke informally without a manuscript. The following notes were made as he talked. They are of course partial only, undoubtedly contain various inaccuracies, and do not purport to be an exact quotation of what he said. But, perhaps, they will serve to illustrate some of his thinking. It is requested that these be treated as confidential as Dr. Oppenheimer does not desire at this time to make any public statement on these subjects.)

The importance of the work of the Committee on the Present Danger is, in my judgment, great enough to justify having brought you all out tonight. The principal theme of the Committee is the necessity for a defense of Europe, although it takes this position without neglect of the importance of other areas of the world. I am going to speak about why this should be the principal theme -- why it is important and why an organization like this Committee is useful.

A British soldier at Dunkirk, lying on the beach wounded, was able to listen on a portable radio to the British Broadcasting Company's account of the Dunkirk evacuation. The broadcaster spoke feelingly of the terrible anxiety and suffering of the men. The soldier said he had to turn the radio off -- because the story was too horrible to bear. Similarly, what we face if World War III starts is too horrible to bear, yet we must face this danger.

The central purpose of this Committee is to do what it can for the defense of Western Europe against Russian communism and to support General Eisenhower in his mission. The specific things necessary for this are: First, American troops to give reality to the defense; second, provision of a long-range stable source of manpower in a way which will be as little disruptive to our young men as possible and which will supply training for all of them; third, foreign aid, combining military and economic aid, which are merely two tubes through which one pours water into the same vessel.

There are reasons why a Committee of this kind must have a rather sharp and narrow objective. As individuals we know that there are also many other dangers -- dangers in Korea and dangers on the homefront. The narrowing of the Committee's objectives is not due to any myopia of the members, but to their collective judgment that their joint effort through the Committee is more effective if it singles out certain things of primary importance than if it tries to cover a wider field.

Although we now have the North Atlantic Treaty, our decision to join in the defense of Europe was not entirely a new thing resulting from the treaty. It was foreshadowed that if Western Europe should be attacked, we would be in the fight because we had troops in Germany, and any Russian attack on Western Europe would necessarily first involve an attack on them.

In the military picture there has been a great change. This change has been the difference between the present hope of success in defending Europe and the former certain disaster to

Europe if Russia attacked. Up to about two years ago our engagement in substance was not to attempt to defend Europe on the ground, but to counter-attack Russia with the A-bomb. Thus our only weapon was an attack which would have to be mounted through the years to destroy Soviet power. That counter-attack alone made the prospect of defeating Russia not a hopeless one. However, this strategy, of course, would not have protected Europe. Contrasted with that earlier plan, we now are working on a defense which will leave Europe free, not destroyed, and which will preserve nations which could not be brought back to life again if conquered. This change has occurred over the last 18 months.

Why and what was wrong with the other plan? The other -- that is the bombing alone -- plan was a deterrent. One may ask why should we go to the pain, trouble, and expense of defending Europe? The answer is forcefully given in the arguments made in the recent series of radio broadcasts by the Committee on the Present Danger -- such as Judge Patterson's, Dr. Conant's, and Dr. Bush's, as well as by the public statements of Winston Churchill.

I think that I am in a position to say that the A-bomb is no joke. I am one who is prejudiced in favor of it. However, there are other things which are also acting as a deterrent to Russia's starting a war:-

Most important is what the U. S. can produce, as World War II proved. The Russians are aware of this and know that the productive capacity of the United States is such as ultimately to threaten them with defeat.

There is another deterrent -- that when Europe becomes strong enough to have military hope, it will then become clear to the Russians that they cannot take part of Europe only. They must attempt to take all or nothing. This brings to the Kremlin's calculations, in addition to the fact that such an attempt would involve war with the United States, the strains which Russia would subject itself to if it conquered Europe:- The rebelliousness and the consequent strains from the undigestibility of Europe upon the Russian governmental system.

So there are these three deterrents, all relevant.

The Russian A-bomb and Korea have not taught us what we could not have known before if we had wanted to. It is a lesson that we should have known. However, the Russian A-bomb did raise a new question as to the security of the United Kingdom. And over the longer range, it also promised the danger of an attack on the United States which might destroy our productive capacity.

Atomic warfare, on the scale which the future holds, is such that if we rely upon this weapon, we shall have committed ourselves to a plan of warfare which could not win for either side. It means a war in which the principal instrument is one to destroy a nation and its will to resist.

What we need is a plan giving us a chance, a real chance, to retain Europe without such a war -- not a plan merely matching Russia's threat with a threat of our own. The defense of Europe <u>can</u> be made a reality. With that the principal motive for Russia to attack is eliminated. We would then be in a position to apply strength to negotiation.

At present, temporarily, we have an atomic shield. While this holds, we should use the time to get ready to defend Europe. "I believe that we are faced with one of the heroic opportunities of all time."

The Committee on the Present Danger is not an ordinary Committee of normal times. It has, unlike most committees, no special self-interest. It is trying to take advantage of the great opportunity I have just described. This opportunity, however, is not easy to apply to foreign policy. There is nothing to produce that "howl of outrage" which results in political action.

Problems we really need to think about have been confused too much by thinking about the atom year after year as a weapon. I don't see that it will make a critical difference whether the war is started by surprising us or not. Casualties could be reduced by a decisive degree by even a few minutes warning. Civil defense is not hopeless. But it is a tough problem.

In dealing with the Russians, we are coping with a barbarous, backward people who are hardly loyal to their rulers.

Our supreme policy should ultimately be to "get rid of this atom-stuff as a weapon."

Excerpts from the address of Dr. James B. Conant to the Annual Meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association on the afternoon of Commencement Day, Thursday, June 21, 1951.

Five years ago we celebrated on this spot the Victory Commencement and welcomed here as guests the victorious leaders of our armed forces. Our hopes were high, the United Nations was at work on a program for controlling atomic energy.

A year later in 1947 General Marshall made his famous speech from this platform. The first constructive step of the free world to answer the growing challenge of communism was taken. Without it, it seems clear the Russians would now be controlling the Channel ports. The world was divided four years ago but yet at peace. So it was last June. Today we are at war and in the midst of a vast rearmament program. The spectre of World War III haunts us at every turn. Perhaps before this association meets again a global war will be upon us.

War and threats of war sear into a university community like a red hot iron. There is no satisfactory answer to many of the problems which such abnormal conditions raise. Take the debate that has been going on about UMT and UMS and the extension of the draft, it was confusion doubly confounded. As a consequence, the bill which the President signed on Tuesday settles nothing. Instead of providing a clear-cut policy of calling every able-bodied young man into service for two years at some definite age, the whole matter is left to the decision of the local draft boards.

The difficult problem of providing a continuing flow of scientists, engineers, doctors and dentists has not been squarely faced. For the next few months to be sure few men of college age apparently will be called. And the bill provides that a man's college year will not be interrrupted. The impact of the draft on the colleges, therefore, has been postponed. But the uncertainty facing each young man is greater than before. There to my mind lies the great injustice of the present situation. Selective service is a way to mobilize a whole nation for a total war; UMT is a way to train a reserve in days so peaceful that we do not need the present sized armed forces. But neither alternate fits the situation before us. On the contrary we are now faced apparently with a long period of partial mobilization and for that purpose we shall have to call up for two years of service a large number of young men of every succeeding age group. To ask the local boards to decide whether young men of 18-1/2 or 19 engaged in agriculture or industry should or should not be deferred is asking a group of citizens an impossible set of questions! If a young man's job is essential today, will it not continue to be so for years to come? If he is not called up is this deferment? It sounds to me more like exemption. Similarly with college students; should an embryo research scientist be deferred until he obtains his Ph.D. degree? If so, does it make sense for him then to serve in uniform? If not, is the deferment in fact exemption? To my mind no satisfactory decision on the calling up of young men in a period of partial mobilization can be arrived at until the obligation of universal service is recognized and the local

boards are relieved of the terrible responsibility of occupational deferment. Some time in the not too distant future I believe the American people will demand that Congress take a new look at this whole matter.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

June 25, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

This is the detailed study on Foreign Aid referred to in the Report of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid previously sent you.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

A Study of The Need, Objectives, and Administration of FOREIGN AID

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

A Study of
The Need, Objectives, and Administration
of
FOREIGN AID

THIS IS THE STUDY REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AID OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER. THE REPORT WAS PRINTED SEPARATELY ACCOMPANYING A STATEMENT BY THE FULL COMMITTEE DATED JUNE 18, 1951.

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* Subcommittee on Foreign Aid (which was assisted in its study by Wilfred J. Garvin as staff economist).

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I. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

At present the United States is applying overseas a portion of its economic resources, substantial in amount, to supplement the economic resources of certain Nations, primarily in Europe but also in other widely scattered areas. Fundamentally the objective in so applying this part of our resources appears to be to support the common effort of free peoples to put themselves in a position to deter or resist armed attack, to defeat attempts at subversion and, by building up the common strength, to demonstrate the viability of freedom. The reasons why there is need for such supplement from our resources to those of other nations to accomplish this common objective have varied as among particular nations and areas. The methods and organizations for its application have also varied.

Proposals are being presented to Congress for authorizations and appropriations for 1951-2 in support of this objective. Should these proposals be supported? As some aid to answering that question certain members of the Committee on the Present Danger and its staff have made a study of the situation for the Committee.

It is a novel function for the Government of the United States to be transferring a portion of our national economic resources for use in other countries. There is every reason for every taxpayer to ask (a) How has it come about that a part of what he pays in taxes is given to foreign countries? (b) what reasons, if any, are there for our Government continuing it? (c) are we economically able to do so? and (d) how should it be administered?

How It Began.

In general, the genesis of this function is familiar enough to all. After the outbreak of World War II the devastating sweep of the totalitarian armies convinced us that the economic resources of the nations opposing Hitler did not by themselves suffice to enable them to resist the aggressor—much less defeat him. Convinced, further, that in this conflict we had vital interests in common with them, our Government began to furnish economic support to other nations, even before we threw in our military forces after Pearl Harbor. Under the lend-lease formula, we supplied these economic resources primarily in kind, rather than in money or credits as we had in the first World War. We shipped materials, food and equipment, military and otherwise. The other nations could not pay us in money or goods for by far the major part of what we so supplied them. If we had not stepped in to meet their needs, our allies could not have maintained the strength of their armies in the field, nor could they have provided their civilian populations even the minimum of economic support required for efficiency and morale.

We were able to meet the needs of our allies because of our own initial superior economic strength. Further, that strength, as we got our own idle manpower to work, our idle capacity and resources into use—all with a terrific new dynamic urge—seemed to grow and

did grow with the demands made upon it far beyond all expectations. Even after we were devoting a high proportion of our manpower and other resources to the creation and supply of our own vast military forces, we still were able to transfer from current production economic resources valued at billions of dollars to be used by our allies in the common cause.

By so doing, however, the Axis powers were defeated. Any other course would probably have required the expenditure of far more of our own economic resources and of the lives of far more of our own men, in a longer war.

Since the False Dawn of Peace.

Was it possible for our Government to end this novel function with the end of hostilities? Congress did not think so. The devastation and despair which hostilities left in their train demonstrated the ghastly losses of even a necessary defensive and militarily successful war. It immediately became apparent that the war had harrowed a receptive soil for the germination of the seeds of future conflict. We felt that we still had to win the peace.

Our own clear interest as well as the generous instinct of the ordinary American made us feel it necessary to continue economic assistance. We directed the transfer of our resources to meet the needs of those areas for the immediate alleviation of starvation and acute human misery and, to some extent, to rebuild facilities damaged or destroyed by war.

This continued economic assistance was at first extended primarily through indirect contributions to international organizations and directly by appropriations to the army for the "prevention of disease and unrest" in occupied areas of Europe and Asia.

In 1948, recognizing that this was a novel governmental function of large proportions for a period of years, we set up a new and independent governmental organization to handle most phases of it.

Almost with the end of hostilities, the illusion that with the defeat of the Axis powers there would be an end to the threat to freedom from the imperialism of a totalitarian state, began to fade. We began to look toward Moscow instead of Berlin to read the signs of impending danger. During the years between, the flood waters of that danger have engulfed a vast area of Europe and Asia from the Elbe to the Pacific.

With this rising tide, which threatened to overflow all the boundaries of the tremendous periphery of this area, there has come to be a sense of the common interest and interdependence in peril of substantially all other areas of the world. It is not merely along the contiguous borders that the threat exists. To change the simile, the flames, like crowning forest fires, may leap over intervening geographic spaces and ignite combustible material at distances physically remote.

The impact of the modern industrial system, under colonialism, prepared some underdeveloped areas for the flame. In others, the constriction of set molds of social and economic life, with their low productivity, permit only such standards of living as would be intolerable in other areas. They afford too narrow a margin for the accumulation of capital and the application of new techniques or to permit a change in outlook sufficient to break those molds and effect a

development of potential resources—manpower and physical alike—capable of making a vast and needed contribution to their own welfare and to that of the rest of the free world.

By reason of political and military uncertainties, exchange difficulties, and other dislocations occasioned by the depression of the thirties and the ensuing war, the flow of private capital and of technical "know-how" to the underdeveloped areas from the United States and other industrial countries has been far from adequate to develop the economic potential of these areas. There has been over the years an increasing recognition that this threatens the stability of the areas themselves and of the free world. It creates an inescapable problem for the free world and we have a vital interest in it. There is also the realization that the problem is one of long range and of a magnitude not to be dealt with in a day. But Congress has expressed its sense of the existence of the problem in appropriations which it felt we could not afford *not* to make for an approach to it directly through technical assistance. It has also, indirectly, through our capital contribution to the International Bank and through appropriations to the Export Import Bank, made it possible to effect the actual transfer of a portion of our resources for use in these other areas.

At the same time there has been developing an increasingly insistent pressure for priority from the immediate situation in certain areas such as Western Europe. It is true that the efforts of the Western European countries over the last few years to help themselves have been effectively stimulated by our leadership, by the dynamic urge of their new hope of emerging from their desperate plight, and by the transfer of a portion of our resources for use in their efforts—substantial in amount, though minor in comparison to the amount of their own resources applied by these countries themselves in the recovery effort. This has improved morale and brought them to a point under which most, if not all, could now proceed under their own steam—but for a new factor.

With the development of the atom bomb by Russia, with the evidence of Russian willingness to use armed force as an instrument of policy, there has been a mounting sense of insecurity in all the free world, ourselves included. It is acute in Western Europe, which has been an open target for attack. To win the peace, Congress has deemed it vitally necessary to build up rapidly the armed forces of Europe and the United States as a deterrent to attack and to restore in both areas a potential for war production of progressive strength, during the period when the deterrent effect on such attack through our own possession of the atom bomb may be diminishing.

This has called for plans for the recreation of armed forces in Europe with a consequent diversion of manpower and the creation of new requirements for materiél, particularly during the build up-period. These new demands on economic resources pose the question of whether Europe's resources are able to provide for these demands and at the same time maintain living standards and such further increase of productivity as is essential to morale. If they are not, if unsupplemented, an attempt to close one gate to the Russian threat through increased military forces would but open another to subversion. Further, without morale, troop units, tanks and guns themselves become ineffective and as a result *both* gates would stand open as an invitation to aggression.

Existing Vitally Important Economic Needs

In this situation we have looked first to see whether there will be for the immediate future an economic gap between what is needed to be accomplished by other nations for vital common objectives—particularly by the North Atlantic Treaty nations in Western Europe but also in other vital areas—and what we can expect to be accomplished by those nations from their own resources without some supplement from those of the United States.

We have considered various possible yardsticks for determining the extent of such economic gaps in the resources of the nations in question, particularly the North Atlantic Treaty countries, which it is essential to close to secure our common objectives, and we have made some suggestions thereon.

We have concluded that there will in fact be such a gap in Western Europe. General Eisenhower can accomplish his mission only if we take steps to close it. There are similar gaps, though involving far smaller amounts, in other vital areas. There is need to close them: (1) in order to defeat subversion in certain areas; (2) to make possible larger or more effective military forces in other areas subject to attack; (3) to build up economic strength in certain areas where such strength is essential to the common security; (4) to furnish, in some cases, some temporary relief from disaster; (5) to increase the production of certain scarce strategic or other raw materials in certain areas for our own or the common use; or (6) to stimulate productivity in areas which can make an outstanding contribution to their own and the common resources but which at present by reason of the bare subsistence, and at times less, that their economy affords, are a fair target for Russian propaganda.

We are in a global campaign for freedom—a campaign critical and likely to be protracted.

Ability of United States Economy to Continue Aid.

We have made some examination of the ability of the United States economy to apply a portion of its economic resources, in the order of magnitude budgeted by the Executive and likely to be required to close certain of the more critical of such gaps. We have concluded that there seems to be such ability—but, of course, the U. S. does not have the resources to do all that might usefully be done.

Administration.

If the United States is to furnish a portion of its recources for these purposes, it is important that they should be administered in an effective, businesslike way to get the maximum use from them, and also in such a way as to secure the maximum use of the resources of our partners in the common enterprise. The latter point we have regarded as particularly important.

We have examined the genesis and provisions of the existing legislation for "Economic Cooperation". "Mutual Defense Assistance", "Point IV" and other forms of economic assistance to other nations.

We have studied the present organizational structure of the administration of this assistance and we have had the benefit of the analy-

sis and of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission Report, the Gray Report, the report of the International Development Board, and other studies as to the need for, objectives and further organizational development of the administration of such economic assistance.

We have pointed out what have seemed to us certain organizational anomalies in the present structure. We found that the responsibility for the administration of this assistance has been split up among different governmental agencies—primarily the State Department and Economic Cooperation Administration, frequently operating in the same area. This has been in part the result of historical accident from the circumstances under which the need for the assistance arose in particular areas. It is also, in part, the result of an artificial distinction in certain areas between furnishing assistance to other nations from our economic resources in the form of end items of military equipment or components thereof and furnishing assistance in some other form. In both cases it is a transfer from *our* economic resources to eke out *their* resources to enable common objectives to be accomplished.

We have found that earnest efforts have been made to coordinate these activities of the several organizations—all dealing with some aspects of a single objective and at times even with the same aspect. But it seems to us that this administrative split-up is an inherent source of weakness. We have reached the conclusion, therefore, that the application of such of our economic resources as we devote to this purpose, should be administered by a single organization headed by an administrator with representatives in the various countries which receive such assistance.

We regard this application of our economic resources in foreign countries as a novel governmental function which does not fit into the accustomed pattern and functions of any of the established departments of the Government. We discuss the various considerations which seem to us to be applicable as to whether to place such a unified administration in the Defense Department, the State Department or in a separate organization. It is our opinion that it should be placed in a separate organization.

An Overriding Consideration.

We have also reached the conclusion that whatever the differences of opinion that may develop as to what is preferable organizationally in the administration of these funds, the question of organization is secondary to the importance of adequate authorizations and appropriations for these purposes. Without such appropriations we cannot expect General Eisenhower to accomplish his mission in the North Atlantic treaty areas—nor can the related objectives in other areas, requiring smaller amounts of aid but still of vital importance, be achieved.

II. PHASES OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN AID.

1940-1945

With disaster on the Western Front in 1940, the progressive overrunning of continental Europe, East and West, by the axis powers, and the rising threat to Great Britain, the Middle East and Africa, the United States, with at first some divergence of opinion, concluded that it had a common and vital interest in these events which called for action.

It was evident that the available economic resources of the nations under attack were not sufficient to produce the food, materials and equipment, military and otherwise, necessary to sustain the requisite military forces and the equally essential supporting civilian economy. It was equally evident that these resources were not sufficient to enable them with goods or money to buy from us or others what was thus necessary to close the economic gap.

Pearl Harbor and Hitler's declaration of war left us no alternative but to throw our military forces, which we had already begun to prepare and augment, into the campaign. But even before that, we had embarked through "Lend-Lease" on a program of economic support to the victims of aggression.

In World War I, it is true, somewhat the same problem had been dealt with by extending credits to our Allies after they had used up their own external resources in payment for imports essential to their war efforts. This had left in its train the "War Debts", which proved to be among the seeds of further conflict.

In World War II we recognized that we were engaged in a common effort and that sending over a part of our economic resources in the form of food, raw materials, equipment, military or otherwise, was but a part of our contribution to that effort. This made it possible for the effort of our Allies to be maintained and stepped up. It was as important to us as it was to them to maximize the common effort against the common peril. Recognizing the realities of the situation, we made the transfer of our resources primarily as grants, for the most part in kind rather than in money. We also received from our Allies materials, equipment and facilities in "return lend-lease" which offset in part our grants to them.

Looking to the *occasion* for our action, all of this contribution, whether food, textiles, raw materials, machinery, ships or tanks, was "military aid", so transferred because we were at war. The contribution was made in each of its diverse forms to the extent considered most effective to aid in the common war effort.

From another standpoint, looking realistically at the nature of what we were doing, it was all "economic aid" because *in whatever form,* it was a transfer of a part of our *economic resources* to eke out the inadequate *economic resources* of other nations, for their part in the common enterprise.

It proved economically possible for us to make contributions of great magnitude in this form to the common cause as well as the far larger amounts in support of our own armed forces. In spite of this huge expenditure, we steadily augmented our economic strength by putting ten million of our unemployed and our idle and new plants to work, with an unexampled drive for increased output. This made pos-

sible a greater effort by our allies and an earlier victory at a smaller total cost in economic resources and, most important, in human life.

1945-1947

We did not find it advisable with the end of hostilities to end at once the transfer of economic resources to other nations. It was reduced and there was a change in the immediate occasion for it. We felt a common interest in the alleviation of the devastation left by war and of prostrate economies interdependent with our own. We turned over surplus supplies in Europe and Asia suitable for civilian and military use. We contributed to international agencies engaged in relief and rehabilitation. We extended a large credit to Great Britain and made substantial loans also to China, almost every country of Western Europe, and some countries of Eastern Europe. By large shipments of relief goods to the occupied areas of Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea, we performed the inescapable obligation of an occupying power. To the Philippines we made a major transfer primary in the form of war damage payments.

It was a series of uncoordinated stop-gap measures, primarily directed to relief, of an order of magnitude of upwards of $15 billion. We had come out of the war with enhanced economic strength in contrast to the almost universal economic disaster in Europe and Asia. We were able to make this contribution.

1947-1950

Experience with stop-gap relief measures, primarily through UNRRA, and through the Army in occupied areas, made it increasingly clear that the distribution of relief goods under emergency conditions and on a country-by-country basis was a palliative and not a cure for the conditions which made them necessary. Moreover, dissatisfaction with the prolongation of poverty, mitigated only by foreign governmental and private charity and without promise of future betterment, contributed materially to the growing strength of Communist subversion. While the Soviets were busily strengthening their grip on the areas of Eastern Europe which they had occupied and made satellites, the native Communist parties of Western Europe were equally busy preparing to deliver the governments of that area to Red domination.

Threats to Greece and Turkey added the danger of military attack to that of subversion. They re-emphasized the lesson of the war that an adequate supporting economy is as essential to military strength as are troops in being. We directed the transfer of economic resources to those countries in the form both of supplies and of military equipment. Congress in its legislation properly described both forms as "financial and economic assistance".

Congress also determined that we had a common interest, not merely in the day-to-day relief of destitution in Europe, but the rebuilding of fundamentally strong self-supporting nations. To effect this, there was, as during the war, a need to fill the gap between what they could accomplish with their own economic resources and what we and they in the common interest felt it essential to be done. Congress measured that gap realistically. It recognized that it could only be closed by

eking out the economic resources of other countries with a part of our own. At that, it could be done only over a period of years and only by systematized efforts of each of the countries in question, individually and by cooperative action. Further, that it was essential that the aid we furnished be so applied as to stimulate the efforts of those countries to help themselves and to help each other. This was the genesis of the Marshall Plan. Its constructive principles were applied also in the occupied areas and in certain areas in Asia.

While the bulk of our foreign aid appropriations since the war have been used to meet the insistent needs of Europe, Congress has also made smaller sums available to meet the needs in Asia and elsewhere. Vast and densely populated areas of the world, all of them economically under-developed and many bordering on the Soviet Union or Soviet-dominated territories, were and continue to be faced with crucial economic and political problems upon the solution of which the stability and peace of the world is in large measure dependent. With extremely low levels of productivity and populations on the ragged edge of subsistence, they could neither produce adequate supplies of the raw materials upon which the economies of the industrialized areas depended nor become profitable markets for the disposal of the manufactured surpluses of those areas. They were constricted by set patterns of economic life which afford so narrow a margin between subsistence and productivity that without the introduction of new techniques and some capital, it seemed impossible to break the vicious circle. Many, moreover, were in a state of political ferment arising from newly awakened nationalist aspirations and the demands of the masses for economic betterment. The agents of subversion found it easy and profitable to exploit these new political forces and to direct them into anti-western and anti-democratic channels. The Communist propaganda and military success on the Chinese mainland greatly strengthened the appeal to subversion and highlighted the real danger which threatened the security of the free world in Asia and other under-developed areas.

The techniques and the criteria of the European Recovery Program were clearly not suited to the typical under-developed area. In the first place, the huge population of these areas, their pervasive poverty, and their lack of the basic technical training and facilities to exploit their resources would have made a program in any way comparable to the European Program prohibitively costly and there would have been no reasonable assurance of success. In the second place, their governments, by and large, lacked the administrative experience, the popular support, and the sense of cohesiveness to make possible the sort of self-help and mutual aid program which was largely responsible for success in Europe. The problem of aid to these areas was so vast and complex that to many it appeared hopeless.

A different technique had to be devised. The aid program for the under-developed areas which finally received Congressional approval was based on two partially concurrent stages: (1) A Technical Assistance Program was developed to transfer to the under-developed areas the technical and administrative "know-how" of the more advanced areas. This assistance was designed to enable the population of these areas to increase their productivity by putting at their disposal knowledge and training in better techniques, in such fields as public health, education, agriculture, and public administration. (2) The fostering

of capital investment to aid in the development of their resources was conceived as an essential supplement to the preparatory work done through technical assistance programs. Such essential investment projects as basic utilities, irrigation, port and harbor development, reclamation and the like which are not normally appropriate for private financing would be financed through governmental loans and credits through the International Bank and the Export-Import Bank. Other funds were to come through private investment channels and cooperative efforts to improve the climate for such investment would be made.

While we had made only a beginning in the under-developed areas, the efforts of the countries of Europe, stimulated by aid from our resources and a new spurt of energy and hope generated by the common enterprise, promised to close the economic gap more rapidly than we had anticipated. But for an unexpected new and pressing demand on their economies, their own resources might well be sufficient for them to go ahead without further aid. But the economic gap has now widened again. The development of the atom bomb by Russia and the evidence from Korea of Russian willingness to use military aggression as an instrument of policy, has made imperative a stepping up of the military forces of these nations. Again, as from 1940-1945, we are confronted by the fact that the economic resources are not sufficient to maintain *both* the essential supporting economy and armed forces on the scale which we and they, now under the Atlantic Treaty, feel it essential for them to contribute to the common defense. If that gap between what we regard it as essential that they do, in their interest and our own, and what their resources enable them to do, is to be closed, it must be closed by our continuing for a time contributing a part of our resources to be used by them in the common effort.

If we are to make this contribution, it again becomes a question of the form in which it shall be transferred. The contribution might be made in the form of credits as in World War I, out of which the nations in question might purchase from us and others equipment, military and otherwise, and material and supplies sufficient to close the gap. We might continue to make the transfer primarily in kind. If we supplied a large part of their needs for the equipment and supply of their troops, their resources would be adequate to support their essential civilian economy. If we made an equivalent transfer entirely in civilian commodities and material, their resources would then be sufficient to produce or pay for the military equipment and supplies they need for their troops.

The problem is one of so applying the contribution from our resources as to get the maximum result. As a practical matter that is apt to be reached by a transfer to some degree in all forms.

III. THE PRESENT NEED.

Congress, since Korea, has recognized stepped up needs in various areas which seemed to it to compel a continuation for a time of contributions from our resources to supplement those of other nations for common objectives in which we feel a vital interest. In September Congress greatly increased our appropriations for such transfer to countries in Europe; later it for the first time authorized such a contribution to Jugoslavia; it is in the process of authorizing a loan to India for famine relief. It has authorized a new and large contribution to the Philippines. Nothing in the world situation indicates that the economic gaps which concern our interest have in fact been closed. Instead, the military threat with its added strain on the economic requirements to meet it, tends for the present to widen them.

Evidently there is some urgent need. But how does it originate, how is it defined, and how can it be most effectively met?

A. North Atlantic Treaty Countries.

Stimulated by Marshall Plan aid, the economies of the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty had, as of June 1950, made remarkable progress toward the goal of self-support. Gross production exceeded prewar in all of them and productivity per man-year was higher than prewar in most of them. Total resources flowing into domestic consumption surpassed the prewar volume, though most of them have only recently regained prewar per capita consumption levels, which were themselves far below our standards. The rate of investment was higher than in recent history. While they were, as a group, still dependent on United States aid to finance balance-of-payment deficits, and there were particular areas as in France and Italy where conditions invited subversion, there was every prospect that economic self-support would be achieved on schedule. Certainly Europe would have the physical capacity to produce supplies for its own needs on its accustomed level of consumption and its then level of military forces, or to exchange for essential imports from other areas. The remaining problems were for the most part those of marketing: product design, sales promotion, and efficiency in production appropriate for effective competition in foreign markets, particularly in the dollar area.

The initial impact of Korea was a stimulus to the economies of the NATO countries. The rapid expansion of United States military and stockpiling expenditures and the reappearance of inflationary pressures in the United States and world economies were solving the immediate problem of markets and dollar earnings. But the delayed impact is beginning to make itself felt. The military threat has required the stepping up of Europe's defense preparations at a more rapid rate than planned earlier. In addition, the expansion of military production in the United States and Europe has placed new and unexpected demands on world resources of raw materials. As a consequence, Europe will find it increasingly difficult to secure the raw materials required to operate its industries at full capacity and must devote a larger proportion of its manpower and its total output to military uses at the expense of investment and exports. The gap between essential requirements—now augmented by military needs—and available

resources is again widening. The problem now becomes how to measure it and how best to fill it.

Measurement of the Need for Aid

In these areas there is at least a working basis for measuring the gap between what we and they feel it essential for these countries to do in the common effort and what they themselves can do. A minimum essential troop basis for these countries has at least tentatively been set up. It should be possible to make some estimate of the expenditures necessary to create and support it. It should also be possible to make some estimate of the order of magnitude of the economic resources of each nation required to be applied to essential government services, and a supporting economy of such continuing or growing productivity as is essential to morale. On the other hand it should be possible to make some estimate of the annual national product available to meet such demands. If it promises to be inadequate to meet them, that would roughly be the prospective economic gap which it would be for Congress to determine whether or not to close from our own resources.

It is appreciated how much easier it is to state these generalizations than to make the suggested estimates with any approach to accuracy. The whole calculation might need to be revised by a further stepping up of the troop basis which General Eisenhower and the nations in question might feel essential, with a consequent widening of the economic gap. But under any system of annual authorizations and appropriations it is necessary to proceed on working hypotheses, based on present forecasts.

Given the total requirement to make possible the requisite troop strength while maintaining the essential supporting economy, the amount of United States aid required would be determined by the contribution which the European countries can make from their own resources. Several approaches to this phase of problem have been suggested and are discussed below.

(a) Ratio of Defense Expenditures to Gross National Product.

The relative cost of defense expenditures in a given country is commonly expressed as a ratio relating the total of such expenditures in a given period to the total economic output of that country in the same period. While this is a useful measure for the comparison of defense expenditures in a given country with other expenditures in the same country or to indicate changes in defense burdens over a period of time, it has fatal weaknesses as a basis for international comparisons:

(i) The accuracy of gross national product data for most European countries is highly questionable and they have a limited usefulness even for the measurement of year-to-year variations in total output or major components of it in a single country. International comparisons of such data often have little meaning.

(ii) Even if such data were reasonably accurate and comparable, it would still need to be recognized that the diversion to defense of a given percentage of gross national product would not

represent the same real sacrifice in all countries. It would represent a much greater real sacrifice, and what might well be a wholly impracticable one, for example, for a country such as Italy with a per capita national product of around $300 per year to devote 20 percent of such product to defense uses, than it would for the United States, with a per capita national product of more than $1700, to devote the same percentage to those uses.

(iii) The area in which any country's economic potential for military output lies is in the margin between the total resources of the country and the minimum requirements of its economy for non-defense purposes. This margin will be large, both absolutely and relative to total resources, in a wealthy country and small by the same standards in a poor country. To determine how large that margin is, moreover, involves examination of such non-quantitative data as customary standards of living, the relationship between living standards and the health, working efficiency, and morale of the population, and the present state of its industrial plant and equipment. A quantitative ratio based on data of this sort gives a spurious and misleading appearance of precision.

(b) Comparison With Past Military Efforts:

It has been argued by some that, since the major European powers were able to support relatively large military forces in prewar years when output per capita was little if any smaller than it is today, they should be able to support forces of roughly comparable size at the present time. This argument overlooks certain basic facts:

(i) The economic recovery achieved by the European countries since the inception of the Marshall Plan has been due in no small measure to the fact that they have been required to maintain smaller defense forces and have been able to devote a higher proportion of their labor and capital resources to other uses. To devote the same relative proportions of the labor force and of capital equipment to defense purposes at the present time would, unless offset by foreign aid, cause non-military output to fall significantly below prewar levels.

(ii) The equipping of increased troop units within the required time limits calls for large fixed capital investments in military goods for the immediate use of troops, in stocks and pipelines of such goods, and in industrial facilities for their production. Further, that equipment, it is to be expected, will be on a very different scale and relatively more expensive than prewar equipment. The resources required to bring the required forces into being are accordingly much greater than those required in prewar years or which will be required to maintain them in a state of readiness once they have been built up.

(c) The Dollar Gap:

Aid programs having economic recovery as the primary objective have generally been based on the "dollar gap", that is, the difference between a given country's dollar resources available to finance imports

and the cost of the imports for which dollars had to be paid and which were essential to the desired level of economic recovery. It appears that this criterion is still being applied to important segments of our aid to the NATO countries. The criterion, however, has several major defects from the point of view of incentive to the achievement of common defense objectives.

(i) The increased need for and sharply higher prices of basic raw materials stemming from the military build-up threaten to throw the international accounts of some of the European countries out of balance, even though their dollar positions are improving. This is especially true of the United Kingdom in its position as dollar custodian for the sterling area, where the increase in dollar balances may be accompanied by a worsening of its own position. Further, to withhold aid solely because of a favorable dollar balance would encourage such countries to bring their non-dollar accounts into balance by reducing total imports despite increased requirements for defense, stepping up exports at the expense of defense production, or shifting purchases to the dollar area. None of these alternatives would be consistent with the common defense objective.

(ii) The rigid application of a dollar gap formula could well become a disincentive to a full military effort in Europe. For example, a partner which undertook a maximum defense effort, adopted an austere program for domestic civilian consumption, cut back non-defense public expenditures, and restricted domestic investment to the minimum consistent with a sustained effort might well qualify for little or no United States aid in terms of the dollar gap criterion. If, on the other hand, it limited its defense effort to the residual left after domestic consumption, non-defense public spending, and domestic investment had been fully provided for, it might still have a substantial aid requirement according to the dollar gap criterion. From the point of view of full defense mobilization, however, it is obviously the former condition which should be encouraged. The aid criterion must accordingly be broader than the dollar gap and designed to encourage rather than penalize austerity and economy.

(d) Potentialities of Physical Resources and Manpower:

If we could use as the basis for a yardstick what potentially might be done with the physical and manpower resources of these countries agriculturally and industrially by the use of American methods and equipment, we might well be able to say that their resources would be sufficient to meet the planned troop basis without the supplement of any of our resources. Again, if they could once get the kind of dynamic urge going in these areas which during the war carried our defense production and that of England far beyond the level which anyone was able to foresee before the war, their resources might prove sufficient.

But we are instead in a situation in which we have to base our estimates on the social, political and individual habits of mind, and productive methods and equipment as they are, and the level of productivity which they at present make possible. The potentialities are important however. It may well be that the course of events, the rise in

morale which General Eisenhower foresees and is stimulating, and the way in which we handle any aid we may give as a catalyst, may do much—as cooperation under the Marshall Plan has done—to increase that level of productivity and so shorten the period of time for which there is occasion for aid from our resources to support their defense efforts.

(e) Separate Criteria for "Economic" and "Military" Aid:

In addition to the approaches discussed above, there might be another approach growing out of the artificial separation in appropriations hitherto of so-called "economic aid" and "military aid". The prospective cost of needed items of military equipment, which it was believed could not be produced at all or to advantage by a foreign nation itself, might be looked at independently of the overall economic balance sheet of the country and an appropriation made to enable us to transfer such items on the ground that it would constitute necessary military aid. Or on a quite different set of criteria, certain expenditures might be deemed to make for the economic strength of the country and needed to close a "dollar gap" and appropriations asked to enable needed "economic aid" to be given. But such distinctions and such an approach deal with the form rather than the substance. It is the extent to which the overall economic ability of one of these nations falls short of being able to meet its overall essential requirements for our common objectives that determines whether there is any occasion for us to transfer any part of our economic resources to that nation. In the same way it should measure the overall economic or dollar and cents magnitude of such a transfer. To attempt to apply this method as a yardstick would be to attempt to measure separately the amount to be given to satisfy two needs when the amount needed to be given to satisfy each depends on what is to be given the other.

Sound Judgment Based On All Factors.

It must be remembered, in approaching this problem, that in the North Atlantic Treaty countries we have an unusual situation. The occasion for any contribution from our resources, in most of these areas, stems from the extent of the proposed demand on their economies by a stepped up troop basis. That desired basis being a matter of general plan, gives us for the time, at any rate, a reasonably firm factor in our calculation as to whether the economy of a particular nation can or cannot, along with other accustomed essential demands upon it, accomplish the desired goal without the use of some additional resources from outside. But the fact that the overall requirements for military purposes is thus to a degree firmed up does not mean that other requirements are any less important members of the equation for determining the economic gap and the need for closing it. Such factors as the overall requirements for essential supporting economy and the building up of a morale that will resist subversion and make the military forces effective instruments for defense have, for all their difficulties, to be taken into account. They are of equal importance.

Further of course, in measuring the prospective gap, there are factors to be considered other than those specifically mentioned in our oversimplified statement of it. For example, in its application, there

would be the question of how far this economic gap can be filled by the further increase of their production in the period covered by the proposed military expenditures. Further how far it is practicable to close the gap by diversion of resources which would otherwise go to new investment, without slowing down important further increases in output. Some such increase is essential if these countries are to have the type of economy and living standards which will inspire the confidence of their people in the advantage and strength of freedom.

Such estimates are difficult to make for other countries, as indeed they are for our own. Our judgment of the matter may well differ from those of the countries themselves. As a practical matter, decisions have to be made by governments in other countries, as in our own, under social and political pressures which we may not always feel to be wise in other countries any more than in our own, but which nevertheless have to be reckoned with as among the facts of life.

Approaching it from that standpoint, the judgment of the Executive and of the Congress in the last few years, and last September in particular, when the need for stepping up the troop basis and the accelerating of their equipment became urgent, was sound. If the various countries of Europe are to give to General Eisenhower the troop organizations which they desire and plan to put at his disposal, in the time within which he feels he needs to have them, there must be some substantial application of U. S. resources over and above those it applies to the creation of its own military organizations, to fill the gap which the carrying out of the proposed military plans by our partners would, under present circumstances, create in their economies.

Looked at from this standpoint, these areas have effected substantial recovery toward pre-existing standards of productivity. We might say that but for the expenditures incident to military establishments, with possibly one or two exceptions, they might progressively improve without any supplement from our resources. But the margin between their productivity and a practicable level of living in these countries is narrow, not only as compared with our own but intrinsically. It is out of this margin that their resources for military requirements have to be provided. For them to attempt to cut deeply their present standard of living for this purpose, while it might strengthen for the moment their ability to resist one form of attack by the Russians, would weaken them against a more insidious form.

It is of course impracticable for us, with the information at our command to furnish an accurate measure of this economic gap. But we are satisfied, from such study as we have been able to make of it, that such a gap does exist. We are satisfied that it is essential that we take immediate steps to meet the need if General Eisenhower is to be enabled to accomplish the enormously difficult task which we and our partners in the North Atlantic Treaty organization have asked him to undertake.

B. Other European Countries

The need for and the manner of application of United States aid to make effective the arrangements of the North Atlantic Treaty countries for the defense of Europe cannot be fully appraised without the recognition of the strategic and economic importance of other countries in the area. There is a need for aid to some of them if they are to

help in accomplishing certain of our objectives. In addition, the United States has important interests in common with these other countries which exist independently of treaty responsibilities.

(1) Western Germany

The great potential contribution by Germany of economic resources and manpower and the vital necessity of its political and economic integration in the European Community argue for its eventual full participation in arrangements for the common defense. In the meantime it is most important that the strength of its economy be maintained and that maximum feasible use be made of it in support of the general effort. This could be done most effectively if U. S. aid funds otherwise required for Germany were used for procurement in Germany of such vitally needed commodities as finished steel and machine tools required by NATO countries and if restrictions on output were raised at least to the extent required to meet the added demand. This should largely if not entirely eliminate the need for other U. S. aid to Germany. At the same time, allocation and other controls might need to be invoked by the German Government to avoid a possible heavy drain on the economies of other European powers through undue increases in German imports and consumption.

There can be little question of the community of interest of the United States and Western Germany as to the continuation of the recovery of German industry and the promotion of closer economic and political ties with the Western European community. The leaders of Western Germany have taken steps to advance the economic and political integration of Western Germany with the Western European community through support of the Schuman plan. In addition, Western Germany is already making a notable contribution to the common defense by financing the local currency cost of stationing occupation troops in that area. That contribution could be made larger and more direct if the political problems relating to it could be resolved.

It is to be expected that the continued strengthening of the Western German economy and its further integration with the economy of Western Europe will require substantial dollar support either through U. S. purchases for use in NATO countries or through direct aid grants. The amount of such aid is susceptible of measurement by the dollar gap criterion but, as in the case of the NATO countries, the primary objective should be to maximize Germany's contribution to the common security.

(2) Greece and Turkey

Greece and Turkey have been receiving much needed economic assistance in the form of military end items. This will have to be continued because of their lack of facilities for such production. But they have also been receiving and will continue to need some help in the form of technical assistance, equipment and otherwise to enable them to raise their low level of productivity and thus make their economies effective in supporting substantial and valuable troop units. The objectives and criteria of aid to these countries are substantially the same as those discussed in relation to the North Atlantic Treaty area.

The vital strategic importance of these areas for the security of

Europe is fully recognized by the United States. It has recently proposed that the guarantees of the Atlantic Pact be extended to them. Their economic integration in the European Community is partially assured through their participation in the OEEC. It would also be desirable to integrate our aid programs in those areas with those being carried out in other European countries to a greater extent than now appears to be the case. Screening of military end-item programs for production in Europe and the use of funds for their procurement in Europe, for example, might help in making a more effective use of the common resources.

(3) Austria

Despite the continued Soviet occupation of a large portion of Austria and heavy Soviet raids on its resources, United States aid has been instrumental in bringing about a most encouraging expansion in industrial and agricultural production. Austria is closely integrated, economically and politically, with the Western European community and anti-Communist strength has been consolidated in the face of Communist threats and Soviet sabotage of all efforts to agree upon a peace treaty.

Industrial production in Austria is currently more than 50 per cent above the 1938 level with the sharpest gain being recorded in the output of machinery, chemicals and iron ore. Agricultural production is still ten per cent below the prewar average. Trade with the other participating countries is roughly in balance but a substantial gap remains in trade with the U. S. and other dollar areas. It will be necessary for a time to continue aid to bridge this gap. Application of our aid in such a way as to stimulate expansion of Austria's industrial output and exports to other Western European countries will add to the total resources of Western Europe and help to close the overall gap.

(4) Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia has a large army in being but meagre resources to equip or maintain it in any campaign of extended duration. Crop failure and other adverse economic developments have threatened its ability to maintain its military forces and to continue its independence of Moscow.

This situation in Yugoslavia illustrates the variety of criteria there must be to determine the form of aid which will most effectively promote security interests. To be sure, funds voted by the Congress were described as for "relief" purposes. They were administered by the Economic Cooperation Administration. But their objective was to support the current Yugoslav regime and army in the face of Soviet and satellite threats.

(5) Others

Sweden and Switzerland, neutral by tradition, have chosen to remain outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Both have sizable and well-equipped armies, relative to population. Both have strong economies which are closely integrated through the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, with those of the rest of Europe.

For the most part, aid to Sweden has been confined to loans and conditional aid, that is, dollar grants offset by equivalent grants by Sweden to other participants. Switzerland has not required aid. There is no reason to expect any appreciable deterioration in the situation of these two countries. On the contrary, armament expenditures by or for other European countries would benefit the Danish and Swiss economies and contribute to the total rearmament effort.

The wartime and recent political history of the present government of Spain and have so far stood in the way of its participation in cooperative European economic and military efforts. United States aid has been confined to a loan by the Export-Import Bank.

C. Asia and Other Areas

There is in the North Atlantic Treaty Area and in Greece and Turkey a reasonably firm defense objective upon which aid estimates for Europe can largely be based. Our objectives in other areas are much more diverse and complex, although nonetheless vital to them and to us. The huge dimensions of the total needs defy attempts to measure them and discourage attempts to meet them. Yet it seems that some such attempt must be made if we are not to lose entirely our initiative in these areas leaving them easy prey to Communist subversion or aggression. This would require that we look to particular objectives in these areas within the range of practicability and which would make a hopeful beginning toward the meeting of their needs by helping them to help themselves.

The particular reason why the objective is important to us may vary widely. In one area it may be primarily to stiffen the possibility of military resistence to armed attack. In another it may be our desire to be able to obtain from a particular economy strategic materials which are important to us. From another it may be that it is essential to at least make some beginning in helping them break the strangle-hold of primitive economic patterns which prevent the increase of productivity and hold down the standard of living to a level which invites subversion. In others it may be a need to develop economic resources and productivity so that they may not only improve their own condition but be able, through trade, to help meet critical needs elsewhere.

(1) Japan

Due to dependence on imports of food and raw materials and exports of manufactured articles to support a population of more than 80 million persons, Japan's world economic position is comparable in certain respects to that of the industrialized countries of Western Europe. In other respects, it resembles more closely the "underdeveloped" areas of the Asiatic mainland. Per capita national income probably does not exceed the equivalent of $100 per year. Approximately half of the employed population is directly engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. Steel output is currently little if any larger than that of Belgium. Although Japan is once again the world's leading exporter of cotton textiles, her total production for domestic and export markets is equalled or far exceeded by India, China, the United Kingdom, Western Germany, France, and, of course, by the United States.

The Japanese economy is extremely vulnerable. Because of a very low per capita income and standard of living, the domestic market is a relatively limited one and manufacturing enterprises must find foreign outlets for major portions of their output, just as they must find foreign sources for a major portion of their raw materials. Accordingly, the precariously low living standards of the population are threatened to an unusual degree by any major reduction in exports or raw material supplies.

In view of the above, the United States should not overlook implications of the strong compulsion to trade between an independent Japan and the Chinese mainland, potentially the most important market for Japanese goods and source of vital food and raw materials. Until such time as this trade can be encouraged without risk of political domination or of adding to the military potential of the Communist bloc, some alternative must be found which will assure Japan's access to raw materials and to markets for manufactured goods.

The Department of Defense has recently announced that beginning 1 July, 1951 United States military forces stationed in Japan will pay in dollars a portion of the occupation costs now financed by the Japanese Government. This, together with other foreign exchange earnings, will furnish adequate funds to finance essential imports and permit the termination of other U. S. dollar aid. This is not a complete solution of the problem. Japan's minimum raw material requirements must be met out of the pool of resources available to the non-Communist world and her industrial capacity can and should be used to help meet the vital needs of the free nations. The placing of orders for such goods may achieve a double purpose—maintaining employment in Japan, thus acting as "preventive medicine" against possible future relief needs, and relieving the burden on similar facilities in the United States and Western Europe. Japan can supply—given the necessary raw materials—much of the machinery, equipment and consumer goods required to achieve our objectives in the under-developed areas.

In the long run, Japan to support its population will have to find far larger outlets for its industrial products. Southeast Asia is a natural market—but the productivity of that area must be substantially increased for it to have the necessary surpluses of raw material and food products to exchange for Japanese goods. For the Japanese outlets to be only the existing outlets of the European Countries would but create problems rather than solve them. This situation in Japan may thus argue strongly for aid to develop other prostrate areas in a way to permit an interchange of products with Japan and thus meet the needs of both.

(2) The Philippines

The Philippines pose to us a special problem by reason of our special relation to them and their military importance to us. For them to maintain a military posture and essential supporting economy some assistance from our economic resources appears necessary.

(3) Korea

The support of the military forces and of the civilian population of South Korea is currently the responsibility of the United Nations

military command. An end of hostilities will bring into operation the United Nations Korea Rehabilitation Agency set up under U. S. sponsorship last fall. The major portion of the funds required for the war-devastated economy will undoubtedly have to come from the United States.

(4) Under-developed Areas in General

(a) *Scope of the Problem*

The recent report to the President by the International Development Advisory Board lists no fewer than 85 nations, territories and possessions, with a combined population of more than one billion persons, as "under-developed areas." Within this group there exist wide variations in degree of economic development and in political and economic institutions. An attempt to review the particular circumstances of each of the several major regions is, however, beyond the scope of this memorandum.

(b) *Military Equipment*

In particular areas, if military forces are to be effective, some assistance in the form of military equipment may be essential. With it, troops may be available to aid in the common defense of strategic locations and to assist in the protection of communications or of vital sources of supplies.

Since the underdeveloped areas do not possess highly developed industrial facilities, aid required for the expansion of their defense forces or for modernizing the equipment of existing forces must be virtually entirely in the form of military equipment. Accordingly the complex economic and financial questions of the sort which arise in the North Atlantic Treaty countries, where there is a broad area of choice between furnishing military equipment and furnishing the means to stimulate local production of such equipment, do not arise in these areas. United States aid to the military forces of specific underdeveloped countries will probably be confined to military equipment, all other support (e.g. pay and allowances, rations, uniforms) being financed by the local governments. Their ability to finance such additional support may be increased in some measure by aid in other forms but it is otherwise narrowly limited by the ability of their governments to increase revenues through taxes and borrowing and by the competing demands of other essential expenditures.

(c) *The Major Need*

To regard economic assistance in the form of military equipment as the sole form of assistance required for the common security could be a costly error in Europe. It could be even more costly in the underdeveloped areas where the threat of subversion is an ever-present danger and where a full contribution to the strength of the free world depends more on the solution of certain economic and political problems than on military strength.

Any approach to these problems must be guided by the following major considerations:

(i) In the first place, the problems of these areas are far more difficult than those to which we addressed ourselves in Europe. In Europe, we were dealing with a population of under 300 million persons that had reached a relatively high level of education and technical proficiency, with industrial facilities capable of providing for the needs of the population given the basic materials required to put them into operation, and with capable and experienced leadership in business, professional and political life. In the underdeveloped areas we are dealing with a population of more than one billion persons on a bare subsistence level, with extremely low literacy rates, extremely high birth and death rates, little technical proficiency, and little more than the crudest technical and mechanical aids to hand labor. The problems, moreover, do not stem only from economic and technical backwardness. They are aggravated in many areas by systems of land tenure and taxation which furnish little if any incentive to the tillers of the soil to increase output and by the inefficiency of newly independent governments lacking the technical and administrative experience required to make effective use even of limited local resources. It took three years and more than $13 billion for the European Recovery Program to bring the European countries to the present point where, except for the new military needs, they would be close to the goal of economic self-support. Even if a similar program had a reasonable chance of success in the underdeveloped areas, it would take a much longer time and would involve a far greater cost.

A recent United Nations study estimates that the underdeveloped areas of the world require foreign capital totaling at least $10 billion per year if their productive capabilities are to be effectively developed. (The Chinese Mainland was included in this estimate and probably accounted for at least one-quarter of the total.) However accurate this estimate may be, it must be taken for granted that any realistic effort to raise the living standards and productive efficiency of more than one billion persons in the stage of economic development characterising the underdeveloped areas requires the mobilization of huge economic and financial resources. To assume that it can be accomplished with relatively small funds over a short period of time is to court failure.

(ii) Further, the problems of the underdeveloped areas are generally longer-range problems of resources development and political and economic progress. They are accordingly likely to receive a low priority in an emergency period when the immediate requirements of defense appear to be paramount. There are, of course, some exceptions to this generalization. For example, improvements in the output of basic resources can often be brought about through the transfer of relatively simple production techniques. In other cases, development programs which increase the supply of strategic and scarce materials may bring relatively quick results of great benefit to the common defense effort.

(iii) In those cases where external aid can help toward the solution of the problems, the amount or type of aid required is seldom susceptible of measurement by balance-of-payments criteria. This is especially true of countries with narrow tax bases, poorly developed systems of tax collection, and inadequate capital resources to meet the local currency needs of development. Furthermore, some of the areas are currently accumulating surpluses of foreign exchange as a result of the sharply increased demand for and price of raw materials and reduced exports

of capital goods from the industrialized areas. These accumulations, although not distributed among the areas in accordance with development needs, will help to absorb the foreign exchange impact of development programs but do not meet the need.

It is the conclusion of the United Nations study mentioned above and of other studies on the same subject that the bulk of the capital needs of the underdeveloped areas can be financed on a loan basis and that only a relatively small portion will require outright grants. This conclusion appears to be well-founded, in view of the large potential output in these areas of food and raw materials for which there is a continuing and expanding need in the United States and other industrialized countries. However, since 1945, total public and private investment in the underdeveloped areas does not appear to have exceeded $6½ billion. Over half of this came from the Export/Import Bank and the International Bank. The remainder came from private sources, the bulk of which was for the petroleum industry.

It is generally conceded that before an adequate flow of capital funds can be induced to go into the underdeveloped areas there must be created in those areas a "climate" more favorable to investment. This would include improvements in the health and working efficiency of the population, the wider dissemination of the technical and scientific knowledge upon which modern industry and agriculture is based, the reform of tenure and other laws in many countries of the area which take away incentives to increase output, the cessation of practices which discriminate against foreign investors, the improvement of the quality of the administrative talent available to industry and government, the establishment of research facilities capable of discovering and developing opportunities for investment, and the improvement of facilities for the mobilization of local currency and other local resources for use in investment programs. Further, before increased private capital funds can be expected, investment will be required in many areas in such basic fields as land reclamation and irrigation, harbor improvement, and communications, which are ordinarily not suitable for private investment. Capital funds for these purposes could come from public lending institutions such as the International Bank and the Export-Import Bank.

United States resources cannot by themselves meet the huge technical assistance and capital needs of the underdeveloped areas, nor should they be expected to do so. The other industrialized areas, but especially Western Europe and Japan, are vitally interested in these projects and stand to gain in terms of long-range economic and political stability from the increased output and purchasing power of these areas. This, like the defense of Western Europe, is a project which vitally involves the common security and calls for a joint effort to deal with it. Even in a period of emphasis on defense production, the European countries and certainly Japan could well furnish many types of technical assistance and could produce on a loan basis or as a grant in return for United States aid to them some of the capital equipment, tools, and machinery needed to make a beginning of the program.

(d) *Resources Available for Development in the Defense Emergency*

The requirements of the underdeveloped areas, measured either in terms of their needs or in terms of the longer-range interests of the rest of the free world, clearly appear to exceed the resources available at this time to meet them if the United States and Western Europe are also to meet their military production schedules. This is true even if we include in such resources not only the total available for outright grants to these areas but also funds available as loans from public and private sources. In the period of the military build-up, the kind and volume of machinery and equipment upon which such loans would be spent will not be available for export from the producing countries. Accordingly, aid to these areas must be limited not by the amount of their demonstrable requirement but by the ability of the United States and other nations to make available the necessary resources.

Despite the above-mentioned limitations, much can be done toward an effective development program even in the early period of military build-up. Technical assistance and small-scale development projects involving a maximum of know-how and minimum demands on scarce commodities could be made available from the industrialized areas. In addition, carefully screened exports financied by loans from public or private sources could be given priority where required for the development of strategic materials or for highly important basic investment projects to lay the groundwork for the future expansion of investment opportunities. In short, a program of grants in the amounts recommended by the President, supplemented by loans from public and private sources could be effectively used and would not impose an undue burden on our resources. If properly integrated with our aid program in other areas and supplemented by similar assistance from other interested countries, as for example, in the Colombo plan, they could well lay the groundwork for a long-range attack on the development problem. With such groundwork laid, the expanded productive capacity of the United States and other industrialized countries should, in the long run, make it possible to meet both their own needs and such capital requirements of the underdeveloped areas as are not met out of their own increasing resources. Moreover, the framing of effective plans and their execution take time. The important consideration is that the flow of technical assistance and of capital be accelerated as rapidly as feasible, although an adequate volume cannot be expected in the short run.

IV. ABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES TO MEET SECURITY DEMANDS

There does not appear to be any basis for rejecting a total foreign aid program of the order of magnitude requested by the President on the grounds that it would present too heavy demands on the United States economy. The amount recommended for the fiscal year 1952 ($8.5 billion, exclusive of the increase in the lending ceiling of the Export-Import Bank) would represent less than three per cent of our gross national product in the same period and would account for less than one-eighth of our total appropriation for security purposes.

The case for or against foreign aid, however, cannot rest solely on its cost relative to total United States resources. Such aid must be viewed as but one portion of our total outlay for our own and the common security, the largest single element of which is the expenditure on our own forces, but which also includes strategic stockpiling and other defense-related expenditures. The prospective total outlay for all security purposes is in the neighborhood of $70 billion per year. This figure represents over 20 per cent of our prospective gross national product. Considered in this context, the ability and willingness of the nation to transfer resources for aid to Europe is a much more serious question.

The remarkable record of U. S. achievement during World War II, portrayed in the table below, furnishes a very sound basis for the expectation that the nation will be able to assume the burden of unprecedented peacetime outlays for the common defense without undue sacrifices of personal consumption or investment. Aggregate personal consumption expressed in dollars of constant purchasing power actually increased during the war years, although private investment was sharply reduced. Government purchases of goods and services largely for military uses increased from $28.5 billion in 1940 to a peak of $147.7 billion in 1944, but the increase in these outlays was almost matched by the concurrent increase in gross production from $184.4 billion in 1940 to $298.4 billion in 1944.

The performance of our economy in World War II can be attributed largely to the fact that we began with a large reservoir of unemployed and underemployed manpower and some idle equipment. Because of the high level of employment now prevailing, spectacular increases in total output cannot be expected from this source in the present emergency. We have, however, been investing at an abnormally high rate in new plant and equipment since 1946. Real gross private investment in the five year period 1946 through 1950 aggregated approximately two-thirds more than investment in the prewar decade 1930 through 1939. As a consequence, we enter the present emergency with a physical plant which is far superior to that which existed in 1940, and from which we can expect further substantial increases in gross output despite the current small reserve of unemployed manpower.

Projections for the year 1951 through 1953 which appear on the table are based on the above considerations and are in keeping with the recent report of the Office of Defense Mobilization. These are not predictions; actual performance may exceed or fall short of them depending on the success of our mobilization program. Rather they illustrate the order of magnitude of our potential total output and the

major purposes for which that output may be used, given effective management of our resources in the emergency period created by the increase of defense needs.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES BY MAJOR USES
($ billion at 1950 prices)

	Total	Personal Consumption	Gross Private Investment	Net Foreign Investment	Govt. Purchases of Goods & Services
		(Actual)			
1940	184.4	127.2	27.6	1.1	28.5
1941	215.0	137.1	34.6	—	43.5
1942	245.7	135.1	19.4	—1.8	93.0
1943	277.1	138.7	10.5	—5.3	133.2
1944	298.4	144.3	12.0	—5.6	147.7
1945	289.1	153.8	15.0	—5.2	125.5
1946	254.0	170.7	39.2	3.6	40.5
1947	252.3	175.1	36.5	7.4	33.3
1948	263.0	177.7	45.3	0.8	39.2
1949	260.0	181.1	34.5	—1.0	45.4
1950	278.8	190.8	48.5	—2.6	42.1
		(Projections)			
1951	295.0*	182.0	40.0	—2.0	75.0
1952	312.0	191.0	48.0	—2.0	85.0
1953	333.0	200.0	53.0	1.0	90.0

* Output in April 1951, at current prices, substantially exceeded this annual rate. Even after allowing for price rises, it was probably well above the figure used here.

It should also be noted that the projection for 1953 assumes that output per man-year of employment will have been restored only to the level prevailing in 1945. These figures suggest that we could by 1953 actually exceed the current high levels of aggregate consumption and domestic investment while meeting all presently contemplated outlays for normal government functions and security. There would, however, be a "hump" to get over in 1951 and 1952 due to some necessary decreases in per capita personal consumption and investment (and changes in their components, which are not revealed in the table.)

The above analysis is not intended to make light of the sacrifices the United States must make in the interests of the common security. The "effective management of our resources" required to accomplish our objectives without undue strain on the nation's economy implies price controls, allocation of scarce materials, longer working hours, higher taxes, etc. It also means deferment of the progressively higher living standards which we have learned to expect. These are real sacrifices and cannot be expected unless the public and the Congress are convinced of the urgency of the need.

There are in Europe unemployed and underemployed manpower and equipment. In addition, substantial capital investments have been made under the Marshall Plan and these have resulted in a physical plant superior in many important respects to that which existed prior

to World War II. While Europe's production, both aggregate and per capita, is much lower than that of the United States and is subject to a narrower margin of immediate expansion, there is still a potentiality for growth in the near future which could then make possible substantial increase in military outlays by the European nations without undue sacrifice of current consumption or investment. There are also in Japan industrial facilities and expansion potentials which can support the common effort while continuing the progressive recovery of that economy. The limiting factors will be the (a) availability of scarce materials (the extent of which limitation depending in large measure on our attitude as to the application of priorities among the Atlantic Treaty Nations, ourselves included), (b) the effectiveness with which the European countries manage their resources in the interest of maximizing defense output, and (c) the manner in which we apply aid. As pointed out in a recent British study (Defense in the Cold War): "It is patently absurd to argue that the combined wealth and skill of what Mr. Acheson calls the North Atlantic Community are economically incapable of matching the peacetime strength of the Soviet Union. It clearly can be done, without serious harm to their present standards and hopes, if the policies and resources are combined according to the principles they have accepted."

We must expect that our own Congress and the governments of our Treaty partners will tend toward conservatism in making forward commitments for the mutual defense. They tend to rely more heavily on demonstrated current performance than on uncertain future prospects, and for very sound reasons. This fact argues for an organization and technique in the administration of our aid to these countries in such manner as to develop fully increased production potentials and to direct the added output into uses which contribute most effectively to common security needs. This is possibly the central problem of our aid program in Europe. The way we organize to do the job and the methods we use to get it done are apt to have a vital bearing on the results achieved.

The under-developed areas cannot, unassisted, be expected to make any significant contribution to the common security over and above what they are now doing. They stand in need of substantial amounts of external resources to assure their own economic and political stability and that of the rest of the free world. As pointed out in the preceding section, the development of the economic potential of certain of these areas, however, may be highly valuable to the immediate defense needs of the United States and other industralized areas. It will ultimately require a wide mobilization of resources if it is to be realized. Here, too, we are faced with a joint effort of an ultimate importance rivaling the joint defense of the European area. Initial efforts can be made in association with other interested nations, through the use of counterpart funds or otherwise, with due regard to the present vast demands on our economic abilities.

V. CERTAIN FACTORS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AID

Certainly if the United States is to consider the application of any part of its resources to be used in other nations, it is important to so organize its administration as to secure the maximum practical result with a minimum expenditure. Certain factors in the administration which we will consider are peculiarly applicable to the North Atlantic Treaty area; others are of general application.

A. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization

As has been pointed out, in the North Atlantic Treaty countries a prime factor in determining whether or not there is an economic gap to close which assistance is required, is the enlarged troop basis of the countries in question. That troop basis stems from the North Atlantic Treaty organization. The Treaty provides for a "Council of representatives of the governments". The work of the Council under the Treaty—military, economic and political—obviously cross-cuts the functions of several of our own governmental organizations—the political functions of the State Department, the military functions of Defense, the financial and economic functions of the Treasury, the Office of Defense Mobilization, and of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The original set-up of the Council provided that the respective governments should be represented as to all these functions by the respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The ministers of the other Departments primarily interested occupied, in the initial structure, a subordinate role. This proved unrealistic and unsatisfactory. The setup has now been revised so that each Government may be represented and speak in the Council through the particular minister whose function is concerned.

The provision for a single representative of each Government in the Council of Deputies remains. It is to be presumed that the change in the structure of the council will be reflected in the responsibilities of such representative, so that in political matters he will take his guidance from the ministry of foreign affairs, in military matters from the defense minister, and in economic matters from the agency or agencies responsible for such affairs in his own government.

It is important that the organization responsible for the administration of United States economic assistance, without which there cannot be a full realization of the defense plans drawn up by the NATO, should be in closest touch with that organization. This is particularly important as NATO through its Defense Production Committee and its Financial and Economic Committee, will be dealing with certain of the same problems in this area as the foreign aid administration and they can be of very great mutual assistance.

With the appointment of Gen. Eisenhower as the Supreme Commander of the troops in Europe, it will no doubt become the main function of NATO to back up and make effective his work. It is his task to carry out such common plans as have already been formulated. It will also be his task to develop such further plans as he and his international staff, in their further study of defense needs, may find necessary for the common defense and the rebuilding of that morale which must be its dynamic force, and to carry out such plans when agreed upon.

B. Flexibility

The function of our foreign aid, as has been pointed out, is to fill the economic gap which exists between what a country is able to do from its own resources and what it must do in the interests of the mutual security. There are a variety of ways in which we may fill the gap, but they all reduce themselves in the end to the transfer of economic resources. We may send end items, such as tanks made with our labor and materials, to France, or we may send wheat to Yugoslavia. They both involve the transfer of economic resources, and so in one sense are "economic aid"; and they both promote the military strength of the country involved so that in any real sense they are also "military aid." Both appear to be properly described as "mutual security aid."

We may find that the gap in other cases can best be filled by furnishing raw materials or equipment from the United States or elsewhere for use in the production of military equipment; or food or other essentials for which foreign exchange is not available because of the diversion of export industries to defense production; or technical assistance to increase productivity; or working capital for an inter-nation payments agency which facilitates exchange of products and helps to sustain the essential level of economic activity. Further, it may be that we can procure to advantage in one country items needed by another, and under circumstances where, without some form of aid, the transaction would be blocked by difficult mechanisms of payment.

Security may require that certain military equipment needed by other nations should be produced in the United States. Again there is the matter of timetable, particularly in Europe. But for this the seriousness of the whole problem posed by stepped up rearmament both in Europe and the United States would disappear. If ten years could be taken to arrive at the target, the economies there and here might be able to take the buildup in their stride. As it is, the administration of foreign aid must be sensitive to the necessity of meeting the essential time schedule. Troops and equipment must alike be ready on that schedule. Perfectionism in methods and plans for applying our economic contribution are no good if they involve delays and timing that add up to "too late". Timing as well as security may warrant an insistence on economic aid in the form of end items produced in the United States or in the NATO countries themselves, though other considerations might indicate their production through the furnishing of aid taking the form of raw material or in some other form.

All this points to the importance of flexibility in the organizational setup in determining the content of our aid and the methods of application which will be most effective for the end objective.

C. Maximizing Self Help

A factor in a sound organizational setup will be the extent to which it will be in a position to aid in stimulating full use of the resources of the countries to which we are extending assistance, by full knowledge of their economic capabilities, by choice in methods of applying our aid and by useful arrangements for the coincident application of their own resources and to insure keeping up to schedule.

D. Idle Facilities and Manpower

In this period of necessity for full use of available resources, partial or complete idleness of plants or unemployment or underemployment of manpower in the nations of Europe that could be used directly in aid of defense production is a daily waste of the common resources. It unduly increases the collective economic burden on those nations and ourselves. A task force under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, operating in conjunction with those nations and E.C.A., and the prospective effort of the economic agencies of NATO have been and will be seeking out such facilities and manpower. They may be found to some extent even in countries of full employment such as England and France. They are clearly present in Germany and Italy. But to adapt them to full use and to channel their output will require some capital investment and financial arrangements. Markedly in Western Germany and to a less degree elsewhere, lack of housing at points needed, is an obstacle.

E. Political Considerations

In the North Atlantic Treaty Organization we are dealing with partners. It is vital to the success of the joint enterprise that our aid be so handled as to build up rather than tear down that self respect and confidence that the occupation and dire conditions during the war and after, have done much to weaken. The proper use of European resources and building up morale in connection with such use cannot be accomplished in an atmosphere of gratuities to poor relations or bargains driven on the basis of hard necessities. The difficulties of governments of these countries in getting support for measures that enhance a measure of austerity, already prolonged and beyond what we would contemplate for ourselves, and which must seem to them to threaten to reverse indefinitely the process of their economic improvement, have to be taken account of—as we have to take account of such difficulties at home.

F. Meshing With European Defense Production

As we begin to procure abroad for the use of our own troops, it is essential that such procurement be cleared to fit in with the local national economic and production programs. It is similarly essential that our economic contribution in such areas be fitted in with such programs and be made in a manner that does not cross cut the substance or mechanisms of those programs. Obviously, under present circumstances, it is not likely to be tolerable to any of those nations, any more than it would be to use in reverse, to have us operating independently and competing for facilities, labor and material to be employed within their areas.

G. A "Chicken or the Egg" Factor

It appears that an enhanced troop basis, on the essential time schedule, will make demands on the economic resources of our European partners beyond the level which it is practicable to expect such resources to meet. The extent to which they can plan to go beyond that level will

depend, then, on the extent of our aid. But any aid from the United States must depend on what, if anything, Congress determines to appropriate. Congress can be asked to act only on the basis of plans. The fundamental difficulty of military planning and budgeting in European countries is thus apparent. The only course to pursue would seem to be to actually plan and schedule on the basis of military needs; for the countries in question to go as far as they can out of their resources to carry out the plans; and for our foreign aid administration to propose a budget which, with such contributions from our partners, will meet the total military need. It will be for Congress to determine whether to make available what it deems a sufficient supplement to enable these plans to be carried out completely and on schedule.

The organization administering foreign aid will have to deal with this factor and the inherent difficulty in such a situation of formulating a budget to submit to Congress. As to Europe, NATO can formulate the troop basis and time schedule and translate it into terms of equipment and that equipment may be roughly translated into a common denominator of dollars. But the prospective economic gap between each nation's share of this, together with its other necessary annual expenditures, and its available economic resources, is a matter requiring intimate knowledge of its economics to make even an informed estimate. Yet it will be on some such estimates that Congress will have to form its judgment as to the need and authorize the Executive to act, so far as it is satisfied that a need exists, if the plans for the common defense are to be effectuated.

H. Integration of Programs in All Areas

The major emphasis of our aid program, as proposed by the President, is placed on the support of the defense efforts of the NATO countries. The NATO area and the rest of the free world are highly interdependent, however, from the point of view of both security and economic resources. This is obviously true of other countries of the European area. Countries like Western Germany and Austria, while not members of the NATO, are closely integrated with the Western European economy. Aid to their economies can, if properly applied, contribute substantially to the economic strength and defense potential of the whole area. Our aid programs in Greece and Turkey assist in maintaining the security of an area which is economically and strategically vital to the defense of Europe.

A large measure of interdependence also exists between Europe and the underdeveloped areas of the Middle East, the Far East and South America. The interchange of raw materials for finished goods between these areas and Europe is vital to the economic functioning of both. Its importance is heightened rather than diminished in a period of rearmament for the common defense. Clearly, the effective administration of our aid programs requires an organization which is in a position to perceive and to deal with these inter-related problems and to make sure that policies and programs which we adopt for each area are consistent with our global objectives.

I. Relation to the Office of Defense Mobilization

Any supplement to their resources that is applied in support of the military effort of our partners in Europe must necessarily come out of the economic resources of the United States. These are under the direction of our Office of Defense Mobilization. Further, the effective functioning of the economies of those nations to enable them to supply as is contemplated the backbone of their military effort from their own resources, are in a considerable measure dependent on raw materials, over certain of which the Office of Defense Mobilization exercises control. It may fairly be said that the effectiveness of the plans for full participation of the European countries in the common defense may be as dependent on the exercise of the power of the Office of Defense Mobilization as it is on the appropriations of Congress in support of such plans and their effective administration. An organization administering foreign aid must take account of this factor and have an effective relationship with the Office.

* * *

The complexity and inter-relationship of the foregoing factors would seem to point to the necessity of a single unified administration of our appropriations for foreign aid. But that, largely through the historical accident of how needs have arisen, has not yet been established.

VI. THE EXISTING ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP

A. The Split in the Administration of the Present Appropriation for Foreign Aid

The responsibility for administration of present appropriations for foreign aid is split up primarily between the State Department and the Economic Cooperation Administration.*

The largest segment of these appropriations is at present administered by the State Department. In some areas, as in the North Atlantic Treaty countries, and Turkey and Greece, both the State Department and the E.C.A. are administering programs of economic assistance. In other areas only the E.C.A. is administering them; in certain other areas only the State Department is so doing.

What is fundamentally a seamless web of contribution from our economic resources to those of our partners is thus cut up into separate administrative pieces. This appears to have come about, not by initial design, but very largely as a matter of historical accident.

It is to be remembered that we are dealing here with a function of the United States Government which is a novel one. One Government does not normally apply its economic resources to eke out those of others. It is as novel a function as that of our having a part of our Military Forces stationed in peacetime within the boundaries of other nations.

As a result of the piecemeal way in which the occasion for the exercise of the foreign aid function has arisen, it has so far been handled piecemeal. It seems clear that it does not fit into the traditional pattern of any of our traditional departmental organizations.

Genesis

The present set-up stems from certain aspects of the use of appropriations for Occupied Areas, from the Greek and Turkish Assistance legislation in 1947, the Economic Cooperation legislation in 1948, the Act for International Development in 1949, and the Mutual Defense Assistance legislation in 1949.

Beginning before the end of hostilities, the United States has given economic assistance in the Occupied Areas—Italy, Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea. It was administered by the Army as part of the duties of the occupying forces and under appropriations to it. The area of that task has progressively diminished until now it is confined to Japan and the Ryukyu Islands, in lessening amounts. Specific consideration of this legislation does not seem necessary.

Assistance to Greece and Turkey—1947

In 1947, faced with the emergency in Greece and Turkey, the Congress determined to give financial and economic assistance to those countries and authorized the detail of civilian and military personnel to help in training their armed forces. The administration of the

* The Defense Department has been administering a diminishing segment of these appropriations in occupied areas. The Export-Import Bank administers certain loans for this purpose. Certain government organizations, particularly the Defense Department, perform certain very extensive procurement services delegated respectively by the State Department and by the E.C.A.

appropriation under this Act was turned over to the Department of State. The military training was under a United States military mission.

The assistance provided for in this act was primarily in kind, in civilian supplies and military equipment. All forms of such assistance seem to be described in the Preamble of the Act as what they were in fact, "financial and economic assistance". The furnishing of equipment or supplies, without payment therefor, was a direct form of economic assistance. The economic resources of Greece and Turkey were to that extent augmented by the transfer of resources from the U. S. economy. Realistically it might have been noted in their budgets as in effect an increase in their governmental income and expenditures.

At this time there was not in existence what in effect became a temporary separate department of the Government (E.C.A.) for the administration of economic assistance. The existing know-how for handling such assistance in countries overseas was in the Army, and the administration of such assistance to Greece and Turkey might have been turned over to the War Department. But the tendency in that Department was to reduce rather than to expand its non-military operations, and there was also a natural and proper tendency to play down rather than to accentuate the military character of our efforts in these countries.

Some immediate provision had to be made for the handling of this relatively small-scale operation, and the President, under the broad powers given him by the Act, placed the administration of the appropriation in the State Department. With UNRRA coming to an end the administration of appropriations for "relief" in various other areas was also placed in the State Department.

The Economic Cooperation Administration—1948

When the Marshall Plan was proposed in 1948, a sharp difference of opinion developed as to how the billions of dollars of aid contemplated by it should be administered. It was initially proposed that the appropriation should be turned over to the State Department to administer, as the relatively small appropriations for assistance to Greece and Turkey in 1947 and "relief" elsewhere, had been. Senator Vandenberg and others proposed that it be administered by a new "business" or "economic" organization to be created for the purpose. That organization would work out international arrangements with the European countries for their cooperation so as to maximize the catalytic effect of our own contribution. The State Department fully approved of a separate administration but urged that it be "subject to the direction and control of the State Department in respect of foreign policy" on the ground that "there cannot be two Secretaries of State." Judge Patterson, the Chairman of the Committee on the Marshall Plan, took the position strongly that the new agency should "report directly to the President and should be under the direction and control of no one else." Mr. Paul Hoffman, then Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, suggested that to insure that the actions of the new agency be kept consistent with foreign policy, (1) the agency and the State Department should "establish close working relationships" both directly and through the National Advisory Council, and (2) "both agencies would be subject to directives from the President, who is ultimately responsible for foreign policy."

Congress adopted the second view and set up the "Economic Cooperation Administration", with an Administrator of Cabinet rank and membership on the National Advisory Council, and provided that "his functions shall be performed under the control of the President." It provided that the Economic Cooperation Administration's chief representative abroad should be designated as Ambassador, and its Chiefs of Mission as Ministers. It provided that the Administrator and the Secretary of State should keep each other "fully and currently informed on matters, including prospective action, arising within the scope of their respective jurisdictions which are pertinent to the duties of the other." The Secretary of State was given the right to appeal to the President, after consultation with the administrator, whenever he believed "any action, proposed action, or failure to act" on the part of the Administrator was inconsistent with the foreign policy objectives of the United States. The Administrator was given a similar right with respect to actions, proposed actions, or failure to act on the part of the Secretary of State when he believed them to be inconsistent with the purposes and provisions of the Economic Cooperation Act. It was a two-way street.

The organization set up under authority of the Act was staffed by business and professional men. It has, through its aid and influence, greatly stimulated the efforts of the European countries toward their own rehabilitation through cooperation and mutual aid and has promoted, as means of achieving the same objectives, freer flow of products and freer exchange of currencies. As contemplated in the Act, its work called for constant contact and negotiation at all levels with the governmental authorities of other nations both on a country-by-country basis and through an inter-governmental agency, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

In addition to its European responsibilities, the E.C.A. took over the administration of assistance from the State Department in China and in Greece and Turkey, except as to military equipment, and from the Army in Germany, Austria, Korea and Trieste.

"Point IV"—1950

The Act for International Development provided for economic assistance from the United States in certain underdeveloped areas, including in some instances overseas dependencies of E.C.A. countries. The economic aid to be given was primarily to be in the form of technical assistance. This was one of the important types of assistance which E.C.A. was administering in other areas. In view of the decision in 1948 to set up a separate agency of the Government to handle economic assistance, it would have seemed natural to place the administration of this appropriation in that Agency. Apparently the expectation that the need for technical assistance programs would continue after E.C.A. was scheduled to end led to its being placed by the President in the State Department.

Mutual Defense Assistance—1949

The North Atlantic Treaty prompted the passage of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. This provided for furnishing economic assistance to the North Atlantic Treaty countries in the form

of military equipment, material and services, as required to effectuate their plans for mutual defense. Provision for the continuation of such assistance was also made by the same Act for Greece, Turkey, Iran, Korea, the Philippines and China.

The Act gave discretion in the matter, and the President placed the administration of the appropriation for this form of economic assistance also in the State Department. An office of the Director of the Mutual Defense Assistance (now Director of International Security Affairs) was set up in that Department. There was an important administrative provision that all the threads of interest in this matter of the various branches of the State Department should lead into the hands of the Director. The Defense Department and E.C.A. were given advisory roles. The Director was represented at the regional level by the Ambassador to the United Kingdom and later by our Deputy on the North Atlantic Treaty Council, and at the country level by the local Ambassador. At all levels the Defense Department and the E.C.A. were given representation on committees. State also made to them certain allotments from appropriations and delegated to them certain operational tasks, the execution of which the Director in the State Department was charged to supervise.

Programs for the expenditure of funds appropriated in the 1949 and subsequent Acts are developed in each recipient country. The Ambassador, as representative of the Director, receives from the authorities of the country requests for military equipment and components, or for industrial equipment and materials for their production, which they certify as required for their defense forces and beyond their capacity to produce or finance. The requests are screened by the Ambassador's Military Advisory Group, to determine that the items are necessary and that troop units are or will be organized and trained to use them effectively. They are also screened by the E.C.A. Mission, which is in a position to consider them in the light of the country's productive capacity and financial position and to match them against aid being extended concurrently from the E.C.A. appropriation. The two screening processes are brought together in a coordinating committee composed of representatives of E.C.A., the Military, and other members of the Embassy staff. The Ambassador, after receiving the recommendations of the committee, sends approved programs forward to the U. S. deputy on the North Atlantic Treaty Council, who acts as the regional representative of the Director in London, in the case of NATO countries, and directly to the Director in the State Department, in the case of other countries.

At the regional level, the programs are again examined by the European Coordinating Committee, on which there are representatives of the E.C.A. and the Defense Department, and with the assistance of the executive staff of that committee. The regional representative of the Director, who is chairman of the Committee, also submits the programs to the Defense Production Board for advice as to current or potential availability of items in Europe.

Finally, the program goes forward, with advice and recommendations, to the Director in the State Department in Washington. The Director again examines it, with the assistance of a coordinating committee, on which Defense, Treasury and E.C.A. are members, and acting for the Secretary of State, approves, modifies, or disapproves it. The State Department uses as its agency, in the execution of approved pro-

grams, the procurement organizations of the Defense Department to buy and ship military equipment and the E.C.A. for the management of funds spent for items other than military equipment. In all cases the Director is charged with supervising the performance of the "operating" agencies.

B. Certain Problems Arising from the Separation of the Administration of the Mutual Defense Appropriation from the Administration of Other Appropriations for Economic Assistance

The addition of the NATO countries to the areas in which the State Department was administering economic assistance in the form of military equipment, has introduced a vitally important and difficult element into the administrative situation.

In Greece and Turkey the virtual absence of production facilities made it necessary for them to procure from other areas—and at that time this meant the United States—the additional military equipment which our military authorities, in consultation with theirs, determined to be needed for their defense. A portion of our economic assistance to these countries was therefore necessary to make this procurement possible. We might have paid over the money to them to enable them to make the purchases of this equipment in the United States. But the simpler plan seemed to be to give them assistance in kind rather than in money. There was then for practical purposes nothing to be done in administering this part of our assistance other than to determine from the Military the extent of the needs, specifications, and time-table, and to provide for purchase and shipment of these end-items. To administer this through the State Department while other appropriations for assistance to the same and other countries were being administered by the independent agency (E.C.A.) set up by Congress might be illogical and cumbersome, but it was workable.

With the inclusion of industrialized NATO countries in the mutual defense assistance appropriations in 1949, however, new questions had to be answered. What were the production facilities of these countries with respect to such equipment? Were such facilities idle or would they have to be diverted from other production? Could the economies supply working and other capital and manpower necessary to put them to use? If equipment required for one country could not be produced locally, could it be produced with available facilities and manpower of some other of the European NATO countries? If so, could the country needing this equipment pay for it out of export proceeds and in the currency required? If some economic assistance from the United States were needed, by what mechanisms could it be applied? If this production could be carried on in the NATO country in question or in some other NATO country, under the military limitations as to security and timetable, would it involve a better application of the common resources than if procured in and shipped from the United States?

Answers to these questions require sound business judgment based on an acquaintance with the industrial and economic situations of the countries receiving aid and with U. S. and world economic resources—in other words, on the sort of specialized information which is within the sphere of the separate economic administration that had been established by Congress. And yet the State Department, in administering the appropriation, has to make some answer to them in its day-to-day operations.

An additional complication was added by the fact that the E.C.A. request for funds in the fiscal year 1951 had been submitted and acted upon before the large supplemental MDAP request was placed before the Congress. E.C.A.'s estimate of the "dollar gap" had been based on pre-Korea assumptions as to the rate of rearmament in the NATO countries and had, therefore, not taken into account the effect on this gap of a stepped-up armament program. Provision accordingly had to be made to take care of an expected additional gap. As stated in testimony before the Appropriations Committees, this was to be taken care of by (a) furnishing equipment and materials required for the added military production, and (b) paying dollars for certain military production in the NATO countries, thus furnishing the foreign exchange required to meet any increase in the deficit in their balances of international payments. As a consequence of this, the State Department found itself administering not only the original economic program for supplying equipment, which involved difficult questions of business judgment, but also an additional program determined by the necessities of the "dollar gap", a field with which the E.C.A. was primarily concerned.

The placing of the Mutual Defense Assistance Appropriation in the State Department, rather than in the E.C.A., also introduced an additional fundamental organizational difficulty. From the standpoint of the recipient country and the administration of its overall budget, any economic assistance received in any form for purposes which it might otherwise have occasion to expend its funds is, *pro tanto,* an increase of its resources. If the *whole* of the needed equipment for its forces were to be received in the form of end-items through the Military Assistance program administered by the State Department, its resources might then be adequate or more than adequate to take care of other economic needs. On the other hand, if the funds received through the E.C.A. were sufficiently large, it would be able to pay for any military items needed to be procured from the United States or elsewhere.

To place the recipient country in the position of going to two agencies for economic assistance, is to confuse it and naturally to invite it to seek to secure the *maximum* amount it can from each. Unless *all* economic assistance is treated as one fund, with all factors brought to bear in its administration, accurate evaluation of requests for aid submitted to the respective Administrators of separate parts of it becomes unnecessarily difficult, if not impossible.

C. Steps Toward Unity Through A Cooperative Approach

There are, as has been noted, fundamental difficulties inherent in splitting up the administration of appropriations for economic assistance to other countries between an independent agency, such as the Economic Corporation Administration, and the State Department. These difficulties became critical as the State Department's share of the total appropriation rose from a small fraction in 1950 to a major portion of the total since Korea. These difficulties seem to have been clear enough to those actively engaged in the task.

Fortunately, the key people who have been so engaged in the administration of the respective appropriations in the NATO countries have been able to mitigate these difficulties by their abilities, their increasing sense of need for the unification *in fact* of these activities, their good sense, and their excellent spirit of teamplay in the endeavor to effect that result.

For example, in the administration of the Military Defense Assistance program by the State Department it was tacitly recognized that the troop basis of the respective NATO countries and the translation of that basis into terms of equipment, and of dollars, was a matter for the Military establishments of this and the other countries rather than a function which the State Department could properly perform. It was also recognized that the determination of what military end-items, components or material ought for reasons of security to be produced in the United States, was a proper function of the Military and that the Defense Department had a vital interest in getting military equipment produced on the time-table required even if this meant the purchase in the United States of items which could, except for time limitation, be produced in Europe.

On the other hand, it seems to have been tacitly recognized that the determination of the size of the economic gap between the minimum needs and resources of the NATO countries was a question which the E.C.A. should best be able to appraise. Further, it was conceded that that organization was best equipped to determine to what extent the resources of the various countries could be availed of for production of the military equipment and to work out arrangements to secure such production through economic assistance and other devices.

Those in the most responsible positions in the day-to-day handling of this matter have worked with mutual respect and liking, and have ignored questions of jurisdictional authority.

Useful steps have been taken organizationally, as, for example, the setting up, in the Coordination Committee in London, of a staff working for the Committee as a whole rather than as representatives of particular departments. It has been useful to have a Director of Mutual Defense Aid in the State Department, now the Director of International Security Affairs, to act for the State Department in this matter. It has been useful to have a coordinating committee, now the Committee on International Security Affairs, in which the various Departments interested in the administration of economic assistance would have a forum for discussion and constructive effort as to the various programs of economic assistance being administered the world over. It was useful to have it formally recognized in December 1950 that arrangements for the use of the funds in the Mutual Defense Assistance funds for the production overseas of military equipment or other supporting purposes ought to be handled by E.C.A.

The very necessity for these efforts to mitigate the effects of a haphazard and inherently unsound separation in what is fundamentally a single program emphasizes the need for unification.

D. New Proposals.

A wide range of further modifications in organization for administering the proposed appropriations have been under discussion in the government and by the public. Naturally and properly, Congress is looked to for the final determination as to the form of administration which it believes will most effectively apply the appropriations it makes. No doubt all concerned will lend their best endeavors to effectuate its decision. In this fluid situation we venture to advance the conclusions we have arrived at from our own observation of the matter.

VII. UNIFICATION AND A DESIRABLE PLAN TO EFFECT IT.

From our study of the matter, there should, in our opinion, be a single appropriation for foreign aid and a single administration of it. That administration should be by an independent organization with an Administrator of Cabinet status. This unified administration should be based on the principle of an independent organization recommended by Senator Vandenberg and adopted by Congress when it set up the E.C.A. We conclude this for the reasons which were persuasive to Congress in 1948. We are dealing, as we have pointed out, with a novel governmental function. It is one the administration of which does not fit in with the traditional pattern and functions of any of our existing permanent departmental organizations.

A. Unification of Administration:

In earlier sections we have described the complexities necessarily involved in the administration of foreign aid. We have also pointed out their inter-relationship. But it may be useful at this point to recapitulate the considerations which, in our opinion, call for unification of administration.

The particular need in particular areas for assistance from our resources may vary widely. The forms in which we can best apply that aid may also vary widely. But we are dealing with a single function and a single test. Are there things which, for mutual security, it is imperative should be done in and by other nations, which are beyond their unassisted economic ability to do? What is the measure of the additional resources which would enable these things to be done? Is it within our economic ability to provide such assistance from our resources, in view of the other demands upon it and within the general policies of Congress and the Executive? In what varying forms can they be supplied most effectively?

The examination of these related questions, tying them together in the formulation of budgets, and programming the funds appropriated by Congress is a difficult enough task at best. It is desirable to center and fix, rather than diffuse or split responsibility for getting it done.

It would ignore these fundamentals of the task to attempt to split up its administration by area or on the fortuitous basis of the extent to which the assistance found necessary is actually furnished in the form of military equipment or in other forms.

A Splitup by Area.

We are faced with an imperative and immediate necessity to bolster the economic and military strength of our allies in the North Atlantic Treaty and other nations in the European area. But we also face an equally impelling and interrelated necessity for the development of the resources of underdeveloped countries. This is not only to meet a threat of subversion but aid applied to effect the increase of urgently needed raw materials in these areas can contribute measurably to progress in these and other areas and to our own and European output for the common defense. There is a real interrelation of interest between these areas and the industrialized areas of Europe and America that needs to be taken account of in the planning of our foreign aid in our campaign for a peace in a free world if we are to get

the maximum results from our expenditures. As a part of this plan, there may well be a contribution of technical assistance from Europe and other industrialized areas as well as from the United States. An appraisal of needs for our assistance and its programming calls for an overall survey of all the areas and balanced judgment which a unified administration should be best equipped to give.

A Splitup by Form of Assistance

It would also ignore the initial necessary steps of the task of administering economic assistance, as we have outlined them above, to split up its administration on the fortuitous basis of the extent to which the assistance found necessary is furnished in the form of military equipment or in other forms.

The initial determinations have first to be made (1) as to whether there is an economic gap which reasons of mutual security require to be filled, (2) its extent, and (3) how under the particular circumstances it can best be filled.

To make each of these determinations soundly requires knowledge and review of the situation in the various areas looked at separately and as a whole. To attempt to duplicate such fundamental determinations by different administrations, one dealing with military end items and one dealing with technical or other forms of economic assistance, would not appear sound administration, even if it could be done. As a practical matter, neither of two administrations, each charged with furnishing a particular form of economic assistance to a particular nation, could know the extent to which it needed to extend its form of assistance without first knowing what the extent of the whole need was and to what extent it was being met by the other. As has been pointed out, if we undertook to apply the whole amount of the assistance by taking over the equipping of a nation's troops, the resulting freeing of its resources for the civilian economy might well enable it to pay for all needed raw material, technical assistance, and other equipment. And, in reverse, if we applied our aid entirely in the other forms, such nations might well be able to pay us for any military end items needed to be produced in the United States. Attempts to deal with such a situation solely by cooperative efforts hardly seem a satisfactory substitute for single administrative responsibility to make such determinations promptly and to make them in a way to best effectuate national policies.

That so-called "military aid", is essentially a form of economic aid has come to be generally recognized. Under the original Greek-Turkish Assistance Act, military equipment, military and civilian supplies and credits were furnished. Congress was right, as we have pointed out, in describing all aid in that Act as "financial and economic assistance." Now in Europe, under the economic strain of an enlarged troop basis it may well be said that all the assistance for which appropriations are being asked is in a sense "military aid", as well as "economic aid." The immediate occasion is "military"—the means to the end in whatever form are "economic." It would seem desirable to furnish this assistance in a single appropriation and to provide for flexibility in its administration by a single agency.

To do the job, as to Europe, the first step is to appraise the extent of the aid needed to maintain (1) the agreed troop basis and, equally important, (2) the essential supporting economies. This is a task for a

unified administration with economic missions in the various countries, enabling it to gauge available economic resources.

A second step which again seems to call for a unified administration is the determination as to what military supplies and equipment can be produced in Europe. Clearly with the present burden on our economy, as well as for morale reasons, full utilization of European productivity should be made. What should be done is to produce in Europe to the full extent economically efficient to do so, and to supplement this by U. S. production where advisable for security, time-table or other special military reasons. Further, if large amounts of U. S. procured items are to be included, Europe needs to build up industrial facilities for servicing of such equipment.

Again, for another reason, there should be no separation in overall administration as between complete military end items on the one hand and so-called "economic" aid on the other. Under an imaginative administration much equipment needed should unquestionably be composed of parts produced in the United States, and other parts produced in Europe and assembled there. A single administration of the entire fund should be better able to exploit these opportunities to conserve the common resources.

Again, such a unified administration might well be able to accelerate European production of various items by making or providing for direct contracts in Europe for their production. By such contracts, financial aid, and financing mechanisms, it should be able to bring into fuller use the idle manpower and idle facilities in some European areas.

Other vital factors emphasizing the need for a unified administration are the necessity for overall world planning for the necessary production and the interdependence of the various areas, referred to above. Just as E.C.A. in Europe has been able to furnish much of the aid for certain nations by arrangements with other recipient countries, so on a global basis a unified administration ought to be able to achieve an efficiency and economy in the program now before us which it would hardly be fair to expect of a split-up administration. The placing of the administration of all foreign aid in a single agency would give a far stronger position with the respective countries, when occasion requires it, as to the measures each would take for the common security. If a foreign country has to go to separate agencies, it naturally tends to maximize its demands to each. Unification should both speed up the result and decrease the ultimate cost to the United States.

Finally, we are engaged in a crucial task in undeveloped areas. In some of these it is touch and go whether the situation may not set off a world explosion. We are endeavoring to build up their strength. We have already referred to the vital importance of building up their raw material output. The amounts we are applying are relatively not large as compared with the whole program. But perhaps in no area can a dollar, if properly applied, go further. A unified administration of foreign aid can bring to bear on each area a knowledge of its interrelationships to others. It can also bring its experience with similar problems in other areas. It should be able to furnish to Congress a useful picture and grasp of the problem as a whole.

It is an examination of these problems that has convinced us of the need for a unified administration, and the inherent unsoundness and likelihood of wastefulness of the split administration which has grown up primarily because of historical accident. Congress is now clearly

furnished the opportunity to build a modern tool designed to do the job ahead on the principles it recognized in the first Greek-Turkish Aid Act and developed in its E.C.A. legislation.

B. The Role of the Defense Department:

The Defense Department has a distinguished record in administering economic aid in the occupied areas. It has, however, progressively disembarrassed itself of a function which was quite apart from its traditional activities. Despite its fine record, there seems to be no suggestion that a unified administration of economic assistance be set up in this Department.

In certain areas of Europe it is the stepped-up military demand on their economic resources that creates the economic gap. Our economic assistance to fill this gap may in these areas best be given very largely in the form of end-items of military equipment produced in the United States. But the appraisal of the extent of the economic gap, and the programming and administering of the varied and often complex methods of filling it most efficiently, is not a military function. Further, such an agency as the proposed unified administration with economic missions in the countries affected and working in Europe closely with the NATO Defense Production Organization, would be able to assemble the necessary information for intelligent judgment as to how far Europe can produce military end items for itself and how far they should be programed for procurement in the United States.

Nevertheless, the Defense Department would have certain vital functions to perform in relation to such unified administration. In fact its functions would be substantially identical with those it now performs for the State Department, which at present has the administrative responsibility for administering the appropriations for economic assistance in the form of "military aid". The Defense Department, with its personnel presently engaged in these tasks, would join with our Allies in determining what equipment is necessary for their troop basis, its cost, and the time-table necessary for its delivery. It would pass on the fitness of facilities to produce a particular item, those items which security demands be produced in the United States, and the availability of facilities for the production of those items which for reasons of security or time-table it is desired to produce in the United States. The Defense Department would, as now, be allotted funds for the procurement of military equipment in the United States. It would have certain other functions, as presently developed in connection with the budgeting and programming of aid where military considerations are involved.

C. The Role of the State Department:

We agree with what we understand to have been the view of the Hoover Commission that the State Department can best perform its great functions of leadership and planning in foreign affairs if it does not undertake such novel, difficult and vast administrative tasks as are here involved. It is the high function of that Department to be the architect of such broad policies as the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty, etc. But that does not mean that it should direct or administer the organizations which are set up to effectuate those policies.

It is true that any activities by our Government in or with other countries may be said in a broad sense to involve "foreign relations". Foreign relations are the province of the State Department. Hence it is sometimes argued, all such activities should be under its direction and control and all contacts of our Government with the various governmental agencies of foreign countries should be through it or its representatives abroad and with their opposite numbers in the governments of the other nations.

This seems to oversimplify. The State Department cannot duplicate or adequately represent all the complex and specialized functions of our Government which extend into foreign countries in both peace and war. The participation of other agencies in foreign activities has grown with our Government and with our expanding world responsibilities.

The practicalities of the situation have altered, particularly with the introduction of such unusual and extraordinary factors as our present Military Alliance in the North Atlantic Treaty, with the stationing of our troops in peacetime in foreign countries, and also with the novel function of transferring economic resources to other nations to aid in the attainment of common objectives.

The older practice of all contacts by our Government being made through our Department of State with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of another country and subject to the protocol which has surrounded those contacts has become unrealistic and ineffective for these new situations.

Our Defense Department and military people necessarily have to be in close working contact with their opposite numbers in foreign governments engaged in this new common task. And so with the economic function. It is essential that those responsible for these phases of our governmental activities should, through their respective representatives, work directly with their opposite numbers in other governments if there is to be a businesslike and realistic administration of these functions. Of course, this calls for a close and constant interchange of information between the Military and the State Department, and economic organizations and the State Department, so that neither the representatives of the State Department nor of the other organizations speak discordantly on the same matter with the representatives of foreign Governments.

A practical view of this situation is reflected by the recent revision in the set-up under the North Atlantic Treaty. This recognizes that for the conduct of such affairs it is impracticable to have a government speak directly to foreign nations only through the Minister of Foreign Affairs. If he were the only mouthpiece through whom a government could speak, then, unless the Minister were himself or through his staff to take over the functions of his colleagues, he would in so speaking have to be guided by them in what he said about matters affecting their functions. It is true that Mr. McCloy as High Commissioner in Germany looks to the E.C.A. for guidance in matters within its field and to the State Department in other matters. But such a technique would ordinarily call for an intolerable degree of lost motion and of education to enable the representative of one Department to participate effectively in discussions with other governments on matters not in its accustomed field.

This does not mean that the Secretary of State and the Ambassadors who act as representatives of our Government under his instructions in the various areas, cannot perform a vitally important function in coun-

selling with the representatives of the other governmental agencies handling matters within their own particular spheres. They can also lend the prestige of the seniority of their own Department in international matters in backing up effectively their associates of other Departments. As a practical matter, they are often able to lend a high degree of leadership in such matters, based on their own general experience and wisdom.

Further, the experience of the Economic Cooperation Administration appears to validate the judgment of Congress that it was practicable for a separate governmental organization to administer foreign economic assistance. This has involved constant and intimate contact by E.C.A. through its representatives with the various governmental and business agencies of the cooperating countries, not merely at the country level but also through inter-governmental organizations such as the organization for European Economic Cooperation. Those relationships have been carried on with information to and constant counsel and assistance from the State Department. Judging by their results, they have been effective and satisfactory. Their accomplishments have rightly been a source of pride to the Secretaries of State, who had the imagination to conceive and the leadership to secure the adoption of the broad policy which this independent Administration has effectuated.

It did not in any way weaken the Department of State in becoming the architect of the next great plan, the North Atlantic Treaty, stemming from the Vandenberg Resolution. Nor could it be said to have in any way impaired the prestige or narrowed the field of usefulness of a great Ambassador, such as Lewis Douglas, in a particular NATO country—though initially he was disposed to be critical of the proposal when it was under consideration by Congress.

The State Department would have its present essential role in the development of the foreign policy of the United States and the other overall policies within the framework of which the Mutual Security Appropriation would be administered. It would, of course, have the same close relationship with the unified administration as it now has with E.C.A. and would also have an opportunity, with other interested agencies, to participate in the review of the plans and programs of the administration, as will be outlined later.

Finally, there seems to be no controlling reason for separating economic assistance in the form of military equipment from other forms of assistance and placing responsibility for its administration in the State Department rather than in a unified administration. The State Department would not seem to have any exclusive qualifications for such administration. For the reasons indicated above, both the extent of the total need of a particular nation for assistance and the question of the form in which it can best be applied are questions which have to be resolved by an overall approach. As to type and amount of military equipment required for the troop basis, its cost, security aspects of its production, the necessary time-table, and the procurement of equipment in the United States, the State Department no less than the unified administration would have to look for guidance and assistance to the Defense Department.

D. A Unified Separate Administration of Foreign Aid.

In making our recommendation for unification in a separate organization, we have had in mind that:

(a) In the adoption of the Marshall Plan, after exhaustive hearings and debate, the Congress determined that the vast expenditures contemplated for this new function could best be administered by a new agency independent of other departments, headed by an administrator of cabinet rank reporting to the President. It seems to have concluded that there would thus be secured a more effective and business-like administration than in an existing department already engaged in functions of major importance and of quite different character.

(b) E.C.A. succeeded in securing the cooperation of other governments. This success was achieved, moreover, along with a strengthening of our foreign policy in Europe rather than its being weakened through division of functions, as some had feared. Further, it has been authoritatively stated that in no instance was it necessary to refer to the President any disagreement between the administration and the Secretary of State on a matter affecting their respective functions.

(c) The fact that the new specific reason why we will now be furnishing assistance from our economic resources to some countries is to enable them to help meet the military threat to all of us does not change the fundamental of the organization problem. Their supporting economies are as essential as their troop basis. Further we have pointed out the interdependence of Europe and the under-developed areas on the whole problem of mutual security. We are just as much faced with problems of business administration of great magnitude and complexity. The precedent and reasons for an independent organization are in this situation no less applicable; the need for unification is enhanced.

(d) The Hoover Commission put forward for consideration a proposal that the administration of foreign economic aid and other overseas programs be merged in one organization independent of the established cabinet departments and reporting to the President.

(e) The Gordon Gray report recommended that, at least for all aid other than military equipment, there should be a single administration, not a part of any government department.

(f) The Rockefeller Commission recommended a single administration for foreign aid and other overseas economic activities.

Proposed Setup.

The unified administration should have a title appropriate to its broad functions—to illustrate, Mutual Security Administration. It would exercise the responsibilities for the administration of the appropriations for foreign aid now respectively exercised by the State Department and the E.C.A. It would take over the rights and obligations under the contracts and agreements, including those under existing bilateral agreements with foreign countries, heretofore entered into by these agencies and now outstanding.

We are dealing with going concerns and the unification would need to be effected without interruption in their activities. Into the unified administration would be merged the skilled and experienced personnel of the E.C.A. and those in the State Department who are exclusively engaged in the administration of the military assistance program, Point IV activities, and other foreign aid. The present E.C.A. organization would, of course, be the core of the new setup. The personnel in the Defense Department and the other personnel in the State Department concerned with the administration of foreign aid would continue in their respective Departments to carry on the important functions of those agencies appropriate to their respective roles in foreign aid matters.

Budgeting.

The unified administration would in future take the lead in preparing budget requirements for all foreign aid—of course subject to the Bureau of the Budget.

In almost all of the vital North Atlantic Treaty areas economic recovery, stimulated by the Marshall Plan, has proceeded to such a point that the need for any such aid would now stem from the economic requirements imposed by their military establishments, and particularly by the increase in such requirements in implementation of the Treaty. The Administration in this area would, therefore, base its estimates primarily on the adequacy of the economy of each of the various North Atlantic Treaty Nations to effect the increase of its military establishment to the level of General Eisenhower's plans, on the time schedule set by him. If, from its survey those resources appeared inadequate to provide fully for that projected military establishment and at the same time provide an economy essential for such military support and for morale, the unified administration would assess the aid required to make possible the accomplishment of the common objective. In other areas other tests would have to be applied.

In the North Atlantic Treaty area, it would of course be essential for the Unified Administrator to have information and assistance not only from the financial and economic authorities of the nation in question but also from the State Department, Defense Department, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It would need to inform itself in each country of the cost of the proposed military establishment, other essential expenditures, the economic resources of the nation and their availability.

In other areas, the basis for the estimate would vary with the particular nature of our objectives and the circumstances of particular nations. For example, the tests in an area where it was sought to develop additional production of materials vital to our own or the common need, would be quite different from those in Europe.

The practicability, from the standpoint of our own economy, of supplying such aid from our resources, would also require the Administrator to be in close touch with the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Treasury.

Programming.

The unified organization would also have the task of programming the actual application of such aid funds as Congress might authorize and appropriate. A variety of methods, direct, and indirect, would need to be devised and employed to get the most out of the use of such funds:

(a) In North Atlantic Treaty countries security reasons may dictate that certain types of equipment should be produced in the United States and the absence of facilities outside the United States available within the limitations of the time-table may dictate extensive production in the United States.

(b) In an area where the problem was to increase the production of a strategic material, the methods would naturaly be quite different from those where the main problem was to increase the number of troops and provide equipment for them;

(c) Again, where the prime problem was occasioned by increase in military expenditures in a nation which had no facilities for the production of such equipment, the methods used might very well be different from those in one of the highly industrialized areas of Western Europe;

(d) Again, there might well be a difference in an industrial country where there were idle facilities and manpower from a country where facilities and manpower were already fully employed on essential tasks.

(e) In every situation arrangements for applying such assistance should, of course, endeavor to maximize the use of resources of the nation in question to meet its own and the common needs.

Execution.

The Unified Administration would be responsible for the execution of the programs so arrived at. The Administrator would, however, make use where possible of suitable organizations of the Government in carrying out particular features of such programs. For example, he might well have occasion to procure through Federal Supply Service, Commodity Credit Corporation, or other appropriate agencies of the Government, raw materials or commodities that were being furnished in kind. Where, as in NATO countries, in meeting the needs of their military establishments security or time-table reasons dictate that certain types of equipment should be produced in the United States, they would be procured by the Defense Department through its usual procurement channels with allotment of the necessary funds from the appropriation.

Relationship to the Departments.

The Administrator would necessarily carry on his function of the budgeting, programming, and actual application of this aid within the four corners of the overall established policies of the Government—political, military, financial, and economic.—The National Security Council and its staff might well have an increasing part in the formulation and clarification of the overall policies applicable to Mutual Security Assistance.

Direct responsibility for effective administration of the task should be in the Administrator. However, it is clear from the variety of factors involved in successful administration, as indicated above, the Administrator would have to work in the closest cooperation with the appropriate representatives of the State and Defense Departments at the country level, at a regional level, such as Western Europe, and finally, in Washington with representatives of these and other governmental agencies

such as Treasury and Defense Mobilization. At all these levels the Administrator would have to obtain information, counsel, and active assistance from interested agencies and also keep them fully advised. Much of this exchange would take place informally with representatives of various interested departments. But to save duplication and to bring to bear most effectively the range of interests, there might well be more formal mechanisms for the exchange of information and consultation at all levels.

At the country level of course the counsel and assistance of the Ambassador, speaking for the State Department, and of the military mission, speaking for the Defense Department, where there were military aspects, should be provided for and would be indispensable to the Administrator in his task.

At the European regional level the instrumentality for such consultation might be the existing European Coordinating Committee, or some body of similar composition. It would be important to preserve and strengthen the participation of both the Deputy on the North Atlantic Treaty Council and of the top military command in Europe and the staff of the Committee. Further, the tie-in of the Administrator and his European Deputy with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in that area would need to be particularly close so as to get the full benefit of its Defense Production Board, with its international executive staff, and of the proposed Finance and Economic Board of NATO. The Administrator should also be in a position to avail himself to the utmost of the international economic organization of the OEEC, of which certain members are not members of NATO.

At the Washington level the organization for exchange of information and consultation should include representation of State, Defense, Treasury, the Office of the Special Advisor to the President, the new unified aid administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization. This would be in general similar to the representation upon the existing International Security Affairs Committee. It might well have a functional relationship to the National Security Council.

Effective relationships of the Administrator with the Office of Defense Mobilization would be vitally important for the success of the foreign aid program. The availability of raw materials and other economic resources of the United States to the economies to which we are furnishing assistance can go far to make or break these programs. The Administrator would be the appropriate claimant-agency with the Director of Defense Mobilization on these matters.

In certain matters the advice of the National Advisory Council would have to be obtained, following the pattern of the Economic Cooperation Administration Act.

In the NATO area there would be another prime factor in the duties of the Administrator. In that area the test of the success or failure of the unified administration would be its effectiveness in meeting General Eisenhower's objectives—the equipment of the troops of the various nations called for by his plans, on the time-schedule stated, with the maintenance of the economy at a level requisite for their support and morale. In view of General Eisenhower's international position any formal participation by him or his staff in the Unified Administration would appear impracticable. But primary functions of the Administrator should be (a) to see that General Eisenhower is kept currently supplied with information as to the budgeting, programming, and execution of the pro-

visions for aid in the NATO area, and (b) to satisfy General Eisenhower in the administration of these matters.

E. A Paramount Consideration.

While the foregoing seems the soundest organizational structure, we believe that the consideration of supreme importance is that this country give the aid to General Eisenhower in setting up the forces in Europe called for in the joint defense of the free world and also give such other aid as is vital elsewhere. Therefore, while we would recommend an organization which we believe would be more economical in operation and sounder in structure than the split administration now existing, we also recommend that an appropriation of the order of magnitude proposed be supported unreservedly under whatever form of organization the Congress determines to be most effective. For organization, while important, is secondary to the overall objective of furnishing the sinews necessary, in whatever form, to enable our allies to participate with full effectiveness in the joint defense and to take the broader measures in all areas required to win the peace.

TO

From MR. E. R. MURROW

6/25

Comm on PD

Mr. Tracy Voohres called:

Marked addresses as well as he could, ~~selecting 9 out of~~ 13 which he thought we might want to use some parts of. Mr. Voohres also left with us a copy of objectives of the Committee thinking we might want to use same. He has written Paul Hoffman and will let us know when he hears from him. Mr. Voohres will be in Washington tomorrow.

Joan

no answer

June 22, 1951

Dear Paul:

Thank you for giving me the time yesterday when you were so rushed. What you said was of great help. (I shall try to carry forward as best I can.) Because of its confidential nature, I have reported it only to Dr. Conant, and in doing so I stressed the confidential character of it.

Ed Murrow has agreed to put together, in a half hour program over the Columbia network in which he will give the continuity, the highlights of the series of radio addresses which our Committee sponsored over the past three months. He will do this by using portions of the records which were made of the addresses. He feels that this should conclude with a brief statement by you of about a minute and a half on the importance of the Foreign Aid bill as a defense measure. He can arrange to send the man and recording equipment out to your office in Pasadena at your convenience with some suggestion for your consideration as to what you might say. It would only take a few minutes of your time, and would give punch to the end of the broadcast. He would like to have this done about next Thursday. Would you have your secretary wire me whether you would be willing to do this and, if so, what would be a convenient time for you? Such a half hour broadcast by Murrow can summarize and give renewed emphasis to the message

which the Committee has tried to carry to the public, and it should receive a wide audience.

Bob Sherwood was especially enthusiastic about the high quality which had been maintained throughout in the series of radio broadcasts, everyone of which he said he had read in full. He thought they had done a lot of good.

May I say that in the confusion and discouragements of Washington, it was a real inspiration to me to find your attitude, vigor and willingness to cut through the unimportant to get the real things done that are needed. In any way you think I can help, please call on me. I want no job of any kind, but I am terribly concerned and interested in the problems you discussed.

Yours faithfully,

S/

Tracy S. Voorhees

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
Director, Ford Foundation
1440 Wentworth Avenue
Pasadena 5
California

Copy to Mr. Murrow

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

OBJECTIVES

THE Committee on the Present Danger is a non-partisan, non-political group of private citizens. It was formed late last year because of the deep conviction that the United States and its democratic way of life are gravely threatened by Soviet aggression.

The Committee believes that it is still possible to avert war, but that this can be done only if the nation realizes the danger it faces and is willing to take the steps needed to make the United States and its Allies so strong that they will not be attacked.

During the months immediately ahead, through non-partisan action, the Committee will continue to work for:

1. An American public opinion which will wholeheartedly support the joint defense of Europe, without neglect of the Far East.

2. The firm support of General Eisenhower's mission.

3. A determination not to allow political differences at home to obscure our vision of the Soviet menace to our existence as a free people.

4. Full realization of the peril to the United States arising from the current spirit of complacency, while the Soviet power grows and its stock-pile of atom bombs increases.

5. Adoption of the principle of universal military service and training through appropriate legislation and administrative action.

6. Adequate legislative measures to make the United States and its Allies strong.

7. Rejection of any thought of preventive war.

8. A national policy of averting World War III by confronting the aggressors with a strong free world, attacking their weaknesses by non-military means and supporting the United Nations.

The Committee has throughout considered this to be a program necessary for the survival of freedom and the maintenance of American leadership in the search for peace.

JULIUS OCHS ADLER
RAYMOND B. ALLEN
FRANK ALTSCHUL
DILLON ANDERSON
WILLIAM DOUGLAS ARANT
JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, III
LAIRD BELL
BARRY BINGHAM
HARRY A. BULLIS
VANNEVAR BUSH
WILL L. CLAYTON
ROBERT CUTLER
R. AMMI CUTTER
MRS. DWIGHT DAVIS
E. L. DEGOLYER
HAROLD W. DODDS
CHARLES DOLLARD
WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
GOLDTHWAITE H. DORR
DAVID DUBINSKY
LEONARD K. FIRESTONE
TRUMAN K. GIBSON, JR.
MISS META GLASS
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
SAMUEL GOLDWYN
W. W. GRANT
EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
PAUL G. HOFFMAN
MONTE M. LEMANN
WILLIAM L. MARBURY
STANLEY MARCUS
WILLIAM C. MENNINGER
FREDERICK A. MIDDLEBUSH
JAMES L. MORRILL
EDWARD R. MURROW
JOHN LORD O'BRIAN
FLOYD B. ODLUM
J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
ROBERT P. PATTERSON
HOWARD C. PETERSEN
DANIEL A. POLING
STANLEY RESOR
SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN
THEODORE W. SCHULTZ
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
EDGAR W. SMITH
ROBERT G. SPROUL
ROBERT L. STEARNS
EDMUND A. WALSH, S. J.
W. W. WAYMACK
HENRY M. WRISTON
J. D. ZELLERBACH

JAMES B. CONANT, *Chairman*
TRACY S. VOORHEES, *Vice Chairman*

April 5, 1951

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1951

Dear Mr. Voorhees:

Thank you for sending me advance proof of the Report of the Subcommittee on Foreign Aid of the Committee on the Present Danger. SP

I am happy to see such a strong endorsement of foreign aid in an amount "of the general order of magnitude" that we are asking in the Mutual Security Act now submitted to the Congress. However, I cannot agree that "military aid and economic aid are, under the present conditions, essentially the same," nor do I feel that there is any advantage in administering the two kinds of aid through a single agency.

I have prepared for our Third Semi-annual Report a memorandum discussing the organization to administer the Mutual Security Act, which I enclose. I am also sending copies to the other members of your Committee.

Yours very sincerely,

Thomas D. Cabot

Thomas D. Cabot
Director
International Security Affairs

Enclosure:

Memorandum.

The Honorable
Tracy S. Voorhees, Vice Chairman,
Committee on the Present Danger,
711 Fourteenth Street, Northwest,
Washington 5, D. C.

June 11, 1951

ORGANIZATION TO ADMINISTER THE MUTUAL SECURITY ACT

A number of recent reports have suggested changes in the organization needed to administer foreign aid. Various organizational schemes have been proposed. The plan of organization adopted pursuant to memorandum approved by the President on December 19, 1950 and contemplated by the new proposed Mutual Security Program seems most likely to achieve over-all objectives of foreign policy at minimum cost.

It is generally recognized, and past experience has certainly demonstrated, that the actual operation of either military or economic aid--the mechanics of laying out a detailed program, of procurement or the financing of procurement, and the follow-up on the use made of the aid--is a specialized job that requires a specially equipped operating agency which can give full attention to it. Determination of arms needs is a military determination and must be done by military men. Arms procurement and military training are also jobs for military men. These should be the primary responsibility of the Department of Defense, as they have been under previous military aid programs. Similarly, the ECA has done a very commendable job in carrying out the Marshall Plan. It has an effective team trained in economic and production problems and has a great fund of information on European production and capacities. To lose or impair the usefulness of this team would set back the effectiveness of the economic aid portion of the Mutual Security Program by many months.

The basic

The basic problem of organization is how to tie together military aid and economic aid so that they will complement each other in operation and give most effective support to our total foreign policy. The primary objective of military aid is to arm and train the forces of friendly nations. Military aid has been the responsibility of the Departments of Defense and State. The primary objective of economic aid has been to prevent economic collapse and acceptance of Communism. Economic aid has been the responsibility of ECA. Now most economic aid will be directed toward the objective of increased military production.

Increased European military production is of great importance to the American taxpayer. This increase is unlikely if the policy of eliminating from arms aid those items which can, within a reasonable time, be produced in the recipient country is not enforced. No country is likely to go to the trouble and expense of producing what it can get from us free of charge. Therefore, when the arms requirements of a country have been determined, they are screened so we will not furnish items which can be produced either in the recipient country or a neighboring country. When necessary, economic aid is adjusted to help the recipient carry the added burden of producing, or buying from its neighbor, items screened from the military aid program. It is evident that we cannot carry out this policy and get countries to build up their own production unless the arms and economic aid programs are coordinated. The logical place for coordination responsibility is in the Department of State where the two programs meet and where each respectively must of necessity be coordinated with the over-all foreign policy of the Government.

The need

The need for either military aid or economic aid depends on the role a country is expected to play in the mutual security plans, the size of the forces it should maintain, the mission of these forces and the political and economic factors which condition its efforts. Judgment cannot be made solely on military or economic or political grounds. It must embrace all of these. It must be a composite judgment to which the Defense Department, the State Department and the ECA all contribute.

Foreign aid must also be judged in relation to other instruments of our foreign policy. All aid can be useful in determining the courses recipient governments will take toward mutual security, including larger defense budgets, forces and production. While aid of course is extended without strings attached, the U.S. does take into account the willingness of other governments to make their own contributions to mutual defense. These contributions take many forms in the economic, political, and military field--not all directly related to the mutual aid program. We must use our total power, including our aid programs, effectively and avoid exhausting it on objectives of low priority. To do this, our negotiations must be coordinated so that all aspects of our relations with the recipient country harmonize with and contribute to the general foreign policy objectives, particularly in the international security field. Often our aid programs are in large part designed to supply the United States' contribution to the collective security effort, the nature of which is determined through multilateral negotiations in NATO or some other international body.

Although

Although the total of aid is used for the total of our objectives, one cannot first determine the total and then divide it between military and economic aid, for economic and military aid needs are determined by entirely different processes and have different significance. Primarily, the process of determining military aid is to determine what arms are needed for the forces committed to our mutual security and when these arms will be needed. The timing of appropriation and obligation of funds for arms is different from the timing of deliveries of arms. This is due to variable time between placing the order and getting delivery of items of varying complexity. It is thus not feasible to allocate arms aid at the time of obligation in the same manner as with economic aid.

Military aid and economic aid have a quite different significance per dollar. In fact, we do not tell recipients the dollar value of military aid. Some items from surplus are valued at a small fraction of the cost of similar items from new procurement. To bargain with military aid on a dollar basis would jeopardize our whole security program. We cannot afford to deny weapons to forces which desperately need those weapons. To do so would sacrifice our own security.

Military aid and economic aid must be considered separately but related each to the other. A composite judgment is necessary to get maximum effectiveness in support of national policy. Although the Department of State will be charged with the responsibility for co-ordination of aid under the proposed Mutual Security Program, this does not imply direct control. It is expected that aid will be

coordinated

coordinated through the International Security Affairs Committee on which the three agencies--Defense, State and ECA--will be represented (also, Treasury and Mr. Harriman's office). Agreement in this Committee must be unanimous, Failing agreement, matters can be referred to the Cabinet level (Foreign Mutual Aid Steering Committee), or to the President. Actually, experience of the last four months has shown a remarkable degree of unanimity in the Committee. The Chairman has, in fact, been able to resolve all problems submitted to the Committee without reference to the President.

The Defense of the Free World in the Atomic Age

Address

by

DR. JAMES B. CONANT

for the

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

13

June 3, 1951

This address, the thirteenth of a series of weekly broadcasts under the auspices of the Committee on the Present Danger, was delivered Sunday, June 3, 1951, over the network of the Mutual Broadcasting System by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University and Chairman of the Committee on the Present Danger.

The Defense of the Free World in the Atomic Age

I am speaking this evening on behalf of the Committee on the Present Danger, a non-partisan group concerned with strengthening the military defense of the free world. In particular, without neglecting the situation in the Far East, we are concerned with the need for increasing the defense of Europe on the ground.

What, you may ask, is the present danger to which we are addressing the attention of the American people? In a word, it is the danger of leaving Western Europe exposed to Communist invasion at a time when the Soviet Union has started to manufacture atomic bombs. In September, 1949, when President Truman announced that the Russians had exploded their first atomic bomb, the whole world picture altered. It was then clear that the atomic age had dawned sooner than some of us had prophesied and far sooner than all of us had hoped. Today it is evident to all that before long the Soviet Union will have a stockpile of atomic bombs sufficient to constitute a real military threat to the industrial centers of other nations. At just what date this growing menace will have assumed formidable proportions I am not prepared to say. But clearly now the United States has lost its monopoly of the manufacture of atomic weapons; it is only a question of time before we will be living

in an age when the possibility of the destruction of many vital centers from the air is a danger common to both the Soviet Union and ourselves.

Such being the case, I submit that every reasonable person in the free nations of the world must have deep concern with the following questions: How can we find a way out of this atomic age without a global war? How can we bring to an end the threat to our industrial civilization without surrendering to Communism or fighting World War III? Possibly there is no answer to these questions, so at least some believe.

A few, a very few, would advocate what amounts to a surrender, namely, the destruction of our atomic stockpile now without any return concessions on the part of the Soviet Union. It is hard to see how anyone except a convinced pacifist or a Communist can make a rational case for such a course of action. Indeed, one need not examine it further.

A more prevalent view, though one rarely expressed in public with complete frankness, is that labelled with the tag "preventive war." Some Americans appear to be convinced that there is no way out of the atomic age except through the holocaust of a global war. And if one accepts this premise, it can be argued the sooner the better; it can be urged that we had best take diplomatic and military measures which might well bring about World War III this spring, for at a later date the Soviet stockpile will be greater. To my mind all such argumentation

borders on the treacherous; it is flirting with treason against all that is best in Western civilization. I reject out of hand, as I feel a vast majority of this nation rejects, any idea that another global war can spell anything but disaster. We must find another way out of the atomic age and I believe we can, provided the free peoples of the world are willing to endure a long period of anxiety and make the sacrifices that are required.

Let me state my thesis in a few words: if a global war can be avoided and Western Europe made secure against invasion from the east, then in the course of years negotiations with the Soviet Union could begin to take a realistic turn. On the other hand, if by subversion or aggression Communism should reach the Channel ports, a global war would seem inevitable unless the United States were prepared to bow before the might of the whole Eurasian continent under Soviet rule.

Thanks to the Marshall Plan, the danger of Communist control of France and the Low Countries through revolution seems now remote. Against direct military aggression, the same countries are now defended by the striking power of the United States Strategic Air Force armed with the atomic bomb. This deterrent power I believe to be very great. If Russian troops should start to overrun Western Europe tomorrow, I believe the Russian industrial centers would be destroyed from the air. Thus at this moment there is a balance in the West between the Communist world and the free nations. But it is a balance

of two threats—no true balance of equal forces. Russia can threaten to march its troops to the English Channel, and at the moment the only counter the free world has to offer is the horrible prospect of an annihilation of Russian cities by our atomic bombs. As long as this sort of balance obtains, no basis for a real settlement can exist. We cannot forego the potential use of the atomic bomb, frightful as such use might be, as long as there is no way of stopping the movement of Russian troops by adequate ground defenses.

I, therefore, conclude that a prerequisite for peace is the defense of Europe on the ground. Adequate armies composed of soldiers of all the Atlantic Treaty nations must be built up and provided with the most modern weapons. Once this is done and the free peoples of Europe feel they have a reasonable chance of beating back an invasion of Russian troops, the whole international picture changes. Given time, and it will take years not months, the Soviet rulers may see the wisdom of exploring with candor proposals for disarmament. Today, even to think of such proposals seems fantastic optimism, I readily admit. But climates of opinion change with remarkable speed, as history shows. And we who believe that a global war is no solution to the problems of an atomic age must advocate actions which will alter the climate of opinion. We must advocate actions directed towards the development of military situations susceptible at some later date to modification by a gradual program of disarmament including the

atomic bomb. Therefore, however paradoxical it may appear, I believe the steps now being taken to build up the ground forces for the defense of Europe are steps away from a global war and towards the goal of peace.

Let me make it plain that I am not saying that the case for the defense of Western Europe rests solely on the argument I have just presented. There are a number of compelling reasons why it is to the advantage of the United States to hold the tide of Communist aggression at the present lines. These are the reasons which moved this nation to institute the Marshall Plan. They are still valid and have no reference to whether or not the Soviet Union has started to manufacture atomic bombs. But over and above these former reasons for holding France, Italy and the other Atlantic Treaty nations secure against Communist aggression is the fact that only by so doing is there any chance of moving towards a more peaceful world picture three, five, or ten years hence.

I am well aware that opinions have been expressed with great frequency and violence that the defense of Europe by ground forces is impossible. Such an assertion involves economic, political and military considerations. As to the latter, I should like to remind you of two facts. First, that General Eisenhower has publicly expressed the opinion that the job can be done if the free nations of the world have the will to do it; second, that Dr. Vannevar Bush, who has considerable expert knowledge of modern weapons, believes that the

technological advances of recent years enormously favor the defense of land positions against mechanized and armored troops. He points out that at a not too far distant date even the use of atomic weapons for the support of ground forces may be a possibility for the United States. Without going into details or probing into secret matters, I believe it fair to say that if properly armed, the forces of the free nations will be in a position to defend a line in Europe before too long. And personally I hope that these technological changes will make it possible for armies based on the manpower of the present Atlantic Treaty nations to face Russia and its satellites on equal terms without calling on Germany to rearm. At all events, even now we are not in a position where we must match man for man, where we must mobilize an army equal in size to the Russian hordes. In short, the defense of Europe on the ground is by no means the hopeless undertaking that some have claimed.

Turning for a moment to the economic and political aspects of the problem, one thing seems clear. We must have close cooperation among the nations banded together under the Atlantic Treaty Organization. While much remains to be done, few will deny that great progress has been made in the last six months. Since the arrival of General Eisenhower in Europe, the trend has been in the right direction. Within this country the dispatching of American troops to Europe has been established as a bipartisan policy; likewise the

rearmament program and a partial mobilization for a long period to come. In the debate which is now in progress little has been said that can give comfort to those who once advocated a purely hemispheric stand against Communist aggression; nothing that would support a smaller armed force than three to four million men. General MacArthur himself has said: "The issues are global and so interlocked that to consider the problems of one sector oblivious to those of another is to court disaster for the whole." There can be no real issue as between concern with the military situation in the Far East and concern with the rapid building of the defense of Europe.

United action by three nations—the United States, Great Britain and France—is essential to the defense of Europe; and if my thesis is correct, essential for the hopes of peace. But each of these nations is involved in military and diplomatic problems in Asia and Asia Minor which are to some degree peculiar to each country. Quite apart from their common concern as members of the United Nations they have, because of history, their own areas of preoccupation. Korea, Iran, Indo-China are words that have special meanings for the United States, Great Britain and France. If we can have a united policy as regards Europe, is it not likewise essential that we have a united policy in the Far East and in the Middle East as well? If the free world is to remain free and secure, it must be united; this seems but common sense. To this end the pub-

lic in the United States, Great Britain and France must endeavor to understand the significance of the military and diplomatic action of each of the three nations in the Middle East and the Far East as well as Europe. One could hope that the Atlantic Treaty nations could before long evolve a mechanism by which the best military opinion of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the others could come to agreement as to an over-all Asiatic as well as European military policy. Surely if we are to defend Europe together, we must before long agree on a common global policy for the major Atlantic Treaty nations.

In conclusion, let me refer to a bill which has just been introduced into Congress to authorize the expenditure of 8½ billion dollars for military and economic aid to the other free nations of the world. Provisions for an appropriation of this order of magnitude are a necessity, we believe—a necessity from the point of view of the American people. The Committee on the Present Danger suggests that every citizen of this country might well follow the accounts of the hearings on this foreign aid measure. We believe the subject to be of vital importance and shall discuss it in more detail at an early date.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Mutual network, we have been able during the past three months to present a series of Sunday evening talks on the present danger. In this, the concluding broadcast, I wish to express the appreciation of the Committee to the Mutual Broadcasting System. We have emphasized the need for

the partial mobilization of America, the rearmament of Europe, the defense of the free world against military aggression. We do not believe World War III to be inevitable. Quite the contrary. The measures we advocate are designed to build a road out of the atomic age—a road to peace.

711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

I would omit this entirely

Our State of Mind and the Present Danger

Address

by

WILLIAM C. MENNINGER, M. D.

for the

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

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May 27, 1951

This address, the twelfth of a series of weekly broadcasts under the auspices of the Committee on the Present Danger, was delivered Sunday, May 27, 1951, over the network of the Mutual Broadcasting System by William C. Menninger, M. D., Director of the Menninger Foundation and a member of the Committee on the Present Danger.

Our State of Mind and the Present Danger

As a psychiatrist, the major portion of my life has been spent in consulting with people who are troubled or afraid, anxious or perplexed. But it does not require a psychiatrist's experience to recognize the unhappy and unsettled state of affairs in our current world scene as we look about us. Nor can any thoughtful person be unaware of the turbulence, uncertainty and disagreement that characterize our national picture. On all sides one sees bickering, selfishness, indecisiveness, resentment, suspicion and hostility.

The net effect on each of us as individuals is a feeling of insecurity in varying degrees. The public is not sure whom it can believe, or whom it should follow. As a people we don't know how to plan—nor for what. We are aware of a feeling of confusion, and with it a helplessness and uncertainty about our role as citizens. Behind it all lie the personal qualms about what is going to happen to "me" and "mine".

It is because of this critical national situation that a small group of citizens with a deep sense of responsibility banded together under the title of the Committee on the Present Danger, to consider thoughtfully, without personal or political interests, the best ways of meeting this danger. I speak as a member of that

Committee, but the responsibility for what I say is strictly my own.

Tonight I want to talk about some mental health aspects of this present danger—the crisis that faces all of us as citizens. I refer to the gruesome threat of total war, a total war that we must avert if humanly possible. Most of the symptoms of distress in this troubled world are related to this threat. If total war should come, we know that it might well destroy our total civilization. That's the real threat that faces us, and we must face up to it, and do so with far more dispatch than we have used to date.

An important deficiency which hinders us from making a direct and forthright approach to the problem lies in what we psychiatrists refer to as the absence of "motivation"—the emotional stimulus to do a job. In World War II, Pearl Harbor was the motivator of a powerful united national effort—but one of limited duration. After V-J Day we literally threw down our arms on the islands of the Pacific or wherever we were. In an impulsive way, following release from the tension of war, we disbanded our Armies, mothballed our Navy, and let our air power fall apart. We neither protected the fruits of our victory nor appraised our future danger. Our motivation was diverted to personal activities, as nationally and internationally we hoped and believed "peace" had come.

And then came the Russian atom bomb—and then Korea. We have been at war for ten months. No, not officially at war, but if you have any doubts, ask any

of the men who have been there. Ask their families. To other families who have not been personally affected, the Korean situation tends to be a little like the starving Chinese or the homeless on the Ganges; it is too far away to pose any personal threat. Most of us seem to remember and forget it in alternate months.

The local struggle in Korea has in no sense served to stimulate motivation as did Pearl Harbor. Instead we read and hear about widespread dissension, great divergencies in opinion, and political bickering on the part of our national leadership, at a time when indecision may well be our undoing. Thereby we periodically drift into a period of public apathy—potentially one of the most critical dangers. Terrible as Korea is, it is but a drop in the bucket to the all-out peril that threatens us, before which we stand apparently wavering as to how we will face the issue.

This lack of national unity is a major factor in the personal threat we all feel. At times it seems that in itself it may be an agent of the devil—or his counterpart, Communism—that threatens us with our own self-destruction. Mental health immediately, and our chance of staying alive eventually, are both grossly threatened by month-on-month political debates between opposing parties about our foreign policy and our national defense, with the resulting lack of a firm national policy, firmly supported.

All of us want to be hopeful about the effectiveness of the United Nations organization. We keep hoping that the inter-

national conferences of foreign ministers will result in some solution. The failure of these to date, however, has led us to the obvious conclusion that we face at least a cold war, and for a long pull. We don't want to accept this fact, and so we do not face it squarely. We agree to building up our armed forces, but we do so without dedicated planning. The many injustices in the present selective service system directly affect in an adverse fashion the mental health of the men called up to serve, and therefore impair the effectiveness of the military machine.

We go on taking men by "selective" service procedures—which pick out a few who must carry the major burden. Many who volunteer do so with a not-too-honorable motive of escaping the odium and the limitations that we have put on the draftee. I believe that the majority of men in the military service—whether volunteer or draftee—feel with good reason that they are the "fall-guys". On the other hand, those not in the service continue a life of restless waiting for they know not what. Not to be able to tell our young men what we expect of them, nor when, nor why we expect it, has a damaging effect upon them and upon national strength. It is imperative that we overcome this serious hazard inherent in our present methods, both to mental health and to the success of mobilization.

It does not profit if we add a new set of injustices to the existing ones. We are about to defer college students who either stand in the upper half of their classes or

who can pass a prescribed test. In effect, this policy will let the "dumb" ones risk their lives while it protects the "bright boys", that is, if the latter can afford to stay in school. Such a system damns both groups. The use of a test for intelligence as a selective device totally fails to take into account many of the most important aspects of personality—such as emotional stability, ability to relate to people, personal integrity, work performance, any of which may be far more important factors in success than brain power, both in the military forces or in further academic work. If we believe in our national philosophy of democracy, we should practice what we preach and insist that everyone should carry his share of the burden.

To date we have had only a token rotation system for our soldiers in Korea instead of one that could distribute the load at least a little more equally. This is a further causative factor of emotional stress. We have now, it is reported, some 250,000 troops in Korea. They are bearing for all the rest of us 150 million citizens the unbelievable sacrifice, hardship and awful risk of a horrible, although still local, war. Only after we as a nation provide a just system of selection and service, can we expect proper motivation from the men themselves. We cannot have precise equality in risks. War and preparation for war do not admit of this. But we can have justice, and our consciences should trouble us deeply until we do.

None of us can offer a sure-cure prescription for solving our problem—how to

reduce the present national danger—but we can and must vigorously attack it—even symptomatically.

In applying this principle to our deficient motivation, we must look realistically at the crisis and help ourselves and our youth to understand its full implications. No prospect of immediate peace lies ahead—for us or for them. Danger will walk with our nation for years. It is as though we were thrown back to the state of danger that our ancestors faced when they were outnumbered by the Indians. For years an everlasting vigilance was necessary. Even the corn had to be hoed with muskets near at hand. It was a hard life—but it was that "or else"; a stern condition for survival. Our ancestors won out in time, and gave us America as a legacy of their victory.

Now, in our day, we must undertake a harder life if we are to survive. We must take, not temporary, but far-seeing action. First, we ourselves must accept the fact that it is a case of either making all the necessary sacrifices—or perishing. We must help our youth to understand this—which is as necessary for their preservation as it is for ours. We cannot, however, expect their most effective motivation so long as the conditions of service present so many inequalities and uncertainties.

Having evaluated our problem, we must act—effectively and promptly.

First, we can do something about the methods of selection and service of our youth in the military forces. We have watched, for more than four months, the

hesitating, uncertain efforts of our Congress to provide a long-range program for military service. Too many of us have pressed Congress for an easy law, not the stern, fair, realistic one needed. Because we are not ready to believe the facts before us, Congress has failed to supply us with an adequate law.

There is still—as I prepare this address—time for Congress, through the joint Senate-House Conference Committee to make a definite decision. This Conference Committee has it in its power to make it unequivocally clear that the Military Manpower Act *does* authorize universal military *service* for two years for all men when they reach the age of eighteen and a half or finish high school, after the pool of older men has been exhausted.

This could be a decision that is completely separate from the bitterly debated question of a program for universal military *training* for four to six months. The latter would in any event be utilized only after the need for the two year universal military *service* shall have passed.

No greater step could be taken for a sustained national strength and improved mental health than a law providing a just military service for all, commencing for each at a known time and continuing for a specified period. This does not mean that we can neglect the need for permitting continued training of essential specialists who require lengthy educational preparation. These men could be deferred or, after induction, be assigned to continue their professional studies. The selection of

such men should be made by educators and specialists in the chosen field of work and not by the draft boards.

We must take action to bring about national unity. As long as we haggle and disagree over details, we incapacitate ourselves and the rank and file of citizens are left confused and uncertain. With the life of the nation—even the existence of the world—at stake, we must focus upon the important things first and demand prompt resolution into whatever fair compromise can be reached.

It is important that we keep first things first. In any plan of action it is so easy to go off on tangents or to place emphasis on a minor issue and thus avoid the major issue. A case in point is the all-out support we must give the program of General Eisenhower in strengthening our western European allies. To lose their manpower, production power and know-how would be disastrous. Nothing should deter us in this accomplishment.

Any action to be taken is the responsibility of you and me—the citizens of America. We can express our opinions to those who lead us, and they will listen to us. Together we must mutually support each other as we face this grave danger. We must see to it that our youth are given every kind of support and fair dealing from us as citizens and as government. We must start making the major adjustments in our personal lives that will be necessary for living under constant danger for a long period.

I conclude where I began—talking in terms of mental health. In such a tense, uneasy world, constructive action is the only treatment that is going to help. If we believe in ourselves and our young men we and they must be motivated in the highest degree to prepare ourselves for whatever may come. And that requires sacrificial action—not only by our boys—but by us, and right now!

711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

There is nothing in this except to bring out that prominent Catholic and Protestant

Faith to Meet the Present Danger

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A Radio Discussion

between

Dr. Daniel A. Poling

and

The Very Reverend Edmund A. Walsh, S.J.

for the

Committee on the Present Danger

Clergymen support this position and so show that the committee are in no sense warmongers.

May 20, 1951

This idea also naturally follows the last quote from the preceding - that cast by Dodds about our "American values"

A Discussion between Dr. Daniel A. Poling, President and Editor of the Christian Herald magazine and The Very Reverend Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., Vice President of Georgetown University, members of the Committee on the Present Danger, presented over the network of the Mutual Broadcasting System, on Sunday, May 20, 1951, in the eleventh of a series of weekly broadcasts under the auspices of the Committee on the Present Danger.

Faith to Meet the Present Danger

FATHER WALSH: At the outset, I should like to register my deep appreciation for this opportunity of sharing a broadcast with Dr. Dan Poling, a fellow member of the Committee on the Present Danger.

This is not the first time, Dr. Poling, that a Baptist minister and a Catholic priest have stood shoulder to shoulder in common defense of our American heritage.

DR. POLING: Indeed not, and I remember something which you may have forgotten. I remember one occasion when I named you as my representative and indeed as my proxy on a very vital matter.

FATHER WALSH: I do remember that very well, Dr. Poling, because it left a very warm and permanent impression on my mind. I recollect distinctly that you were about to leave for Japan from which I had just returned. During your absence, we came to certain deliberations in that Presidential Commission with respect to certain welfare projects for the Armed Forces, and I was deeply touched by the fact that you felt you could rely on my understanding of your position to the extent of authorizing me to cast your vote on any matter of importance which required a full committee meeting.

There is one thing which you may not know and now I may confess it to you. The deliberations were going on and they

were dragging out a bit; I pressed the chairman and our staff to have the report finished very shortly—before you came back. I did this because it was the first time, as far as I know, that a Baptist minister had given his proxy to a Catholic priest, a Jesuit at that. I wanted, I assure you, to exercise that rare privilege before I died.

DR. POLING: Father Walsh, I did not know of that incident and I am glad to be your confessor. You fully justified my confidence.

FATHER WALSH: Thank you. . . Now, this Committee on the Present Danger is gathering within itself men of caliber, of different personal beliefs and private traditions because the Committee is clearly aware that the present danger strikes straight and it strikes deep at certain fundamental truths and values which lie at the roots of our common Christian heritage. We have accepted the invitation to join because we and the other members are all convinced that it is not merely a military threat that hangs over our culture and our civilization. Nor a purely political threat, nor just an economic concentration against us, but that it is a deeply human menace that affects all men.

DR. POLING: That is true. . . . I have just returned, as I think you know, from Europe. I was in Madrid, Barcelona, Rome, Paris, and London. I found the people are war-weary. I found men and women who had suffered two liberating

wars, whose country-side had been devastated and whose cities had been ruined. We have no conception here at all, Father Walsh, of the heart of Europe at this time. Therefore, it was of the utmost importance that General Eisenhower should go to Europe. It gave a lift to the morale of Europe. And it is equally important now that we follow him with the support that he needs, with the supplies that are required, with the men that may be demanded. After all, never again can there be a physical Gibraltar on this earth. Never again can even "Fortress America" be sufficient unto herself alone. But we are today—and we must remain—the spiritual Gibraltar of mankind. That is the role, it seems to me, in which our nation is cast in this prophetic hour; and it is that which brings you and me together again on this Committee.

FATHER WALSH: Dr. Poling, you have expressed exactly what I think lies behind all our hopes. . . . As a result of that, I believe that we have to bring home to our people the seriousness and the immediacy of the present danger. This is a new challenge to us. This is not one of the old, conventional conflicts of economic power or military equivalencies, but a challenge to our basic and fundamental faith, the faith of all men who believe in the sonship of all of us under the Fatherhood of God.

This is a challenge to the dignity of human personality. It is a challenge to our insight into the true depths of this menace, a menace which cannot be met by

armament alone, although armament is necessary, but which also must be met by the sword of the spirit. . . . Did you find such a sense of unity and craving for solidarity abroad during your visit, Dr. Poling?

DR. POLING: Indeed I did. One week ago exactly, at the airport in London, I talked to an old friend, a great industrialist who also sits in Parliament. He told me that it seemed to him that General Douglas MacArthur supported the administration's program of global strategy. I said, "Did you not like that?" He said, "Definitely, we do like it, and it is this global strategy that has been expressed again and again that gives us heart and brings home to us the fact that our nations are indeed one at this time." And then he said something more. They had not known in England, until the facts were recently brought out in Washington, about the rubber shipments. He said: "We may have only a relatively few troops out there, but they are some of our prize battalions, and now we know that they have been decimated by weapons moved on rubber that came through Hong Kong."

I also wish to express full agreement with your phrase "The sword of the spirit." And that is your justification and mine for serving on the Committee on the Present Danger.

FATHER WALSH: I am glad you used the word "global", because the need of global mobilization is now clear to all men; I think they realize it is necessary in the

spiritual and in the moral as well as in the military resources. . . . Now, if this truth is so apparent, how useless it is and how futile it is, for any man to attempt to whittle it down to a purely political or an economic or a geographical danger. The present danger, as I said before, must, then, be met not by armament alone—which is highly necessary in view of the posture of the armament against us—but by an act of faith in the basic dignity of human personality. This Committee on the Present Danger has always been aware of this. It has always been conscious of that basic issue. It knows that the final conflict and the ultimate objectives of world Communism are the conquest of the entire soul of man, not merely of his cities and of his resources.

DR. POLING: I was with General Douglas MacArthur the night before I left on my recent trip. It was the twenty-fifth of April. When he learned that I hoped to see General Eisenhower, he sent a message of good wishes to "Ike" as he called him; and added that he believed in General Eisenhower's mission and his leadership in Europe, and believed we must give him full support. He wanted General Eisenhower to know that his—General MacArthur's—program of strategy in the Far East must not be confused as meaning the neglect of support for Ike in Europe. It was with that understanding that I went away.

FATHER WALSH: I think that I might add to that, Dr. Poling, that the same idea

was developed at considerably greater length during General MacArthur's testimony before the Congressional committees.

DR. POLING: You have emphasized repeatedly that the battle is for the minds of men; that it is a spiritual conflict. I have a text for this. I am sure you will have a better one, but I have a text for the Committee on the Present Danger. It comes out of the *Old Testament,* Nehemiah, Chapter 4, the 14th verse:

> "Be not afraid of them; * * * fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses."

Now give me yours, Father Walsh.

FATHER WALSH: Well, I had not brought my concordance with me.—But, of course, I will. Certainly. It is from the *New Testament.* Since you cited the *Old Testament,* and since both of them together form the deposit of faith of our Christianity, I will refer to St. Paul. He stated in one of his notable epistles that our conflict is with thrones, dominations and powers.

DR. POLING: That is good.

FATHER WALSH: But remember; let us look at the whole picture:—St. Paul had to be unhorsed by a bolt of lightning on the road to Damascus to wake him to the realization of what he ought to do.

DR. POLING: To be sure. Today Korea is our "bolt."

FATHER WALSH: Korea! That was a turning point, I think, in the growth to full stature of American leadership. That aggression from North Korea was proof apparent to all of the intent on the part of world Communism to acquire total power, and it turned out to be a miscalculation. They had thought that the United States had gone soft and so they took the gamble, but they found that America had not lost its soul.

DR. POLING: Well said. It was the prompt reaction of President Truman that saved the very life and soul of the United Nations. And it did something else: it gave us again the initiative in the Far East. I was in Korea at the Inchon landing, and I saw it on the faces of the Koreans and I heard it later in the voices of the Japanese.

FATHER WALSH: Well, Dr. Poling, you have emphasized unity and so have I. You, as a father—the father of a courageous and valiant son—have every right to speak as an American citizen on what unity means. Your son, I know, perished doing his duty, not only as a chaplain but as a minister on that illfated transport DORCHESTER. He went down arm in arm with another Protestant chaplain, with a Jewish chaplain and with a Catholic chaplain. These men died in testimony to a common faith—a faith that will prevail even though the powers of darkness and superior armament be leveled against us.

DR. POLING: Yes, Father Walsh, and as we both speak on this Sunday evening for the Committee on the Present Danger, this is the faith we need.

FATHER WALSH: Yes, the faith with which to meet the present danger.

711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

I would omit this entirely

The Far East and the Present Danger

A Radio Discussion

between

Lieut. General Robert L. Eichelberger

and

Tracy S. Voorhees

for the

Committee on the Present Danger

10.

May 13, 1951

A Discussion between Lieut. General Robert L. Eichelberger, former Commander of the Eighth Army and Tracy S. Voorhees, former Under Secretary of the Army and Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the Present Danger, presented over the network of the Mutual Broadcasting System, on Sunday, May 13, 1951, in the tenth of a series of weekly broadcasts under the auspices of the Committee on the Present Danger.

The Far East and the Present Danger

Question: General Eichelberger, like your former chief, General MacArthur, you are an "old soldier" who has had long duty in the Far East. Weren't you the commander of the Eighth Army now fighting in Korea?

Answer: Yes, for four years. I organized it in New Guinea, and it fought on every occupied island of the Philippine Archipelago. It later became the occupation army in Japan, and under my command carried out the Supreme Commander's policies.

Question: Since then, General, I know that you have been very active in writing a book and articles for national magazines, in speaking to many audiences, and for many months in supplying badly needed knowledge and counsel to me when I was Assistant Secretary and Under Secretary of the Army. So I greet you tonight as another of those famous old soldiers who—like your former chief—neither dies nor fades away—whatever the song may say. And I am most grateful to you for coming here this evening. As you know, the Committee on the Present Danger which, among other activities, conducts this series of weekly broadcasts, is a group of private citizens very gravely concerned with the peril all of us face. We are working on

a nonpartisan, nonpolitical basis to create in time a national awareness of our country's danger and to further needed action. Now, getting back to the Far East, I should like to ask what your feeling is as to whether we can trust the Japanese.

Answer: The exemplary conduct of the Japanese when our Eighth Army was transferred to Korea shows that the Japanese can be trusted. They hate Russia and Communism with a bitter hatred. They are enjoying a new freedom of life and have firmly cast their destiny with the United States and the free world.

Question: Next, General, I should like to ask your view about the proposed Japanese peace treaty.

Answer: During the occupation, the U.S. has been able to maintain great naval and air bases in Japan and to provide necessary security. In the last analysis this has been our own security. Because of this, I was opposed to any hasty action for a peace treaty. But now the time has come for it. It must include the right of the Japanese to create and arm their own ground forces. Naval and air protection should be furnished by the U.S. or U.N. backed up by Japanese ground troops. One attribute of sovereignty is the right of self-defense. Japan must be given that right.

Question: Now, General, let's move over to Korea. I suppose you have followed the events there with great interest.

I should like to ask how our troops in Korea impress you.

Answer: Until January our losses had been tremendous, causing constant turnover in the rifle companies. The Lieutenants were casualties before becoming acquainted with the Sergeants. The noncommissioned officers were lost before they knew their men. Under those adverse circumstances, the conduct of our lads was magnificent. But they were mostly recruits, and this condition had much to do with our great retreat in December. In recent months there has been constant improvement, due in large part to our smaller losses, permitting units to be brought to full strength.

Question: General, my information is that during the past two or three months our troops have been supplied in large quantity with the latest types of weapons and ammunition, and have perfected their techniques, which, together with the points you just spoke of, have radically changed the battle picture. I understand that these factors made it possible to increase the ratio of battle casualties, which had been 10 Chinese to 1 American, to some 30 Chinese to 1 American, and in some engagements to 60 to 1. In fact, in one local battle I heard of our troops capturing a hill without opposition, after our new firepower had given it a going over, and that we found there as its only remaining defenders 600 dead Chinese. I should welcome your views about these

matters and their effect upon the conduct of the Korean war.

Answer: Well, Mr. Voorhees, I can say without violating security that the firepower in our infantry artillery tank teams has been tremendously stepped-up, and the effect in Chinese casualties has been devastating.

Question: As I look at it, General, the greatest objective we could achieve out there would be to convince these Chinese —and that other nation peering over the shoulders of the Chinese but not yet itself fighting—that it is a very unhealthy and foolish thing to fight against American firepower.

Answer: I would agree with that, and I think that our current operations in Korea are doing much toward accomplishing it.

Question: But, General Eichelberger, one hears it said so often that there is an unlimited supply of Chinese soldiers, so that from the viewpoint of ending the war large casualties do not make much difference. What do you think of that?

Answer: There are millions of Chinese, but we have made casualties of the veterans of Lin Paio's Fourth Field Army, the best that China had. They have no comparable troops to replace these men. From the standpoint of morale, no troops can stand up indefinitely against such losses.

Question: Well, General, as we discuss these awesome Chinese casualties, I am sure

that I speak for all of the members of the Committee on the Present Danger in expressing the sympathy every human being must feel for these Chinese made fanatical by false propoganda, herded into these Communist armies and led to slaughter by masters indifferent to their deaths. Now, let's get on to another subject. The other day I saw an article by you in one of our national weekly magazines in which you opposed bombing beyond the Yalu River under present conditions.

Answer: Yes, I tried to place myself in the position of the Red Commander whose men have been under constant attack by our planes, tanks, and artillery. He is short of everything. He has no aerial observation. He is unable to strafe our troops. Our combat advantages, except in numbers, are tremendous, and my judgment was that I would not disturb that balance so long as the Soviets do not change the picture. Russia has vital interests in Manchuria, and they must have promised Mao something.

Question: Well, General, I guess no one after your campaign at Buna—or of course long before that for that matter—ever doubted your courage under fire. But you certainly proved it again in giving in your magazine article your forthright opinion upon the question in which Americans today seem more interested than in any other. Yet I must say that this is a subject so deeply fraught with military considerations, and the answer to which must be so greatly affected by secret information, that

our Committee on the Present Danger has felt that it is not—certainly at this time—one upon which such a group of private citizens as ours could intelligently take a position. Now let's let the rest of America wrestle with that one, and for a few moments turn to the other side of the world. From your Far Eastern background, I should like to ask what you think about the European theatre and its importance.

Answer: In my opinion, there has been a very delicate balance between peace and war in the deliberations in the Kremlin. Stalin has taken steps which risked war. He must be tempted to take others. We must not permit Western Europe, including the Ruhr to be dangled before his eyes as an easy prize.

As Stalin smokes his pipe and thinks, many factors must militate against his starting a major war:—his age; his health; the knowledge that certain of the gentlemen sitting around the table with him in the Kremlin want his job; the fact that if he starts his armies moving he knows that the ceiling of the conference room will fall in on him. Then, too, there is the hatred of the millions in Russia whose relatives have been killed or have died in slave labor camps. Again, there is the unwillingness of their masters to let the Red troops know about the high standards of living in Western civilization. The simple Russian soldier would learn that he has been fed a pack of lies.

Stalin must balance these factors and many others against the knowledge that to-

day he has the military power to seize the Ruhr and make a quick march to the English Channel. This is where General Eisenhower comes into the picture. The creation of any Western European force under *him* must increase the doubts in the mind of Stalin. These doubts must grow as our U.S. Assembly lines begin to function. It comes down to a simple fact: the more effort we put into preparation, the less chance we have of World War III.

Question: Then, General, I gather that you think that time can work on our side —if we don't waste it?

Answer: Yes, I think that the strong action we took in Korea has slowed down the Russian timetable. No thinking person can question that our danger is very great. But we are, by and large, on the right road at last. Our people are wakening to their peril. And we must pray that our European friends will rally behind General Eisenhower's broad shoulders. If we back him up from here I have faith that he will succeed. Never, even on the day of the landing in Normandy, has so much of the future of the world been wrapped up in the success of the mission of one man as it is today in General Eisenhower's work of creating a real defense in Europe. I wish America really knew this.

Question: General, that is a most interesting comment from a man whose principal interests and work have been in the Far East. And I note with great in-

terest that your conviction as to what we should do in Europe is shared by your former chief, General MacArthur, who is quoted as advising that we should make every possible effort to assist Western Europe in her defense; and that as a general military principle it would be the gravest possible mistake in the use of our armed forces to try to draw a line of demarcation between ground troops, air troops, and naval troops, all three of which must always be an integrated team. I assume you would agree with that?

Answer: Absolutely.

Question: It seems to me also, General, that your former chief, General MacArthur, since his return home has done much to lift America out of its preoccupation with domestic affairs. I feel also that his uncompromising opposition to any kind of isolationist thinking has done a good deal to remove some remaining cobwebs of doubt on this subject. Then there is the fact that complete agreement has now apparently been reached on the firm defense of Formosa against attack either by force of arms or by negotiations. There is also almost universal agreement that we were right in entering the fight last summer to prevent Communist conquest of Korea; again that we were right in firm resistance to the Chinese when they entered the fight to throw us off the peninsula. Then we also have seen, I believe, the end of any serious advocacy of any appeasement anywhere. So sometimes I almost break down and get optimistic in

the thought that when we as a nation recover from our current excitement, we will find that the points on which general agreement on our foreign military policy exists are the fundamental ones, the basic strategic ones, and that the areas of difference are limited to tactical matters. Important? Yes. Difficult? Yes. But not necessarily fundamental or lasting.

Answer: I ~~entirely~~ cannot agree entirely with your optimism about recent events, Mr. Voorhees, which have been stirring the country. But I hope from the bottom of my heart that personal differences will soon be forgotten. I cannot state too strongly that in these critical days political differences must not overshadow the fact that we are faced with a real and present danger from the Soviet imperialists who are trying to extend their influences to include the free world. We must work together for the preservation of our freedoms.

Thank you, General Eichelberger.

711 14th Street, N. W.

Washington 5, D. C.

This does not add too much. The talk on unity at home

Power Through Unity—
Our Only Hope for Survival

Address

9

by

HAROLD W. DODDS

for the

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

seems too long to me to use. The quotations marked at pages 7, 8 and 9 fit in well after the quotes from Sherwood ~~from~~ the preceding broadcast

May 6, 1951

This address, the ninth of a series of weekly broadcasts under the auspices of the Committee on the Present Danger, was delivered Sunday, May 6, 1951, over the network of the Mutual Broadcasting System by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University and a member of the Committee on the Present Danger.

Power Through Unity—
Our Only Hope for Survival

If the mythical and shop-worn visitor from Mars were to come to the United States to day on a survey of our governmental operations, he would be confronted by a strange enigma. He would hear a great deal of talk about the menace of Russia, a threat so serious that some Americans were arguing for a preventive war, despite the fact that it would certainly be one of horribly tragic proportions. Surely, he would say, if all this talk signifies anything, why are the people so divided; why is it that they refuse to drown their personal and factional differences in the face of common danger, as animals do instinctively under similar circumstances?

Now if this were the first visit of this particular man from Mars, he would at once begin to pick up an elementary knowledge of the principles of popular government. He would be told that freedom of opinion and discussion is the taproot of our democracy—a freedom so broad in American politics that almost anything goes, short of slander, libel and indictable obscenity. As he learned to compare America with other nations of the world, he would realize that this freedom is a luxury which few peoples enjoy. But he would be bound to question whether we had not become too addicted to the intemperate indulgence of this lux-

ury to be able to curb our appetite for it in times of crisis, when unity, truth, wisdom and self-control are so essential. And he might well return home and report that democracy gives ease and comfort to the ship of state in fair weather, but does not generate that self-discipline in officers and crew essential for riding out a raging gale.

If the issues were purely domestic, we could relax, for the situation would purge itself in time. But when the weakening effect of factional struggle extends beyond the water's edge and obscures the great issues of national survival in a hostile world, it indeed becomes a serious matter.

It is in such a world that America, in her traditional manner and in a superheated atmosphere, is hammering out some sort of a foreign policy, almost as if she had all the time in the world.

I am speaking as a member of the Committee on the Present Danger, although the responsibility for what I say is strictly my own. One of the basic planks of the Committee is that political differences at home must not obscure our vision of the Soviet menace. This means that we must achieve national unity and achieve it promptly. As an eminent Republican has said, before anyone rejoices in the possible shipwreck of the foreign policy of the present administration, he should remember that we are all in the same boat.

On the other hand, it is not all on the dark side by any means, although one who has followed the tortuous course of the great debate in Congress may be forgiven

if he becomes confused and discouraged. In all spheres of human relations, personal differences are always more striking and dramatic than are points of agreement. It is important therefore to bear in mind that over the past months certain broad areas of agreement have been achieved.

The recall of General MacArthur has featured the points of disagreement regarding our foreign policy at the expense of the points on which he and the Government agree. His reception is an eloquent tribute to a distinguished military personality and to the people's response to virile leadership. He has helped to dissipate our lethal complacency by reminding us that we are fighting a desperate war in Korea, with the perilous possibility that it will spread. It is war and not a minor, detached engagement. Even those who disagree with his political strategy must know that he has served to spotlight this and certain other blunt truths.

One such truth is that the crisis before us is global. "The issues," he has said, "are global and so interlocked that to consider the problems of one sector, oblivious to those of another is to court disaster for the whole." And another truth, he has brought home, is that military resistance to aggression wherever it may break out next, the Near East or elsewhere, will, as has Korea, involve war and not minor skirmishes. On these points clarification was most urgently needed.

Since last June public opinion has oscillated between despondency over Korea and even more dangerous optimism. We

have all been too inattentive to the patient remonstrance of a Secretary of Defense, who was being attacked a few months ago for proceeding too slowly with mobilization, and later was accused of alarmingly exaggerating the means necessary to meet present and long-term perils. And with like inconsistency some who are lamenting that we entered Korea unprepared are the same voices which earlier opposed a program of national defense which would have made and kept us strong.

Today, I think we can say that the nation is agreed, or is rapidly reaching agreement, on some important fundamentals. One is the necessity of combatting communism wherever it tries to extend its rule. Another is the general acceptance of the urgency for building and maintaining a powerful military position, now and for the long pull. Although the terms of military service are still being debated by Congress, the necessity for a standing military force, of a magnitude unprecedented in our history, has become generally recognized. And General Eisenhower is in Europe, with Congressional approval, cooperating with our allies there in building an army that he will command. It is also comforting today that we were wise enough, through the Marshall Plan and other measures of aid, to make significant contributions to the economic rebuilding and social tranquility of our allies, who are our chief and indispensable colleagues in the struggle to remain free.

General MacArthur stated in his speech to Congress that if Europe is the gateway

to Asia, Asia is likewise the gateway to Europe. This is true, of course. But it would be downright fatal to read into it that a big victory can be won in Asia at little danger, or that we should take action inconsistent with our established policies under the North Atlantic Treaty. We must examine with the utmost care any proposal which, by giving priority to other areas over Western Europe, might invoke World War III; we must proceed with the greatest caution in Asia, or we shall be mousetrapped into World War III before we know it.

The Committee on the Present Danger does not neglect the Far East (no one in his right mind would), but it does believe that the joint defense of Europe is at the top of the calendar; and it is firmly behind the purposes of General Eisenhower's mission to Europe. The sure way to provoke World War III is to leave Europe open to easy conquest by the Kremlin.

Since our own future is bound up with the nations of Western Europe, since neither they nor we have the slightest military chance of containing Russia if we act individually, America must be willing to negotiate with her associates in a spirit of reciprocal understanding.

We have not yet fully realized that America needs friends. It is a new thought to us that America must have allies. Yet so long as Europe is not strongly defended, it remains a sitting duck for Russia's 175 divisions; and after Europe would come our turn in due course. Europe is not a local, regional problem from which the

United States can remain aloof. Therefore, unity among the North Atlantic Treaty nations is as important as the unity at home of which I have been talking.

One special circumstance pertaining to Europe, that does not apply to us, is the almost certain fact that, if World War III started now, Western Europe would be rapidly overrun and occupied at the beginning. Many people would be exterminated; others would be made slaves, and no atomic bombs from the United States would save them from this fate. We, in our relative security on this side of the Atlantic, must not forget that for Europe and Great Britain the danger is very great and very near at hand. Despite the appalling development in weapons of destruction, the United States is still relatively remote from the actual fields of battle on which this would take place. This degree of geographical protection encourages a psychological sense of remoteness of the utmost peril. Europeans understand far more keenly than we how bitter, cruel and destructive modern war is. Consequently the inclination to become "trigger happy" is less a temptation with them than with us; and this is no reflection on their courage, should war come.

I conclude with the simple reiteration that in the face of our present perils our greatest need is unity; unity within our own country, and solidarity with our friends and allies abroad. The historic formula for conquest is very simple. It is, to divide and conquer. It leaves no stone unturned to destroy the internal unity of

its chosen victims; and it seeks constantly to drive wedges between its intended victims, so that they may be picked off one by one.

World War III is not inevitable, and we must not succumb to the desperate thought that it is. Yet if it should turn out that our struggle with imperialistic communism should take us through deep and dark waters, we can have faith in the outcome if we cultivate domestic unity at home in respect to life and death issues, and maintain international unity with those countries abroad which jointly cherish our timeless values.

711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

This material I thought excellent, but Sherwood's voice in the transatlantic re-

England and The Present Danger

8

Address

by

ROBERT E. SHERWOOD

for the

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

cording did not come over well. He is now back in NY until July 3rd and I am sure would be glad to do over again any parts you want

April 29, 1951

This address, the eighth of a series of weekly broadcasts under the auspices of the Committee on the Present Danger, was delivered Sunday, April 29, 1951, from England, over the network of the Mutual Broadcasting System by Robert E. Sherwood, author and playwright and a member of the Committee on the Present Danger.

England and The Present Danger

This is a residential section called Croydon. Most of the homes in Croydon are small and modest, and most of its people can be called average. I mean that as a compliment, not an insult. In the summer of 1944 London was attacked by the German weapons known as the V-1, or usually called the buzz bombs. There are many thousands of Americans who were in or about London at that time, and they have highly unpleasant memories of the buzz bombs. American G.I.'s did great work in bringing immediate aid to the victims of these attacks. In the eleven weeks that the attack lasted, fifty-eight thousand houses in Croydon were destroyed or damaged by buzz bombs. That was more than the total number of houses in the area. But some houses counted more than once, being damaged, then patched up, then damaged again or utterly destroyed. The buzz bomb attacks were stopped only because the American, British, Canadian and French armies, commanded by General Eisenhower, had landed in France and pushed the Germans back from the channel coast where the bombs were launched.

The Germans, of course, continued to attack with the new rocket bomb, the V-2, which had much longer range.

The other day I was talking here to a man who lived in Croydon, and he said, "When you can remember what hit us the last time you are not especially eager

for another World War." That is the basic opinion of the man in the street here in Great Britain. It is the basic opinion of men of all parties, Conservative, Liberal, Labor. There is no important disagreement on foreign policy between the Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, and the leader of the opposition, Winston Churchill, who may become Prime Minister again before long.

The British people know that if a third World War starts and if the Red armies sweep over Western Europe, these islands will face total disaster. The V-1s and V-2s of the last war will seem like mere toys as compared with the weapons developed in the past seven years. The British people agree heartily with the statement attributed to General Marshall—"The only way to be sure of winning a third World War is to prevent it." And the only means of prevention is to confront the masters of Soviet Russia with unity and strength. There is the sure knowledge here that Britain and the United States and all other Western democracies are in the same boat now, to an even greater extent than we were when we crossed the channel together in 1944.

London is now distant from the advanced Russian air bases by only one hour's flying time for bombers, only a half hour's flying time for jet fighters. That doesn't allow much time for warning from far flung radar outposts. If the Russians overrun Belgium, Holland and France, London will be separated from them by only the few seconds it takes for rockets to fly from

their launching sights to their destinations. And perhaps those rockets will have atomic war heads.

So, when you hear the man who lives in Croydon remark that he's not especially eager for another World War, you're bound to say, I can see what you mean. The next time, Croydon might be located in Chicago or Detroit or Washington. What can we do to prevent this? Some of our leading isolationists in Congress and the press seem to feel that our real enemy is Communism in China. And if we can conquer that, we are secure. They have little to say about Communist power in Soviet Russia and Eastern Europe, or about the danger to us Americans of this power conquering Western Europe. Indeed, they seem to be quite willing to abandon Western Europe, even including Britain and Ireland. They say it's of no concern to us if the people here are blown to bits or, what would be far worse for the people here, condemned to live in slavery.

While we may say nothing of the morality of this point of view—we must say that, from the purely technical standpoint of our own American national interests, this point of view spells plain insanity. In handing over to the Russians all this European territory and all this manpower, we would hand over the greatest concentrations of industrial strength—factories, shipyards, foundries, mines, that exist anywhere on earth outside of our own country. And with that goes control of vast resources of raw material such as the oil of the Middle East, the uranium of

Africa. Furthermore, we would be handing over the bases from which allied air power can most efficiently attack Russian military and industrial centers. And that air power, with the weapons it can deliver, is today the greatest of all deterrents to Russian expansionism.

Last winter when General Ike Eisenhower got back into uniform and went to Europe to take command, he inspired more hope, more confidence, more determination than people here have known since the allied forces landed in France on D-Day, seven years ago.

The Eisenhower mission, the present mission, blessed the people over here with the greatest power on earth. The United States of America was taking bold action to prevent disaster, instead of waiting for disaster to happen and then moving in to restore peace on earth—at the sacrifice of the lives of our young men.

The Russians and their satellites are unified, with the terrible unity of totalitarianism, unity which is enforced upon the unhappy people of the countries under Russian domination. General Eisenhower said that we must confront this with a higher unity—the unity of free men that will not be defeated.

In the interest of unity, it is essential that we Americans understand the attitude of the British man in the street. The man I was speaking of from Croydon is not governed by concern with the interests of so-called British imperialism. The people here know all too well that the old concept of British imperialism is a thing

of the past. It is gone forever. Of course, the British would like to hang on to Hong Kong if they could. But they know that their chances of doing so are very slim indeed. Possibly they may once have had the hope that they might do business with Red China, but they have very few illusions about that now.

The British have given up India, they have given up Burma, they have withdrawn from one end to another of their former spheres of influence. What the British are concerned with now is simply the fear that by extending the war on the mainland of Asia, we Americans can provoke another all-out World War.

That is the present danger in this part of the world.

It is not considered probable that the Russians would intervene in Asia in great force to aid the Chinese. After all, the Kremlin doesn't care how many Chinese are killed any more than it cared what happened to the unfortunate North Koreans whom it goaded into aggression. The fear is that once the big war is started, the Russians would feel free to move forward, Westward in Europe. Nothing would please Stalin and Company more than to see America's gigantic resources committed to a widespread and perhaps interminable war in East Asia, a war in which Russia itself would have very little, if anything, to lose.

At the moment here in Europe the advantage is distinctly on our side, and that advantage will increase steadily as we and our allies implement the practical

terms of the North Atlantic Treaty. It is in Europe that the Communist Czar of Russia feels himself most vulnerable. He knows what has happened in Yugoslavia may happen elsewhere. No tyranny is ever secure from within. That is why all tyranny must constantly expand through acts of aggression.

Hitler could not tolerate freedom anywhere on a frontier and neither can Stalin because the spirit of freedom and independence is infectious, and no people including the Russian people can be immune to it, no matter how much they have been propagandized and beaten into apparent submission.

The Iron Curtain, which cuts Europe in two, isn't anywhere near as solid or impenetrable as the Russians try to make us think it is. It is as full of holes as a sieve. Europe can be defended.

A few weeks ago many of you heard a talk over the Mutual Network by Dr. Vannevar Bush, the distinguished American scientist who bore the principal responsibility for the development of the atomic bomb. Dr. Bush spoke of the effectiveness of the new weapons which give tremendously added power to the defenders against aggressors—even those who have marked superiority in numbers of troops. The atomic bomb is not the last word, it is only the first word in this new, revolutionized warfare. This is not push-button warfare. Highly trained men are required to use the new weapons with skill and accuracy. I believe that the American people have courageously and

intelligently accepted the fact that the fair way, the democratic way, to muster the necessary manpower is through Universal Military Service and Training.

It wasn't an easy fact to accept, but the world isn't an easy place to live in these days. The amount of time that there is left for us to live in peace depends entirely on the calculations of a very few men—possibly only one man—in the Kremlin in Moscow. We have no control over those calculations, nor even any access to knowledge of the course that they're taking. But we have the power to put into those mysterious minds the firm knowledge that the way of the aggressor is the road to suicide. We can do this if we remain clear in our own minds as to the identity of our real enemies and our real friends.

711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

I suggest omitting this entirely

Radio Interview

with

GENERAL LUCIUS D. CLAY

by

MAJ. GEN. JULIUS OCHS ADLER

for the

COMMITTEE ON THE
PRESENT DANGER

1

April 22, 1951

General Lucius D. Clay, Former United States Military Governor of Germany was interviewed by Major General Julius Ochs Adler, Vice-President and General Manager of the New York Times, and a member of the Committee on the Present Danger, over the network of the Mutual Broadcasting System, on Sunday, April 22, 1951, in the seventh of a series of weekly broadcasts under the auspices of the Committee on the Present Danger.

Radio Interview

GEN. ADLER: General Clay, do you think that the developments with respect to our Asiatic policy resulting from General MacArthur's return home has endangered our European program?

GEN. CLAY: I certainly hope not, General Adler. It should not be the case, as General MacArthur himself pointed out in his speech to the Congress that we must meet Communism wherever it threatens freedom. Nevertheless, any major division in thinking of our people at home today is a threat to our world-wide program until resolved.

GEN. ADLER: Well, do you think, General Clay, that this development will have affected the will of our European allies to continue their efforts to rearm?

GEN. CLAY: No, I do not believe that anything which has happened to date will have affected the will of our European allies to rearm. However, it does seem to me that it is imperative for us to press forward vigorously with our military aid to Europe program and to provide realistic assurance that we have not lessened our desire to defend Western Europe if Communist aggression should be directed their way. Again, I am sure from reading General MacArthur's speech which he made to the Congress that he would urge that our preparations to be strong in Europe must proceed apace.

GEN. ADLER: Well, do you think that the debate which will develop over our Asiatic policy will make war more likely?

GEN. CLAY: I do not believe that such a debate will make war more likely unless it results in a lack of unity in this country which deters us in carrying out our present defense program. Expressing this in another way, in four years experience with the Russians, I have become convinced that Russia will go to war only in accord with the program which has been developed by its leaders, and even then only if conditions are propitious when that time arrives. Logically, this would lead us to the conclusion that the immediate months are the most critical. This comes about because weather conditions are favorable now, and we and our allies are weaker now than we are ever likely to be again. I believe that our superiority in atomic weapons may suffice now to prevent war. Nevertheless, we must face the fact that now is the most critical period. If we move ahead, next year will find us immeasurably stronger, and in addition we will have stronger European allies.

GEN. ADLER: In answering the last question, General Clay, you stated that you believed our superiority in atomic weapons might be sufficient to prevent war now. Do you mean by this that we should not continue the development of our other three services, that is, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force?

GEN. CLAY: On the contrary, General Adler, our superiority in atomic weapons is a relative superiority, and each year we

may expect the advantage which we now have in this field to become less. If and as we reach a stalemate in this field, then it is apparent that the real issue, if war comes, will be between the air, naval, and ground forces. Only when it is clear that we can meet any Soviet threat in the air, by sea, or on the ground, can we be sure that war will not come.

GEN. ADLER: Then you visualize an armed truce really, over the years ahead, rather than a true peace?

GEN. CLAY: Yes, I do. I think that we can establish the conditions for an armed truce, but I believe that that armed truce may last for many years. Obviously it is preferable to war. However, if we are to maintain our strength in such a period, then it is important indeed that we have some system of universal military service and training which will assure that our people will bear the burden equally, and that the burden will not be too great on anyone. Moreover, in this way, and only in this way, if war comes, and suddenly, we will have the reservoir of trained manpower which can assure victory.

GEN. ADLER: Now, do you believe Europe can be successfully defended against aggression?

GEN. CLAY: I am confident that Europe can be defended against aggression. In fact, I feel that General Eisenhower, with the troops and air power now promised to him, would be able to put up a very real resistance until reinforcements could be sent to his help. While he might only be

able, at this time, to maintain a foothold in Europe, each month his strength will increase. The plans which have been projected for the development of the military strength of the Western European nations should make a successful invasion of Europe most unlikely.

GEN. ADLER: Well, to what extent do you believe Germany should be rearmed by the Atlantic Pact nations?

GEN. CLAY: We must remember, General Adler, in considering this question, that Western Germany, if it should fall in Soviet hands, would greatly increase the Soviet industrial capacity. Therefore, it is only common sense to say that Western Germany must not be permitted to fall into Soviet hands. Moreover, the people of Western Germany do not want Communism. They should be afforded an opportunity to fight against it, and not to be subject to the constant fear that they could be overrun overnight. Nevertheless, I fully agree with General Eisenhower that Western Germany must be received back in the family of Western European nations before we can truly count on its soldiers. Second class partners are of little value in war.

GEN. ADLER: In the event of war, General Clay, will these Germans now being rearmed by the Russians fight the Western Germans, in your belief?

GEN. CLAY: I do not believe I can answer this question with a simple yes or no, General Adler. In the last war we saw Germany use troops of other nations to

fight us because those troops had no choice. On the other hand, at the very first opportunity that these troops had, they gave up. In my opinion, some Eastern Germans would undoubtedly be forced into Soviet armies, and under such controls and conditions that they would have to fight on the Soviet side. However, I believe there would be every effort made by Eastern Germans to escape such service by fleeing to the West. In fact, I am quite sure that the Soviet troops which would have to be kept in Eastern Germany to maintain order would be larger in number than the German troops they would find in Eastern Germany to fight loyally on their side. This condition, General Adler, is not just applicable to Germany. It is the weak link in the Soviet chain. The satellite states are forced allies of Russia. In war, their troops or Soviet troops would have to stay at home to maintain Communism in power. They cannot supply large forces which will fight for the Kremlin masters with any will.

GEN. ADLER: General Clay, do you believe that Spain, Greece, and Turkey should be included in the Atlantic Pact nations?

GEN. CLAY: Of course that is a difficult question to answer, General Adler, in the way that it is phrased, because I am not too familiar with the reasons why other members of the Atlantic Pact nations are not willing to have the nations which you mentioned included in the Pact. However, I would like to say that Greece, in its

magnificent defeat of Communistic forces, has proved that it has a right to be considered and treated as an equal ally of the free nations. Likewise, Turkey has displayed outstanding strength in its willingness to oppose Communism, and of course their troops, fighting alongside ours in Korea, have given a fine exhibition. Perhaps it is easier to answer this question in relatively simple terms. After all, when you are fighting to maintain the independence of free countries, all countries willing to fight to maintain their freedom should be our allies. They should be given every encouragement now so that they will be prepared to play their part. I would like to think that if war is coming, we're going to have everybody on our side that wants to be free and is willing to fight to be free.

GEN. ADLER: Now, General Clay, we have time for just one more question. What do you see is our greatest national task? In other words, the most important job on the home front, and what can the individual citizen do best to aid the nation in this present crisis?

GEN. CLAY: General Adler, our most important task, truly, is to provide the leadership which will bring the free world together, and to assist the free world with the equipment which it needs to resist Communism. We can achieve success only if our people believe wholeheartedly in our objective. Each and every citizen can contribute. First by being willing to bear cheerfully whatever sacrifices he is called upon to make. And secondly, no matter

what the results of debate may be, in pledging himself wholeheartedly to support the position of leadership which we must assume, and which can come about only from an aroused and united people.

GEN. ADLER: Thank you, General Clay for your frank, impressive, and convincing answers. Of the many statements that you have made this evening, in my opinion one stands out above all else, and one in which I wholeheartedly concur. And that is the vital necessity of preserving a united front on the part of the American people before the world. True, our form of government and our way of life properly provide for free expression on the part of all. Thus only can an enlightened and sound policy be established for all to support. The world looks to us, as you have said, for leadership, and we can only lead if we are a united people behind such a policy. Only Joe Stalin can get satisfaction out of disunion in the United States of America.

711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

We Can Be Free If We'll Put Freedom First

Address

6.

by

PAUL G. HOFFMAN

for

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

April 15, 1951

This address to the nation was delivered Sunday, April 15, 1951, over the Mutual Broadcasting System network by Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Director of the Ford Foundation, for the Committee on the Present Danger of which he is a member.

We Can Be Free If We'll Put Freedom First

Fellow Citizens:

It is a privilege to make this sixth talk in this series sponsored by the Committee on the Present Danger.

Within very recent weeks the American people have taken some urgently needed steps to avert that danger. Steps showing that as a nation we now know, deep in our hearts, that we have never been in greater peril. Steps showing that at long last we are facing up to the central fact of our time. Namely, that the Soviet Union—in its drive for world conquest—threatens the security of our homes and even our very hopes for the future.

One proof that we are emerging from both our historic isolationism and from our complacency is that the Congress the other day passed an unprecedented measure authorizing the sending of American troops to Western Europe for the purpose of assisting the free nations of that area in their defense against any possible Soviet onslaught.

So much, then, to our credit. Yet speaking realistically, I think that despite the things that we have so far done, it remains to be seen whether we recognize the full extent of our danger, how pressing it is, and how intense it is. Certainly we haven't yet made our position clear on three issues of transcendent importance.

First of all, while the Congress has made tremendous appropriations for preparedness, they have not yet levied those extra taxes that will enable us to come close to a pay-as-we-go fiscal policy. Yet unless there is willingness on the part of the Congress to impose and willingness on our part as taxpayers to accept the hardship of those taxes today, we cannot expect that tomorrow we can control or even arrest a serious inflation—an inflation that would destroy our ability to build up our own military might, since it would sap the economic health and vitality upon which our military might be based.

The masters of the Kremlin would like nothing better than to see us wreck our economy through uncontrolled inflation. This would be for them the cheapest of all victories. Moreover, a serious inflation in the United States would swiftly make itself felt throughout the entire free world. It would, for example, nullify one of the Marshall Plan's major accomplishments—the defeat of inflation in Western Europe. In 1948, financial chaos prevailed in most Marshall Plan nations. Today they have reached financial stability. That stability would be shattered if American prices continued to climb. Further increases would threaten Europe's economic recovery and its own rearmament program. This would be another very cheap victory for the communists. A conquest at no cost.

In the second place, if we are to act as if we were genuinely aware of our danger, we must have national unity not as a lip-

service platitude but as a working reality. Lack of unity is an enemy within, a sixth column, sowing doubt and confusion and even paralysis. One practical test of our unity is the kind of backing we give to General Eisenhower in his immensely difficult and delicate job of unifying the military defenses of the western world. And let's not forget that if he succeeds in his great task in Europe he will be helping immeasurably to bring us in America security and relief from crisis spending.

Another practical test is the backing we give to General Ridgeway in his new post as Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United Nations in Korea. His is a tough task and the fate of thousands, of tens of thousands of American boys, depends on how well he meets it. We must not let even honest differences of views as to the action in dismissing General MacArthur embarrass General Ridgway because if it does, if there is a letdown of morale on the fighting front because of quarreling on the home front the cost will be reckoned in blood.

Another practical test as to our unity is in the field of foreign policy. If our foreign policy is to be effective, the Republican and Democratic parties must cooperate, must move forward together toward a common goal. When we Americans address ourselves to the world we must speak as the voice of the nation and not as that of a single party. I do not for a moment imply that we do not have to debate foreign policy and discuss it and be flexible and resourceful enough to revise

it to meet new challenges and new needs as they arise. But I do believe that we must rise above partisanship, that the vote of every senator and representative of Congress should register his individual conviction as an American rather than as a Republican or a Democrat. There should be no such thing as a Republican foreign policy or a Democratic foreign policy. There should be only an American foreign policy, which in turn must be in tune with the foreign policies of all of our friends and allies who are sharing with us the hard and difficult task of thrusting back Communist imperialism, whether in Europe, Southeast Asia, Africa, the Middle East or South America.

Central to that foreign policy in my opinion is a recognition of the interdependence of the free world. In resources, material, intellectual and spiritual, the free nations as a group have an overwhelming advantage over the Soviets and their satellites. The problem is one of mobilizing of those resources. Some of the resources of the free world are located in underdeveloped areas; that is one reason why we should help the people in these areas to help themselves. But there is a more compelling reason. These people yearn for a life in which there is some dignity and some comfort. The Communists promise them such a life. They are not interested in Communism as an ideology—only those things which Communism falsely promises. Actually they ask for little and need little; better seeds for better crops; some fertilizer; a steel

plow in the place of a stick. If through a sensibly and economically operating program of the foreign aid we can continue to win friends and help strengthen the free world, we will have made an investment which will pay off magnificently. Benjamin Franklin said it a long time ago—but it is worth recalling now: "We must all hang together or assuredly we will all hang separately."

In the third place, if we are genuinely aware of the fact that the chips are really down in this conflict now going on between the free world and the Kremlin, we will again bring up for early consideration the enactment of a law establishing universal military service. It is the one move in the period immediately ahead that will insure not only an adequate pool of trained military manpower but also keep the cost of our defense establishment at a figure which we can live with. Right now the average American Private is paid about $3.00 a day plus allowances for dental care and the like. Make no mistake about it. He needs it. He needs all of it. And as long as we keep on drafting men who are the sole support for young wives and other dependents, we should continue the present rate of pay.

But we won't have to draft men in their middle twenties, men who have already served their country, if universal military service is adopted. Not only that, but it is only through universal military service that we can build up a defensive strength so impregnable that it can hold off Communist aggression. You know how it

would work. At the age of about 18 all male Americans, and I mean all—regardless of their I.Q.—before they have assumed family obligations, would go into Armed Forces training establishments for, say, a two year hitch. They would be given good care and food and clothing, enough pay for incidental expenses, perhaps a dollar a day. By the way, a Turkish soldier gets a dollar a month. At the end of the training period our men would be released from their boot camps or air bases or cantonments. They could return to their jobs or they could continue their schooling. At the same time they would become members of a well trained reserve whose very existence would eventually enable us to reduce the size of our standing army. This training for war in time of peace or even in time of a so-called localized war such as the one now going on in Korea does not come easily to us Americans. We are anti-militaristic by instinct. However, we can manage to survive only if we recognize the scope of the catastrophe that awaits us if we fail to do everything, no matter how unpleasant and painful, that we can do to make and keep ourselves strong.

The operations which I have talked about are not the only ones we must accept. We have always known that to win a war we had to wage war with boldness, vigor and above all a sense of dedication, but we have not wrapped our minds around the fact that to win a peace we must wage peace with boldness, vigor and above all a sense of dedication. If we

are willing to take that fact to heart and wage peace in that manner and on the same four fronts—the military, political, economical and psychological—as the Kremlin is waging its cold war, the Soviets haven't a chance to win either a cold war or a hot war.

And we can be sure that if the Kremlin thinks it hasn't got a chance to win a hot war, it isn't going to start one. If we are mature enough and have stamina and staying power enough to go the entire course, we can confidently expect that—within the next decade or less—we will not only have thrust back the present danger, but also will have laid the groundwork for the first durable peace with freedom that men have ever known.

If you feel as I do—that this is the time for bold and courageous action along the lines we have discussed—I hope you will make your feelings known to your senators and congressmen. They want to know how you feel.

711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

JULIUS OCHS ADLER
RAYMOND B. ALLEN
FRANK ALTSCHUL
DILLON ANDERSON
WILLIAM DOUGLAS ARANT
JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, III
LAIRD BELL
BARRY BINGHAM
HARRY A. BULLIS
VANNEVAR BUSH
WILL L. CLAYTON
ROBERT CUTLER
R. AMMI CUTTER
MRS. DWIGHT DAVIS
E. L. DEGOLYER
HAROLD W. DODDS
CHARLES DOLLARD
WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
GOLDTHWAITE H. DORR
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LEONARD K. FIRESTONE
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MISS META GLASS
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SAMUEL GOLDWYN
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J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
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THEODORE W. SCHULTZ
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EDGAR W. SMITH
ROBERT G. SPROUL
ROBERT L. STEARNS
EDMUND A. WALSH, S. J.
W. W. WAYMACK
HENRY M. WRISTON
J. D. ZELLERBACH

JAMES B. CONANT, *Chairman*

TRACY S. VOORHEES, *Vice-Chairman*

April 15, 1951

In many ways this is the best address of the series but Baxter's name is not so well known. Possibly the four-story quotes might be used to get in this story to liven the broadcast a bit and also get in the quotation from George Kennan

The Danger Within and Without

5.

Address

by

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, III

for

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

April 8, 1951

This address to the nation was delivered Sunday, April 8, 1951, over the Mutual Broadcasting System network by James Phinney Baxter, III, President of Williams College, for the Committee on the Present Danger of which he is a member.

The Danger Within and Without

Fellow Citizens:

The expansionist policy of Soviet Russia has plunged the free world into a struggle for survival. The stakes are enormous: the saving of Western Europe and Southern Asia from Communist control and the preservation of democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

Tonight, as a member of the Committee on the Present Danger, I am giving the fifth of a series of Sunday evening talks on various aspects of the challenge and on the means we have to meet it.

Our danger from without is the Russian danger. From within we suffer from a lack of unity and from the habit of letting our attention wander from basic foreign problems. These dangers seem likely to increase, as the Russians add to their atomic stockpile, and we plunge into the preliminaries of a presidential campaign.

In normal times the man in the street takes politics as calmly as he takes baseball in winter. But we are entering a period in the four-year political cycle when he scans presidential timber as eagerly as the National and American League fans canvass the rival pitching staffs when the World Series approaches. Once the American mind gets deeply absorbed in a presidential contest, it becomes polarized by partizanship and incapable of an objective approach to problems of common concern. The best life insurance salesman in America could not get the attention of a

Brooklyn fan when the score was tied, the bases were loaded, and one more run would give the Dodgers the pennant.

If the foreign policy of the United States were no more important to the world and to ourselves than it was in the 1870's and 1880's, we could afford a 12-months partisan spree and forget international politics. The world today is too unsafe for that. Our problem resembles that of a colorful Massachusetts character who liked to chew tobacco and play poker. His wife, a tidy housekeeper, would pick his shirt up off the floor on Sunday morning and point with disgust to the stains of tobacco juice. "Maria," he would reply, "if you really knew the fellows I play poker with you'd understand why I can't turn my head to spit."

When you're playing against the Politburo you can't afford to take your eyes off them.

Last Sunday night on this network Will Clayton of our Committee put the case for riveting our attention on foreign policy. "We could be wrong on every other subject," he said, "and still if we are right on our foreign policy the Country is so rich and virile that it could pull out of its domestic mistakes and continue its forward march. But if we are wrong on foreign policy, we could be right on everything else and the results still could be disaster—a disaster not only for the people of the United States but to the whole world."

American isolationists talk like the British Tories 250 years ago. The Tories were fed up with the fact that England had

been drawn into several wars to preserve the balance of power. The poet Dryden put this sentiment into a celebrated couplet:

> "Enough for Europe has our Albion fought,
> Let us enjoy the peace our blood has bought."

Those lines strike a chord in many American breasts today. But we wouldn't enjoy peace very long if we pulled out of Europe and let it slip into the Russians' lap.

The Tories in 1700 asked what difference it made to them whether the French dominated Europe. The British, they argued, could live in safety and prosperity behind the shield of their fleet.

But one answer always carried the day against them in Parliament. "British safety is sure enough if we can preserve our superiority at sea. But when the aggressor in Europe has dominated the continent, he can then divert expenditure from his army to his fleet, utilizing all the resources of the continent to outbuild us. We, rich though we are, cannot outbuild all Europe."

Here is the answer to our isolationists today. Let us transpose it into 20th Century terms, and it will run like this: "Our safety in America is sure if we can preserve our superiority at sea and in the air. But when the Soviet aggressor has dominated the continent of Europe with its vast supplies of skilled manpower and machine tools, he then can spend his money on his navy and on his air force and outbuild us. We, rich though we are, cannot outspend all Europe and Asia."

Is it not significant that the section of our country which has given the warmest

and most complete support to General Eisenhower's mission is the South? Ask your Southern friends why, and they will tell you that in four years of heroic struggle the Confederacy learned the bitter lesson that it is better to fight a war on foreign soil than on your own.

The normal pattern in American history has been to let our armaments run down in periods of peace, then to fail to discern the impending danger in time, and to prepare too little and too late. We have paid heavily in money and in lives for our inadequate arming, and we have repeated our mistakes. They endangered us even in the days when our allies and associates were strong enough to hold long fronts alone until we put in a belated appearance. The stakes are higher now, and our Allies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization need help not only from the outset of hostilities, but during the period of buildup. The Committee on the Present Danger has favored sending "adequate forces to Europe at such time as General Eisenhower may decide that a proper effort will be made by Europe in its own defense and that the total forces—theirs and ours—can be effective."

Please note that we hope and believe that the build up of strength will avert hostilities. We oppose a preventive war. But we are convinced that there is no hope of accomplishing our peaceful objectives so long as the military position of the free countries remains as weak as it is today.

The United States is fortunate indeed that the job of evaluating what our con-

tribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should be and what the contributions of our Allies amount to has been given to General Eisenhower. You will all recall our landing in North Africa in November 1942, and how in the preparatory stages General Mark Clark made his historic secret journey to Africa by submarine—on which he lost his pants and paved the way to winning half a continent. During the period of secret negotiations before our landing, one French official said: "If you Americans come with one division we shall have to fight against you, lest we all get our throats cut in a hopeless cause. Come with enough men and we'll run out the red carpet for you, and then fight alongside you, not against you." There you have, I think, the nub of General Eisenhower's problem. If we should contribute so few troops that resistance to Russia was hopeless no matter what efforts were made by Western Europe, there might be no European effort at all. If we do our part, not only as an arsenal but as an ally, we shall see divisions alongside us as capable as General Leclerc's famous Second French Armored Division which covered General Patton's flank at Dompierre and destroyed sixty German tanks in an hour and a half.

Our problem is not to match the manpower of the United States and of the United Nations against equal numbers of Russians or Chinese, but to endow our troops with superior weapons, greater fire power and irresistible air support. Nobody has put this as well as our fellow commit-

tee member Vannevar Bush. In a radio broadcast on March 4 he asserted that if Russia sent its armies rolling across the German plains tomorrow, we with our A-bombs and the planes to carry them would destroy Russia—not only her key centers of supply, but also political centers and the communications of the armies on the march. We could knock out her 40,000 tanks with new weapons. Tactical use of the A-bomb would help to make the defense of Europe with reasonable numbers of men a practicable matter.

Yet with even the most subtle of modern weapons, there must be men to wield them and to maintain the line. Weapons help brave men win wars, but there is no victory without manpower. We must support the Eisenhower mission by creating balanced armed forces of great strength, and by giving the free people of Europe a sense of our unity with them. From its first public statement last December the Committee on the Present Danger has championed universal military service. We believe the time has come for a new concept that universal service in defense of our freedom is a privilege and an obligation of our young men. To accomplish this with the least interference with education, the business and professional careers, and with family life, we advocate two years service commencing at the age of 18 or upon graduation from high school, whichever is the later.

We stress universal service. The Country needs it not only for the speedy build-up of our active strength and our reserves,

but to demonstrate to Europe and to the Russians that we mean business.

As George Kennan says in *Foreign Affairs,* for April:

> "No iron curtain could suppress, even in the innermost depths of Siberia, the news that America had shed the shackles of disunity, confusion and doubt, had taken a new lease of hope and determination, and was getting about her tasks with enthusiasm and clarity of purpose."

Take a look at the remarkable book, *The War Department Chief of Staff: Prewar Plans and Preparations* published last December by my friend Mark Watson, a Pulitzer prize winner as a war correspondent. There you will find, recorded from the sources, the problems and mistakes of 1939 to 1941 which bear so close a parallel to the problems that beset us and the mistakes that plague us today. I do not see how any fair-minded man can read that candid record without sensing the importance of Universal Military Service and Training.

As the war ended Secretary of War Stimson went before the Committee on Postwar Military Policy of the House of Representatives to testify in favor of peacetime universal military training. He pointed out how our great position in the world placed on us corresponding responsibility. "I realize only too well," he said, "the futility of what the Chinese call 'spears of straw' and 'swords of ice', when the first steps of a new war are seen approaching. In this disordered world, for decades to come, the success of a program

of peace will depend upon the maintenance of sufficient strength by those who are responsible for that peace."

Colonel Stimson's advocacy of Universal Military Training fell on deaf ears. Since then we have learned some more bitter lessons. Universal Military Training without Universal Military Service would be wholly inadequate for our present needs. The Committee on the Present Danger supports Universal Military Service as a good means to avert a global war and a good means to win it if it is forced upon us.

711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Clayton's delivery is not very good, but the substance of this one quote seems to me important

The Road to Peace

4.

Address

by

WILL L. CLAYTON

for

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

April 1, 1951

This address to the nation was delivered Sunday, April 1, 1951, over the Mutual Broadcasting System network by Will L. Clayton, former Undersecretary of State, for the Committee on the Present Danger of which he is a member.

The Road to Peace

Fellow Citizens:

Never in the history of any country has there been so great a debate on any subject as that which has recently taken place in the United States on the subject of foreign policy.

We should be proud of this fact and proud of the decisions which have come and are coming out of that debate.

We could be wrong on every other subject, and still if we are right on our foreign policy, the country is so rich and virile that it could pull out of its domestic mistakes and continue its forward march. But if we are wrong on foreign policy, we could be right on everything else and the results still could be disaster—a disaster not only for the people of the United States, but to the whole world.

Korea exposed both the nakedness of Communist aggression and the military weakness of the West. It shook the free world out of its lethargy and said to it in unmistakable terms: "Get ready; it's later than you think".

The United States is getting ready and is actively helping our European allies to get ready. Meantime, the Communists are learning that they cannot run us out of Korea, although the United Nations' Korean campaign has been conducted under enormous handicaps to avoid, if possible, the danger of precipitating a general war. But we can reasonably hope that in due time a settlement of the Korean

question can be negotiated on an acceptable basis.

And so, we have much to be thankful for.

What seemed at first to be the opening gun in another World War is probably only a tragic—but in one sense a most fortunate—warning that there may still be time to avoid World War III if the free world will prepare with despatch to defend itself, and will take other necessary measures to build the foundations of permanent world peace.

Korea will probably go down in history, along with Pearl Harbor, as another stupid blunder of the dictators in the age old struggle between despotism and democracy.

I am speaking, this evening, as a member of the Committee on the Present Danger, in a series of broadcasts for which the Mutual Broadcasting Company has kindly made its great nation-wide network available to this Committee. Dr. Vannevar Bush, who delivered the first broadcast in this series, told us that the deterrent effects of the atom bomb on Communist aggression may give the free world three or four years in which to match Russian over-all military power; that by that time, the Communists may have developed defenses of their primary targets against our strategic use of the atom bomb sufficiently effective to impair its deterrent power. He warned that we must not treat such bombing as our sole reliance. Dr. Bush was followed in this series by Honorable Robert P. Patterson,

former Secretary of War, and Major General Donovan, Head of The Office of Strategic Services in the last war, both of whom stressed the urgent necessity of complete preparedness.

The military power of the free world, united as it is in the North Atlantic Treaty, must be quickly strengthened particularly in those vital regions most vulnerable to attack, the loss of which might be an irreparable blow to the cause of freedom. Western Europe, with 200,000,000 people and its vast complex of industry, coal, steel, and highly developed technology, must never be allowed to fall into the hands of Communist Russia.

Our course, then, for these three or four years is clear. And it is a tribute to the democratic process, that the American people have now planted their feet firmly on that course full of sacrifices as it is, determined to follow it to the end.

One of the first great steps—and perhaps the hardest one—is the enactment of universal military service. This week the Congress will again take up the pending bill for this. Passage of a strong, just, democratic law for military manpower is the immediate great test our nation faces upon this hard road on which it has set itself. The most modern of weapons will not fire themselves. The billions we are spending upon weapons can be wasted if there are not the men—highly trained men—to man them. And our defense, to be strong, cannot be one sided—or even two sided. Our great military leaders,

who have won and who deserve our trust, are in agreement that our safety demands a balanced force—that air and sea power alone are not enough—that we must have strong land forces too. They know that the greatest deterrent to Russia's launching World War III is a strong United States. We are getting the weapons. We must train our men to use them and we must create an effective force in being. It is far easier to send our men now into training and service to create strength to prevent war, than it is to invite war by weakness and then to have to send out all our boys, and our older men too, in a desperate struggle for survival.

"But", someone says, "the free world wants peace, not war."

Yes, of course, but it is the job of statesmen of the free world, to find and follow the road to peace while preparing for defense if we should be attacked.

The Committee on the Present Danger firmly believes that there is such a road and that it can be found and followed to a successful end.

In this vast struggle which is raging throughout the world for the minds and loyalties of men, the weakness of the foreign policy of all the democracies lies in the fact that such policy is mostly negative—it is *against* something. The Communist policy on the other hand is positive; they have a program to cure all the ills of all people. It is a false program, of course, but anyway it is something positive. And make no mistake about it, it is catching on in the world.

The free world must shift from the negative to the positive if it is to win this struggle.

As vicious and repugnant as Communism is, permanent world peace will never be secured by simply fighting Commuism even though the Communists lose.

To think that this road would lead to anything more than a temporary peace is completely to misunderstand what is happening to the world in which we live.

It is a tragic mistake to look upon Communism as the only obstacle to a continuation of our nation's tranquil enjoyment of a luxurious life, while much of the rest of the world lives in poverty.

Communism is but an outward manifestation of the world revolution now in progress—a revolution of the "Have-nots", not so much against the "Haves" as against their own lot in life. This is particularly true of the Orient with more than a billion people, 90% of whom are clutching at the ragged edge of a miserable existence.

When the Premier of Pakistan was in this country about a year ago, he said that when he thought of the United States, he saw an island, fabulously prosperous, but still an island, surrounded by a sea of poverty, of cold and of hunger; and it frightened him.

There are just too many hundreds of millions of people in the world who go to bed cold and hungry every night to expect that victory in the fight to contain Communism will bring peace to the world.

Someone will probably say: "But this

misery of which you speak has always been with us. How does the situation today differ from the past?" The answer to that is to be found in the techniques of the modern world.

Formerly the miserable lived and died in ignorance; so far as they knew the whole world lived and died in misery, but today they know better.

The first job of the free world is to make itself so strong that the aggressor dare not strike.

The free world is doing this through the machinery created by the North Atlantic Treaty operating within the framework of the United Nations.

This should give us a breathing spell. It is the first step and an absolutely necessary step. But it would be a great mistake to expect that it alone will give us permanent world peace.

The ferment which is working at the heart of the world keeping it in pain and anguish, is too potent to yield to the persuasion of armies, of battleships and bombers.

Permanent world peace can only be built on a foundation of economic justice and economic progress for all the peoples of the world.

To create such a foundation is the second job of the free world.

The United States alone can do neither job.

Just as the first job awaited military unification of the democracies, the second job depends upon closer economic unity.

And just as the United States took the

lead in military unification, she must take the lead in the economic field.

Given closer economic unity, the second job can be done without heavy grants or subsidies; indeed it can be done with profit to the whole world. It can be done by development of the world's resources, accelerating and expanding production, accompanied by elimination of barriers to the movement of goods, to the end that markets may be enormously enlarged and production rationalized on the basis of comparative advantage. Such a program would mean that the peoples of the world would have more to eat, more to wear and better homes in which to live.

Perhaps of equal importance, it would mean that life in the non-communist world would be so much more worthwhile than behind the iron curtain, that the satellite states of Communist Russia would gradually but surely draw away from her.

Without her satellites, Communist Russia could not make war on a united free world.

Permanent world peace can never be established so long as Communist Russia keeps her heel on the necks of the hundreds of millions of people she has brutally subdued to her will.

It is my deep conviction that a united and strong free world can, in time, create conditions which will liberate these people without war; raise the standard of living throughout the world; free the hearts and minds of men of a sense of economic injustice; restore tranquillity; reduce

crushing armaments; and thus lay the foundations of permanent world peace. But to make these great aspirations real, we must prove to our friends and the enemy that America's will is strong and united. As George Kennan, writing on "America and the Russian future" has just said: "No iron curtain could suppress, even in the innermost depths of Siberia, the news that America had shed the shackles of disunity, confusion and doubt, had taken a new lease of hope and determination, and was setting about her task with enthusiasm and clarity of purpose".

When General Eisenhower addressed Congress on February 1st, immediately after his return from Europe, he spoke of the vast resources and great potentialities of the democracies and asked why we should be frightened of dictatorial Government and then he gave this answer: "Only for one reason—because they have a unity of purpose". And then he said: "What we have got to do is to meet that unity with a higher type, the unity of free men that will not be defeated".

America is now traveling the road to preparedness. We have been forced to take this road by the naked aggression and menacing power of Communist Russia.

Hitler told the world what he would do to it, just as Stalin has, but nobody believed Hitler. Hitler failed, it is true, but he slammed the door so hard as he went out that it jarred the universe, as he had promised.

If the free world had been united and

ready for Hitler, he would never have struck.

Let us not make the same mistake with Stalin!

Let us not permit anything to swerve us from the high road that we are now following or to slow our progress.

Let us show the world that America is united and determined and the world will respond with "the unity of free men that will not be defeated". And that is the first step on the road to peace.

711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

I suggest omitting this entirely as it deals with a quite different subject

Unconventional Defense

3.

Address

by

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

for

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

3

March 18, 1951

This address to the nation was delivered Sunday, 18, 1951, over the Mutual Broadcasting System network by William J. Donovan, former Director of the Office of Strategic Services, for the Committee on the Present Danger of which he is a member.

Unconventional Defense

Fellow Citizens:

I am speaking as a member of the Committee on the Present Danger, under whose auspices weekly Sunday evening broadcasts are being given on the peril that faces the American people and on how it can be met.

This Committee is a bi-partisan, non-governmental group of citizens who have organized to work together as the nation prepares to safeguard freedom.

The first broadcast two weeks ago was that of Doctor Vannevar Bush, a scientist of world reputation, and the second was that of former secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson. Others will follow this broadcast.

On March 4th over this network, Dr. Bush told us (and now I quote his words): "We wish to avoid war . . . we wish to preserve our freedom and the free way of life. In a world where aggressive dictators are still at large, there is but one way to achieve these ends. That way is to be strong . . ."

"The key to the matter is the A-bomb. The deterrent effect of our A-bombs is real, but we cannot count on its remaining fully effective forever. I trust we have time—time to prepare the defenses and avert war . . . but we do not have time to waste."

Last week Judge Patterson speaking from his broad experience in high office during and after World War II, explained that the time will come when Soviet de-

fenses against atom bombing will be more effective and a Russian stockpile of atom bombs will tend to neutralize ours.

For that reason he said our nation's defense line must be in Europe. He stressed the imperative need of giving united support to General Eisenhower and told us that the unanimous judgment of our military leaders was, that only by joining with the free nations of Europe can we build a sound defense.

Generally, nations make use of two methods for reaching the goal of their policies. These are (1) the employment of skill in diplomacy; or (2) the use of violence by shooting in conventional warfare.

Both Dr. Bush and Secretary Patterson were speaking of defense by *orthodox* methods. Americans are accustomed to think of war in these terms. They picture traditional and organized forces with planes, marching troops, ships, guns, bombs, grenades and guided missiles.

There is, however, a phase of war which is not shooting. It is irregular and unconventional. It uses weapons other than those of the military and its methods are as diverse as the situation requires. This is called subversive war and it has been waged and is being waged against the United States by the Soviet Union at least since 1945.

This kind of war may be defined as a war of maneuver by subversive means, short of involvement in open hostilities. In varying degrees this kind of war has been used through the centuries. Hitler

and Mussolini took it, modernized the propaganda and fifth column activities and used them in support of conventional operations. Stalin improved upon this by holding his Red Army as a threat, and employing his subversive maneuvers on the main field of attack.

The Soviet fifth column is different from the Nazi fifth column as we saw it in World War II. The Nazis had only small groups of adherents in the democratic countries and their espionage operations were limited. On the contrary, the Soviets make use of the fifth column and the Communist party as an army of occupation. The Communists stress the tactical importance of the channels of public information, the infiltration into radio, movies, music and other arts, and special effort is made to obtain Communist control of labor in key industries in order to disrupt a nation's economy.

The pattern of this programme is found in its purges in South Eastern Europe; its pressure even today upon France, Italy and Germany; its activities in Africa and the Middle East; its masked guerrilla war in Greece; and its full scale military operation in Korea.

In each target country, operations are directed by Moscow-trained leaders with a small but strategically well placed hard core Communist minority, ready to engage in sabotage and in partisan warfare.

To visualize the interplay of that kind of war, there is no primer where it is more simply described than in the White Book recently issued by Yugoslavia on the ag-

gressive activities of the Kremlin against Tito. You will see there in detail the political forms of aggressive pressure all the way from breach of treaties to Soviet organization of Yugoslav deserters and terrorists to undermine the internal security of the country. You will see economic aggression in the obstruction of free navigation to Yugoslav vessels in the Danube and in the stoppage of railway traffic and postal service. You will see the pressure of espionage and terrorist action by the smuggling of spies and saboteurs, and finally military pressure by provoking border incidents and massing Hungarian, Bulgarian and Rumanian armies on the Yugoslav frontier.

We have only just begun to grasp the special nature of Communist organization and methods. The real strength of the Soviets lies in their world-wide organization, highly developed techniques and communications and in the discipline of leaders especially trained in the Lenin School in Moscow.

All of this should teach us that we are faced by an enemy against whom we cannot lower our guard—a foe that is always alert—and ruthless—and tenacious. Against such a foe we must exercise sustained effort, perhaps for many years. Soviet tactics may change even to the point of temporary retreat, but the objective is always the same—a world empire.

Only by our understanding of the manner in which the fight will be carried to us will we be able to deal with it. We can't sit back and hope to be let alone.

There is no place for complacency, or indifference, or fear—we can't buy our way out or dream our way out, nor should we be misled by seeming successes until we have totaled the score on a global scale.

We must win this subversive war. It is necessary to win it because in winning it we would have the edge in the shooting war, if that war should ever come. It is essential to win it because in the winning we may make a shooting war impossible. Therefore, we must be strong enough to compel the peace.

For a period of many months to come we will be building up our military forces and turning out armament. During that period unless we take positive and affirmative action in counter measures, the free nations can lose strategic areas and strong points needed for defense against military operations by the Soviet Union.

Let us see how one of these areas is already endangered:

An AP article March 15th states that the Soviet Union has been courting Iranian officials for six months with presents, such as release of captured Iranian border guards and the signing of a 20 million dollar barter treaty.

Iran produces 6 per cent of the world's oil. It is the most valuable of the non-American supply sources which serve the Western nations. It is a vital strategic area and therefore a sought-after military prize. There has been open speculation on the possibility of a Stalin invasion and what we should do in that event. But why should Stalin run the risk of a shoot-

ing war? Instead he called upon Tudeh, the Soviet-controlled political party to lead a movement in the Iranian Lower House to nationalize the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, despite the fact that it is 53 per cent British-owned and is operated under a concession that does not expire until 1993.

Watch the succeeding steps! Moscow has already paved the way to obtain a trade agreement, an agreement which could give her use and control of these British wells and refineries. If this cold war tactic proves successful, Stalin will have out-maneuvered us again, without the necessity of taking over the government, let alone of a military invasion.

Victories like this should teach us that it is nearly past the time to integrate our *unorthodox* resources as we have unified our conventional services. Economic political and psychological counter measures, pulled together under centralized direction, with a well-conceived strategic concept and the recruitment of the best brains and most courageous spirits can be of great assistance as a counter offensive in this war, whether we call it hot or cold.

Today the way to prevent a war is to put aside our own fear and create fear in the minds of our enemy. Dr. Bush has told us that Stalin can be deterred from waging a total war by his fear of the atom bomb. Stalin might be equally deterred by the fear that he cannot determine in advance the loyalty of his own people. For no dictator dare move if uncertain of his safety

at home. It is well to keep in mind that our greatest ally can be the Russian people.

More than two thousand years, before either the atom or the hydrogen bomb was known, Demosthenes wrote the following:

"Shame on you Athenians . . . for not wishing to understand that in war one must not allow oneself to be at the command of events, but to forestall them. You Athenians are the strongest of all the Greeks, in ships, cavalry, infantry and revenue, and you do not make the best of them.

"You make war against Philip like a Barbarian when he wrestles—if he suffers a blow, he immediately puts his hand to it. If he is struck again he puts his hand there too; but he has not the skill or does not think of parrying the blow aimed at him or of evading his antagonist. You, likewise, if you hear tell that Philip has attacked the Chaeronea, you send help there; if he is at Thermopylae, you run there; and if he turns aside you follow him, to right or left, as if you were acting on his orders. Never a fixed plan, never any precautions: you wait for bad news before you act."

Thus—Demonsthenes, the Greek orator, in the 4th Century B. C. speaks from Athens to the people of America in 1951 this message of warning we so much need today—that we, in our present danger, must not wait for the bad news of enemy action against us before we act to defend ourselves.

711 14th Street, N. W.

Washington 5, D. C.

The Defense Line of Freedom

2

Address

by

ROBERT P. PATTERSON

for

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

March 11, 1951

This address to the nation was delivered Sunday, March 11, 1951, over the Mutual Broadcasting System network by Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War, for the Committee on the Present Danger of which he is a member.

The Defense Line of Freedom

Fellow Citizens:

I beg your attention for a few moments to discuss an accepted national policy and the best means of carrying it out. I refer to the defense of Western Europe, which is also our own line of defense.

I am speaking as one of the members of the Committee on the Present Danger, under whose auspices weekly broadcasts are being given on the peril that faces the American people and how best to meet it. The first broadcast was that of Vannevar Bush last Sunday. Others will follow.

Five years ago we were demobilizing at record speed. After years of war the country was tired of it. We were demobilizing—and so was Britain—without waiting to see what Soviet Russia would do. The Soviets never did demobilize. Their plants never stopped producing guns and tanks and planes. They kept five million men under arms. They have an armed force greater than any nation has ever maintained in so-called peace. It is that military power that has enabled Soviet Russia to take the part of international bully for five long years.

The consuming ambition of the 14 men in the Kremlin has been revealed by years of unscrupulous push for power beyond their own borders. That ambition carried them to the waging of open warfare by the Red Koreans against the free Republic of Korea. It led to the even bolder decision to commit Red Chinese troops to that war.

The hostility of Moscow is proved by Stalin's statement that Soviet Russia cannot long exist side by side with "imperialistic states". That is the Communist creed.

The American stockpile of atom bombs, plus the ability to deliver them by long-range air power, have been the deterrent to a direct Russian drive across Europe. But in the days ahead the deterrent will not be as strong, for the reasons explained by Dr. Bush last Sunday. The time will come when Soviet defenses against air attack will be more potent, when a Russian stockpile of atom bombs will tend to neutralize ours. In other words, the time is not far off when it will not be safe to depend on the atom bomb alone as a deterrent. To avert war a defensive line is needed in Europe.

For Western Europe is the rich prize in the Soviet view—Western Europe with its 200 million people, its skilled and productive workers, its Ruhr Valley, its great workshops. In industrial strength it is second only to the United States. The industrial machine that serves Russia and the Russian armies is weak. The conquest of Western Europe would make good that weakness. Moreover, the conquest of Western Europe would carry with it the conquest of Africa and the rest of Asia.

So much for the gravity of the Communist threat against the free world, particularly against free Europe.

In self-defense the United States, Canada, and ten free countries of Western Europe put their signatures to the North Atlantic Treaty. They declared that an

attack on one would be an attack on all. They pledged their faith to go to one another's assistance. In short, the Treaty is a defensive alliance, and the 12 nations that signed it are allies. Our Senate ratified the Treaty by overwhelming vote. That treaty is our accepted national policy.

In line with the Treaty the allies agreed to raise a united military force for defense of the freedom of Europe. They agreed to appoint a single commander, and General Eisenhower is in single command.

The allies have made a good start on building military strength. Britain and France have universal military service beginning at 18. They are devoting to military purposes a fair part of their national production.

A word on willingness to fight. General Eisenhower found an increasing resolution in Europe to put up stiff resistance. We are warranted in taking his conclusion at full value.

In providing the united force the allies (the United States included) are expected to furnish armed strength in proportion to their ability, so that the total force will have the power—land, sea and air—to repel an assault from Soviet Russia.

But last December other proposals on national defense were offered to the American people.

The first of those new proposals was that we should withdraw to our own shores. Otherwise, it was claimed, we will waste our strength in campaigns overseas that can end only in disaster.

No one has explained how that proposed policy could be squared with our obligations to our allies. No one has explained how that policy could strengthen our own safety. The fact is that if Soviet Russia were to overrun Western Europe, the United States would soon be in a condition hopelessly inferior in everything it takes to carry on a war. Russia would have the vast industrial plant of Western Europe; the manganese American steel plants now depend on; the oil fields of the Middle East, the greatest oil reserve in the world. Worse still, Russia would take the uranium that has been the source of our atom bombs. With the whole world beyond the Atlantic and Pacific against us, our military situation would be desperate.

General Eisenhower's words sum the case up:

> "The preservation of free America", he said, "requires our participation in the defense of Western Europe."

There is a later proposal. It has been argued that we should aid our allies with weapons and with air and naval contingents, but under no conditions should we commit ground troops to the soil of Europe. Any troops sent there, so it is said, would only be destroyed.

This new proposal, like the one for retreat to our own shores, assumes that defense of Western Europe is a hopeless undertaking. One may well ask why, if that is truly the case, we should waste money sending weapons? Or why, if Rus-

sia is sure to overrun Europe anyway, send over air forces and naval forces that would quickly lose their fields and ports and be obliged, if not first destroyed, to withdraw to our own shores?

We may also ask, what is to be done about the 100,000 American troops now in Germany and Austria. Are they to be now withdrawn? Or are they to be adandoned?

But how about the assumption that defense of Western Europe is bound to end in defeat? We are told that Soviet Russia has so many more divisions of ground troops than the allies. That is by no means the whole picture. A Russian division has a size one-half that of one of our divisions. Again, the mere statement of the number of Soviet divisions takes no account of where they are located. The ability to move Soviet divisions over the primitive transport net of Russia, in face of attack from the air, would be doubtful to say the least. Again, as Vannevar Bush explained, the bare comparison of the number of Russian divisions with a number of allied divisions takes no account of our strategic air power or of new weapons available now or soon to our ground forces. So it is not simply a matter of raising hordes to stand off Russian hordes.

When all is said and done, the question of how many ground troops, how many planes, how many atom bombs, how many tanks it will take to render any position defensible is a military question.

No one can know the answer to a cer-

tainty, the risks in case of war being what they are. But the answer most likely to be right is that given by the military leaders directly responsible for our defense—by General Eisenhower, General Marshall and General Bradley; by General Collins, General Vandenberg and Admiral Sherman. They are of one mind. They say that the prospects of successful defense in Western Europe are good. They say too that dispatch of additional ground troops to Europe is essential. The capacity of those military leaders was tested in the late war. Their reputations are not paper reputations. On the contrary, they are reputations built on performance under the hardest strains. Those leaders have earned, and I am certain they hold, the complete confidence of the American people.

If a bridge is to be built, would you take my guesswork on that engineering operation, or would you rather have the judgment of an experienced engineer? If a surgical operation is to be performed, would you take my opinion on what surgical instruments should be used, or would you prefer to let an experienced surgeon make the decision? On the question whether Western Europe is defensible, are we to be guided by the opinions of those lacking in military experience, or will we be guided by the views of military experts with a long and brilliant record?

Finally, should Congress set a limit on the number of troops to be sent overseas? The answer, I maintain, is clearly no.

Congress has never undertaken to say where the military forces should be sta-

tioned. In the days of troubles along the Mexican border Congress did not pass a law that only so many soldiers should be sent to the Rio Grande. In the First World War Congress did not set a ceiling on the number of troops to be sent to France. In the Second World War Congress did not take the responsibility of deciding what divisions should be assigned to Eisenhower, what divisions to MacArthur, what divisions to Mark Clark. Those decisions were left to the military leaders.

The setting of a limit by Congress on the number of troops to be furnished to Eisenhower's army would make it impossible for him to accomplish his mission.

In 1780 General Washington wrote these lines to the Governor of New Jersey:

> "In military questions the officers of the Army have a right to flatter themselves their country will place some confidence in their experience and judgment, and it is the policy of every wise nation to do it."

Those words of Washington are as sound for 1951 as they were for 1780.

There is no cause for despondency or despair. The peril from Soviet Russia is a grave one, a peril it would be folly to deny. But the resources of the allied nations far exceed those at command of Moscow. In capacity to produce steel the forces of freedom stand as 5 to 1, in aluminum 6 to 1, in petroleum production 10 to 1. By taking a firm stand together we do everything we can to muster those

huge resources,—everything we can to prevent the outbreak of war.

Whether Western Europe is defensible by the allies is, first and last, a military question. The military leaders tell us it is defensible. On that point, and likewise on what should be the size and kind of our military contribution, the safe course is to rely on the judgment of our military leaders. They are worthy of our trust.

Americans, I am sure, will never be backward in doing their duty to their allies. Americans, I am sure, will give whole-hearted support to General Eisenhower in performance of the task he has so willingly shouldered, and will give it swiftly. Our product will be freedom. Our reward will be peace.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

JULIUS OCHS ADLER
RAYMOND B. ALLEN
DILLON ANDERSON
FRANK ALTSCHUL
WILLIAM DOUGLAS ARANT
JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, III
LAIRD BELL
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TRACY S. VOORHEES
HENRY M. WRISTON

711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

This is the key address of the series I believe

The Atomic Bomb and the Defense of the Free World

1

Address

by

VANNEVAR BUSH

for

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

March 4, 1951

This address to the nation was delivered Sunday, March 4, 1951, over the Mutual Broadcasting System network by Dr. Vannevar Bush, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, for the Committee on the Present Danger of which he is a member.

The Atomic Bomb and the Defense of the Free World

My Fellow Citizens:

The Committee on the Present Danger is beginning tonight a series of weekly broadcasts on the peril that faces the American people and on how it can be met. The Committee is a nonpartisan group of citizens who have organized to work together as the nation prepares to safeguard freedom. I have never been a "joiner," as we call them on Cape Cod, but I believe so strongly in what this Committee stands for that I am glad to be a member of it. We believe the nation's preparation to meet the danger must be on the same scale as the danger itself. We believe balanced armed forces are the heart of such preparation. And we believe the utmost speed is essential. I have been asked to begin this series with a reckoning of the probabilities of the defense of the free world, and how the atomic bomb affects them.

There is no doubt of the desire of the American people—and of our friends. We wish to avoid war. We wish to preserve our freedom and the free way of life. In a world where aggressive dictators are still at large, there is but one way to achieve these ends. That way is—to be strong. I am confident that the American people realize this. But we need to study just how to build that needed strength.

The key to the matter, in my opinion, is the A-bomb. At the end of the war

our allies were exhausted. We disarmed. We know what has happened. Russia moved in. Working by intrigue and by the subversive overthrow of governments, she took over enormous territory and millions of people. But Russia stopped. Russia stopped at the boundary where the Kremlin was sure there would be war with us if it proceeded further. We saw the matter tested out at the time of the air lift in Berlin, and we know when we confronted the Russians with true strength they did not force the issue.

The deterrent is nearly as powerful today as it was then. If Russia sent its armies rolling across the German plains tomorrow, we with our A-bombs and the planes to carry them would destroy Russia. We could do it without question as matters stand today. We could destroy not only the key centers from which her armies would be supplied, but also political centers and the communications of the armies on the march. Initially equipped with weapons and supplies, those armies might keep rolling for a time, but there would be no Russia behind them as we know it today. The answer to this is that the armies will not roll. No all-out war is in sight for the immediate future unless they or we make some very serious error indeed. If Russia knows that she cannot go beyond certain boundaries without provoking a war, she will not pass those bounds; no war will occur. This has been well shown in recent years. The only apparent exception is in Korea, and there we did not make our position clear.

The difficulty is that we cannot count indefinitely upon strategic bombing as the sole means of averting war. Today, it gives us a military stalemate. To maintain that stalemate is the real problem.

Defenses against strategic bombing have been mounting ever since the war. Jet pursuit ships controlled by ground radar can be enormously effective in bringing down high-flying bombers. Russia with its vast distances can have extensive early warning radar networks to alert its defenses. She can have great fleets of jet pursuit ships for defense, accurately controlled from the ground night and day. She can also have about her key positions modern antiaircraft artillery and also perhaps ground-to-air guided missiles. Russia in time can thus protect her key points. Note that I say in time. She cannot do it now. She cannot at any time safeguard all the places in Russia we might wish to attack. But in time there is a strong probability that she can defend key points to the extent that we could not penetrate to them without prohibitive attrition. She is also building a stock of A-bombs of her own. The deterrent of our A-bombs is real. But we cannot count on its remaining fully effective forever. I trust we have time—time to prepare the defenses that will continue the balance and avert war. But we do not have time to waste.

These defenses center in an allied army in Europe capable of holding a defensive line, stopping the Russian hordes if they should ever start, and so dissuading them from starting. That army must be well

trained and it must be supplied with the very best of weapons of every sort. It must be created before our present enormous atomic advantage is seriously lessened. Of course it needs to be combined with continued development of our striking air force and support of our Navy to keep the seas open, but there must be an army in being and on the spot capable of holding back the hordes of Russia. Such an army does not now exist.

This need by no means be a matter of opposing hordes by hordes. We have no idea whatever of invading Russia by land, nor should we develop any such idea. Ours should be a defensive line, a line to hold back the hordes while we strike by other means.

Many elements enter into this. In the first place, take the matter of tanks. Russia has 40,000 tanks of various sorts. All her military doctrine revolves about the use of tanks and artillery. But there have been developed in the last few years anti-tank weapons of great power. Relatively small recoilless anti-tank guns mounted on a jeep or handled by four men can put a heavy tank out of business, with a high probability of doing it before the enemy can get off his first shot, even at ranges of 1500 to 2000 yards. These guns can be built in quantity by the hundreds for the cost of a single heavy tank. When the countryside is infested by stingers of this sort no tanks are going to roam that countryside long. There will still be a function for the light tank and for armored vehicles of various sorts. But the big tank

has met its match, and unless techniques change in a way that I do not now see it will become a liability rather than an asset in due time. I do not say that the big tank is now obsolete; I do say we can make it obsolete if we put our minds to the job and build the things to counter it. With that problem settled, the defense of Europe is simpler.

There is another factor, moreover, which is of enormously great importance. Out in the Nevada desert there have recently been a number of explosions. Presumably they mean the testing of new types of A-bombs developed by the Atomic Energy Commission during the past five years. I will not speculate as to their nature, but we can certainly assume that we have not been idle and that we have more effective bombs today than we had five years ago. They may indeed be far more adaptable for a very important purpose.

We have thought of the A-bomb as a means for attacking great military production facilities or centers of political power. The A-bomb can also have important tactical uses. Suppose that a war were to break out three or five years from now and that the Russian hordes were held up by a much smaller number of well disciplined and well armed divisions. If the line were not too thinly held, if it were defended in depth with the land mines, anti-tank obstacles, artillery, and other weapons that we can have if we choose, how would the Russians break it? They could do so only by a huge concentration

of armies, artillery, and tanks—the kind of thing the Nazis did in 1944 just before the Battle of the Bulge. But with A-bombs in existence this become a very different matter. An A-bomb delivered upon such a concentration by an airplane, or possibly by use of a gun or a guided missile, would be devastating. In its presence, concentration of this sort would not make sense. Tactical use of the A-bomb thus will help to make the defense of Europe with reasonable numbers of men a practicable matter.

Further, Europe is regaining courage and spirit. The mission of General Eisenhower and the evident determination of the American people are aiding greatly in that regard. We can join our strong and well trained troops with those of our allies in Europe—we must assemble them in such numbers that they can hold the line. When enough men are mustered, there are important technical innovations to enable them to hold such a line against vastly superior numbers. It is not a matter of meeting hordes with hordes. Yet with even the most subtle of modern weapons there must be men to maintain the line and men to wield the weapons if they are to be effective.

I trust therefore that in our provision of manpower we will look well to the future. There is no thought in my mind that the men we bring in for training now will have to fight soon. Rather I think they will be the beginning of a well trained, well organized reserve. We need not only an army in being on the spot, but

also behind it masses of trained men who can be called, if it becomes necessary, without a long period of indoctrination. If total war ever comes again it will break suddenly. I believe that the way to accomplish this purpose is to induct 18-year olds to have approximately two years training and service and thereafter to go into the reserve to build up the essential body of trained men.

We cannot build the forces we need without sacrifice. This sacrifice must come in many ways, in foregoing some of the pleasures we like to enjoy, in increased taxes and heavier burdens, and above all in the selflessness of our youth as they devote a part of their lives to training for the defense of decency and freedom. In my opinion we shall produce less interruption in the life of the youngster if we train him in the years of 18 and 19, after he has finished high school and before he launches his permanent career. Moreover the earlier the training starts, the longer will men be available for the reserve. It takes young men to fight a war.

As I said when I started this talk, the object of the free world is not to fight a war but to avoid the necessity of fighting. If we are wise I feel sure that we can avoid that necessity. We have today an able group of military leaders. We have a strength which Russia fears. The Kremlin will not strike unless it makes a mistake or unless we by the utmost foolishness cause it to make a false move in the belief that it can do so without bringing our retaliation upon it. We must keep such strength

that we cannot be overwhelmed, such strength that to attack us would be suicidal. If we do, the attempt will not be made and we can live without a World War III. The sacrifices we shall make to that end, heavy though they may be, will be small indeed compared to the sacrifices we would make if through weakness or hesitancy we allowed a war to come upon us.

Nor does America stand up to Russia alone. Russia today faces the entire free world, of enormous production capacity and enormous numbers of men, a vigorous free world. The free world has no idea of making war on Russia. But it is determined to live in peace and to be strong in order to do so. We of the United States have great allies. They are temporarily in some distress, for they suffered grievously during the war. But their might is rising. France is rising with all of its great traditions of strength and independence. Britain is rising with its pride at having maintained the peace of Europe by its strength for many years. So are other allies as well. Their growing strength combined with ours can be made ample to stand off the present danger. If it is held in check that danger will in time fade. We will face the threat shoulder to shoulder, and facing it thus we will keep the peace.

May 23, 1951

Dear Mr. Neal:

I am sorry indeed that I was unable to attend the meeting in Washington today. Perhaps at some later date I may have the opportunity of a "special briefing" from you on the subject.

At present I plan to leave for Yugoslavia on June 1, but will be back by the fifteenth and hope to be working between New York and Washington after that time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Fred Warner Neal
Committee on the Present Danger
711 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER
711 14TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

May 16, 1951

STerling 3788

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Counselor on Public Affairs
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

7

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just gotten back from traveling around Europe, where I was teaching under the Fulbright Program, and am helping out for awhile here with the Committee.

The State Department wishes to make a special presentation for some members of the Committee of some of its classified psychological warfare activities. This has been scheduled for 11:00 a.m., Wednesday, May 23, in Room 308 of the building at 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. In view of your interest in this subject, I wanted to tell you about it. Although you might find this presentation interesting, there certainly would be no need to make a special trip down here; we are anticipating attendance only by members of the Committee "in residence."

I do hope, however, to have an opportunity to see you soon, either here or in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Fred Warner Neal

Fred Warner Neal

April 27, 1951

Dear Sam:

Thanks for your recent generous messages about my broadcasts and for sending me the copy of your April 21 letter to Tracey Voorhees. I find myself in complete accord with your position.

I think the whole note of the advertisement should be that while we argue about what committments to undertake in Asia, we must fulfill the solemn and national commitments we have made to Western Europe after full and public debate and senatorial action. If such a proposal would split the Committee, then I say let's split it. If other members of the Committee have been caught up in the MacArthur hysteria to the point where they are forgetful of where the main interest lies and where the solemn commitments have been made then we would be better off without them.

As ever yours,

Mr. Samuel Goldwyn
1041 North Formosa Avenue
Los Angeles 28, California

SAMUEL GOLDWYN
1041 NORTH FORMOSA AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 28

April 21, 1951

Dear Ed,

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have just sent to Tracy Voorhees, in which I feel you will be interested. I think it quite important that the Committee should take some action along the lines outlined in the letter - and do it promptly. I would appreciate hearing your reaction.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Sam

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

April 21, 1951

Dear Tracy:

I have your letter of yesterday. I agree that it certainly would be a fine thing if the Sproul-Warren broadcast can be done. I think the impression on the country at large would be splendid.

Beyond that, however, I would like to write frankly about a matter which concerns me deeply and which, I feel, should concern the entire Committee. That is a direct appeal to the American people for wholehearted unity in support of the joint defense of Europe and of Eisenhower's mission, and the other objectives of the Committee, despite the differences of opinion over the MacArthur affair and Far Eastern policy.

Never in history has our country had greater need for unity and for presenting to the world the show of strength that comes from united purpose of action. The honest differences of opinions which the American people have and, God willing, will always continue to have, over matters of grave policy such as are involved in the Truman-MacArthur controversy must not be permitted to obscure the fact that, as a nation, we can forget such differences in uniting for other important common objectives.

I think the American people are today literally waiting for someone to express for them at least the minimum objectives on which the nation as a whole can unite. I think the response from them to such a formulation would be immediate.

I am sure, too, that our Committee could tell this to the American people in an advertisement that would really mean something - saying frankly that we take no position on the MacArthur matter but feel it vital to emphasize these facts:

1. That regardless of opinions on MacArthur and the Far East, regardless of political differences,

regardless of all other factors, this is a time of extreme present danger when we must keep our heads and not be deflected from a constructive policy of building our strength and our defenses.

2. That this is a time when explosive differences of opinion at home must not be permitted to rock the boat - the American Ship of State.

3. That this is a time to bear in mind that if we forget common objectives and dissipate our energies in fighting among ourselves, we may find ourselves in a position where it will be too late for us to be able to defend ourselves and Europe.

4. That therefore, right now, at this very moment when the country is hammering out a policy with respect to the Far East, this is the time for the American people to unite in:

   a. Supporting wholeheartedly the joint defense of Europe;

   b. Supporting firmly General Eisenhower's mission;

   c., d., e., etc. -- the other objectives of the Committee in language adapted for quick reading and even more punchy than the language of the statement of objectives approved by the Committee (which, incidentally, is excellent.)

This is what I discussed with you over the 'phone last week the very day after the MacArthur dismissal was known. As you know, I also talked with Sam Rosenman about it, and he was as enthusiastic about the Committee taking action along these lines as you were. Frankly, I see no reason why this should create disunity in the Committee. Certainly splitting the Committee is furthest from my thoughts, but right now the need for uniting the nation is closest to my heart. And I think the Committee could take the lead most effectively in doing this.

We must not hesitate to act quickly and decisively if we believe our action is correct. We should not lose our own potential for great effectiveness by speaking meekly and mildly when the times call for vigor and boldness.

As you know, I think such action should have been taken by the Committee already, but it is still not too late. I hope the Committee will not let the opportunity slip away.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the members of the Executive Committee.

Sincerely,

(signed) Samuel Goldwyn

Mr. Tracy Voorhees
Committee on the Present Danger
711 - 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Washington, D.C.
April 4, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

SUBJECT: Progress Report on our Radio Programs.

An interesting indication of the impression created by our series of programs over the Mutual network is the fact that Mutual informs us of requests from former President Hoover, Senator Wherry and Congressman Buffett of Nebraska forradio time to answer us. Information has come to me that these requests result from the fact that the persons making them are perturbed about the effectiveness of our radio series.

Mutual seems hesitant to commit itself to an opposition series because it is not convinced that an adequate organization exists to make it as successful as ours has been. However, Mutual has informed Mr. Hoover and Senator Wherry that it would make time available if such an organization with a central office to handle all of the arrangements is set up. Otherwise Mutual will give only a spot at a time. One such isolated program will be an address by Major de Seversky on this Friday at 9:30 p.m., E.S.T.

Another significant indication as to our broadcasts is the number of cities which are carrying the programs. We queried 24 stations in principal cities as to whether they planned to carry Mr. Clayton's address of April 1st. 23 replied affirmatively -- a remarkable response.

Mutual informs us that it estimates that substantially more than 300 stations carry the broadcasts each week.

We decided, acting on Mr. Resor's counsel, that the effectiveness of the series could be greatly increased by modest advertisements on the radio pages of the leading newspapers in about 25 of the principal cities where the programs are being carried. This was done last Sunday in 24 newspapers at an aggregate cost of about $625. Subject to your approval, I plan to continue to do this. A list of the cities and the newspapers carrying such advertisements is attached.

Also all of the wire services have been carrying releases on the addresses, and the newspapers are giving substantial coverage to them.

Mutual's Director of Special Events has expressed satisfaction with the entire program.

On next Sunday, April 8th, the broadcast will be by Dr. Baxter on the subject, "The Danger Within and Without."

Also on Sunday, April 8th, we will have another most important broadcast at 5:30 p.m., E.S.T., over the Columbia Broadcasting System, in which Mr. Edward R. Murrow will interview Dr. Conant on the subject, "Your Son and Universal Military Service." We shall also, of course, advertise this in the same manner as we advertise the Mutual series.

Our Mutual broadcast on April 15th will be -- according to present plans -- by Mr. Paul G. Hoffman.

Tracy S. Voorhees

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Encl.
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Houston	Chronicle
Seattle	Times

Congress' Action on U.M.T. Foreshadowed 8 Years Ago In Public Opinion Studies

Overwhelming Majorities Found In Favor of Measure As Early As 1942, Gallup Poll Reports

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Mar. 15—If the House follows the Senate lead in putting the U.M.T. provision in the draft bill, Congress will have taken a step foreshadowed by public opinion surveys more than eight years ago.

The principle of requiring all able-bodied young men to devote a period of their lives to national service first won public approval in 1942, by a very substantial majority. And in more than a dozen separate surveys since that date the proportion in favor of universal military training never fell below a 2-to-1 majority.

Gallup

After the United States entered the Korean war, sentiment for U.M.T. rose substantially — last August 78 per cent of all persons interviewed on the subject signified their approval, while 17 per cent were opposed and 5 per cent were undecided.

More than 35,000 persons have been interviewed on the issue by the Institute since 1942.

The story of public opinion on U.M.T. is particularly significant in view of recent developments showing how public opinion often is far ahead of legislative action. Early this month a measure was put into effect which the public first favored seven years ago: the 22nd Amendment limiting Presidential terms.

The provisions of the draft bill, including U.M.T., are expected to face a stiffer fight in the House than they did in the Senate.

The following summary of opinion surveys leaves little doubt, however, as to where the general public stands on the issue:

"In the future do you think every able-bodied young man (who has not already been in the armed forces) should be required to take military or naval training for one year?"

	Yes	No	No opin.
Dec., 1942	66%	27%	7%
Nov., 1943	63	29	8
Dec., 1944	70	25	5
Nov., 1945	75	21	4
July, 1947	75	18	7
Jan., 1948	65	24	11
Aug., 1950	78	17	5
Dec., 1950	72	20	8

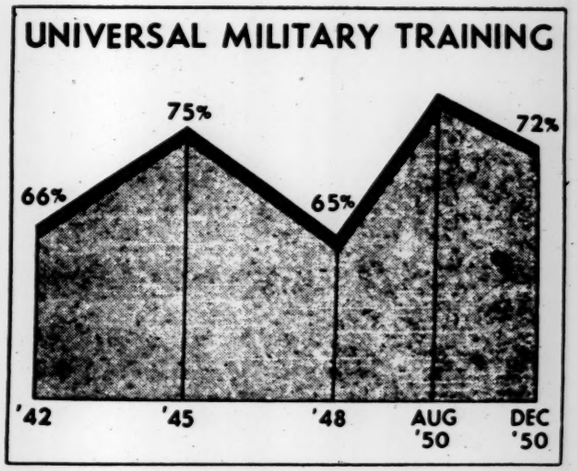
The December, 1950 survey dealt with a somewhat different form of the U.M.T. proposal—the plan of Dr. James B. Conant of Harvard to draft all young men, even those in poor physical condition, for TWO years of national service. This plan, too, received overwhelming support, as the figures above indicate.

* * *

Comparison With 1940 Draft

A question which naturally comes up is why no action has been taken in Washington till now if the public is so much in favor of U.M.T.

One logical reason is that the minority opposed to the measure is much more articulate and vociferous, and probably better organized, than the majority expressing approval in interviews with public opinion poll reporters.



THE TREND OF SENTIMENT in favor of universal military training is shown in the above chart, based on surveys by the Gallup Poll. The U.M.T. principle, adopted by the Senate last week, now faces action in the House.

Indeed, it is hardly to be expected that this latter group would organize public demonstrations demanding that their sons be drafted. Yet their willingness to accept the sacrifices involved in a U.M.T. program is evident from the thousands of interviews in the Institute's surveys on the subject.

Absence of popular clamor is not necessarily a measure of unwillingness to sacrifice.

A good illustration of this fact was the acceptance of the selective service draft in 1940. During debate over the measure the flood of mail and telegrams to Congress came almost entirely from the persons opposed to the draft. The ratio was 9-to-1 against.

Yet a scientifically conducted public opinion survey at the time showed a majority of 2-to-1 in favor of the draft, which was adopted.

The U.M.T. bill which cleared the Senate last week and was sent to the House accepts universal military training as a permanent principle. It provides that if and when the services no longer need draftees, young men would be inducted for four to six months of training and would then be in reserve for about eight years.

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MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1951.

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THE FINAL TEST

The eyes of an anxious world passing through the uneasiest spring since the end of the war are again focused on Washington, where the Senate begins today a series of decisive votes on the issue of sending additional troops to Europe to reinforce the Atlantic army of General Eisenhower. As stated by most of our top-ranking political and military authorities and emphasized anew by the Committee on the Present Danger, it is almost impossible to exaggerate the importance of this issue to the safety of our country and the whole free world.

For the Senate votes will be regarded throughout the world, on both sides of the Iron Curtain, as the final test of America's determination to resist further Soviet aggression, and in particular to defend Western Europe, not merely by words but by deeds, and not only by limited actions, as even in Korea, but by an all-out effort in conjunction with our allies under the North Atlantic Pact and the free nations everywhere. Since Western Europe depends on our present aid for its own self-defense, the outcome of this test is bound to have a decisive effect on Europe's spirit of resistance and further defense effort, and therewith on the possibility of saving Western Europe at all. By the same token this outcome is also bound to have an equally important effect on the further plans of the Soviets. In that sense the Senate votes could go far in deciding the whole issue of peace or war.

The long debate over the whole troop issue has clearly revealed an almost unanimous agreement among all parties, save the Communists, that this country must and will go to war if the Soviets attack, especially in Western Europe. It must do so not only in fulfillment of its solemn obligations but also in the interest of its immediate self-defense, which demands that Western Europe and as much of Asia as possible be kept out of Soviet hands lest their vast material resources and manpower be turned against us to encompass our destruction. The question that must still be settled is how best to prevent such a Soviet attack and save the peace, and if the attack does come how best to defeat it without surrendering free nations even temporarily to the Soviet camp.

This is primarily a matter of military strategy, and it is the virtually unanimous judgment of our responsible military leaders that our first line of defense must be built in Europe, in close cooperation with our allies. For that purpose we must aid these allies not only with equipment and ammunition for their own forces, or back them with air and naval power alone; we must also contribute our "fair share" of ground troops to the common army, and we must retain complete flexibility in deploying our troops in case of imperative necessity in a future which no man can predict. In contrast, the remaining opposition, despairing of defending Western Europe, would prefer to send no ground troops to Europe at all, but would rather abandon it and depend on air and naval power both to deter Soviet Russia and ultimately to defeat it.

But quite aside from the fact that the opposition's strategy is based on outmoded nineteenth century concepts mingled with a curious preference for Asia as our first line of defense, its despair about Western Europe is contradicted by Defense Mobilization Chief Wilson. In his report to the President Mr. Wilson emphasizes that the Atlantic Treaty nations have 2,100,000 men under arms, not counting the armies of other available allies; that the rate of military production in Western Europe has more than doubled during the past two years, and that these efforts are steadily being increased. No doubt far greater efforts are still necessary before either peace or Western European security is assured. But the existing European military potential is far too great to be surrendered out of hand without even an attempt to maintain it on our side. And that overriding issue must not be obscured by a domestic quarrel over Presidential powers and Congressional prerogatives, which, whatever its merits, is beside the point because the effectiveness of our military measures will in any case depend on the degree of national and governmental unity supporting them.

For these reasons it cannot be emphasized too strongly that it is not merely sufficient for the Senate to approve the dispatch of four additional divisions, to which there is little opposition left, nor even to pass the pending resolutions with their confusing provisions. That approval must be voted by a majority so overwhelming, and it must be so clear, as to dispel the last doubts as to American intentions. Only then can it convince the world that America is irrevocably committed to throw its full might in the scales to resist aggression and to defend the free world and peace.

Text of Views of Committee on Danger

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 1—Following is the text of a statement issued today by the Committee on the Present Danger with respect to the issue pending in Congress of sending additional United States troops to Europe:

The Senate is about to vote on a resolution concerning sending troops to Europe in support of the North Atlantic Treaty. The importance of this subject to the safety of our country can hardly be overstated.

In the hope that it may serve to clarify the issues, this committee ventures its comment:

The real question is how best to defend the United States. This is a military problem. We must look to our responsible military leaders, who must conduct our defense if war comes, to plan the strategy they will employ. It is their unanimous, professional judgment that the defense of the United States should be laid in Europe jointly with our Allies under the North Atlantic Treaty; that we must contribute our fair share of the ground forces of the joint army being created under General Eisenhower; that supply of munitions and contributions of sea and air power are not enough; that flexibility as to future decisions for deployment of our troops is an imperative necessity in a future no man can predict.

There is danger that these real issues may be obscured by an unnecessary question as to the respective constitutional powers of the President and the Congress. The Constitution makes the President Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. This carries with it the powers implicit in command as to deployment of existing forces. But the Constitution also provides that it shall be the function of the Congress "to raise and support armies."

In addition, of course, Congress has the power over the purse.

Stationing a relatively large United States force in Europe to support the North Atlantic Treaty will involve the functions of command, of raising and supporting armies, and of making appropriations. It must be the joint responsibility of the Congress and the Chief Executive to continue to provide the requisite forces, to pass the laws to create them and the funds to pay for them.

The press recently attributed to General Eisenhower the statements that he might as well be sent to the middle of the Atlantic Ocean unless he is to have in this task the support of the President, of the Congress and of the public.

The true issues then are not constitutional questions, but whether this country is ready with unity to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the North Atlantic Treaty; whether it will give its wholehearted support to General Eisenhower's mission; whether it will abide by the considered judgment of its responsible military leaders as to how best to defend the United States.

Secretary Marshall has just stated that the danger is greater now even than last November.

Accordingly this committee urges with deep conviction:

A renewed spirit of national emergency, and of unity of action in this matter between the President and the Congress;

To this end, that the Senate express—as is proposed in Section 2 of the Joint Committee's resolution now pending before it— "that the threat to the security of the United States and our North Atlantic Treaty partners makes it necessary for the United States to station abroad such units of our armed forces as may be necessary and appropriate to contribute our fair share of the forces needed for the joint defense of the North Atlantic area;"

That it be expressed as the sense of the Senate that the Congress be consulted in advance, through its appropriate committees, as to any new long-range policy requiring the stationing of any large number of additional United States forces in Europe in support of the North Atlantic Treaty;

That assurance of such consultation be given by the President;

That the above not be done in a way which might tend to cast any uncertainty or cloud upon the power of the Commander in Chief to take instant action wherever necessary, as emergencies may arise or threaten, to deploy existing forces—a power more urgently requisite for the safety of all of us in today's world of sudden mass-destruction weapons than it has ever been before.

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Monday, April 2, 1951

The Issue Before The Senate

The so-called debate in the Senate came to a paltering and inglorious end last week. Senators who had an opportunity to write their names in history as the sponsors and defenders of a great international venture to save the free world wasted their words in petty chaffering and politicking. A situation that called for boldness, vision and determination was met by niggling, reversion to dead issues and trouble-breeding compromises. Unless the Senate rises to a higher level of performance when it votes on this momentous issue today, the cause of freedom and peace through unity and strength in the free world will suffer a cruel blow.

The first test is likely to come on Senator Bricker's efforts to send the troops-for-Europe resolution back to the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees with instructions to report out a joint resolution. The effect would be to hamstring the President and General Eisenhower in the development of international forces under the North Atlantic Treaty for defense of Western civilization against Communist aggression. For every move toward that end would then require an act of Congress—to be adopted after the same sort of desultory debate that has been heard over the last three months. Success for this move would destroy the North Atlantic Alliance and in effect invite Stalin to move against Europe at will.

To buttress his argument for this reactionary course, Senator Bricker pretended that the alternative is dictatorship in this country. "If we must become a totalitarian state to save our friends from Communist aggression," he told his colleagues, "then they would be better off if they capitulated to Stalin at once." He seems to assume that the Senate must choose between "legislative suicide" and the sacrifice of our allies to Red imperialism. To follow his constitutional argument one has to conclude that the founding fathers were babes in the woods or political ignoramuses. The Senator and those who follow his line need to be reminded of Charles Evans Hughes' speech on our "Fighting Constitution" in which he declared that the fathers had not created "an imposing spectacle of impotence."

From the beginning of the debate the careful students of our political system have pointed out that the issue before the country is one of policy and not of constitutional power. Constitutionalism has been raised as a bogey by the Brickers and the Wherrys who realized the paucity of their argument against free world unity. It should have no influence on the vote today for the reasons simply and forcefully stated by the Committee on the Present Danger:

> The Constitution makes the President Commander in Chief of the armed forces. This carries with it the powers implicit in command as to deployment of existing forces. But the Constitution also provides that it shall be the function of the Congress "to raise and support armies." In addition, of course, Congress has the power over the purse.
>
> Stationing a relatively large United States force in Europe to support the North Atlantic Treaty will involve the functions of command, of raising and supporting armies, and of making appropriations. It must be the joint responsibility of the Congress and the Chief Executive to continue to provide the requisite forces, to pass the laws to create them and the funds to pay for them.

The committee reiterates General Eisenhower's pertinent remark that he might as well be assigned "to the middle of the Atlantic Ocean" unless he has the undivided support of Congress and the people as well as that of the President. All that the Senate needs to decide at this moment is that the "Eisenhower army" does have its support and that it will welcome consultation with the President on future policies concerning this joint defense arrangement. Congress will always have the power to force withdrawal from the Atlantic army and renege on its obligations under the treaty, but it should no more exercise that power than it should its power to abolish the Army and Navy because the President happens to command them.

To our way of thinking, the real issue before the Senate is whether it will clarify the confused language in section 6 of the resolution reported by the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees. While approving the dispatch of four American divisions to Europe, this foggy paragraph calls for "congressional approval" of any future "policy" of committing troops abroad under the treaty when there has been no attack upon the Allied powers. No one knows what it means. Its author, Senator H. Alexander Smith, clings to it because he believes that under its terms the President could send "some" additional divisions to Europe without action on the part of Congress. Senator Taft thinks Congress would have to act before any troops beyond the approved four divisions could be sent. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the American people and our allies to pass so muddled a resolution on so vital a subject.

Senators Ives and McMahon have offered a new amendment to take the place of section 6. It is a refined version of the substitute previously sponsored by Senators Ives, McMahon, McFarland and Lodge. It is simple and clear. It recognizes that the President and Congress must work together to make this policy a success. It suggests a definite plan for that collaboration. It would leave Congress in a position to terminate the United States' participation in the Atlantic army, if it should ever wish to do so. At the same time it would leave the President, General Eisenhower, Secretary Marshall, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff free to adjust our contribution to the common effort in accord with changing conditions, while keeping Congress fully informed.

This proposal is sound and practical in addition to recognizing constitutional realities. We cannot help thinking that, if the Senators who assemble to vote today will discard petty partisanship and look only to the major issue of national security in a free world, this amendment will be approved and the resolution adopted by an overwhelming vote. It is a time for soul-searching on the part of every Senator who casts a vote. America will be listening in. So will Europe. So will the other parts of the free world. And so will the aggressive and unscrupulous men in the Kremlin. In spite of the low level to which its debate sank last week, the Senate is still in a position to give a great lift to the causes of freedom and peace, and the country expects it to do its duty.

PERIL TO U. S. SEEN IN CURB ON TROOPS

Committee on Present Danger Warns Congress Not to Tie President's Hands

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 1—The Committee on the Present Danger urged tonight that Congress take no action that might tend to cast any uncertainty or cloud upon the power of the President as Commander in Chief.

Specifically the committee referred to the power of the Commander in Chief to take instant action to deploy this country's forces whenever necessary. The Senate votes tomorrow on resolutions relating to the dispatch of American troops to Europe in support of the North Atlantic Treaty.

The committee, a nonpartisan citizens' organization devoted to the strength and safety of the United States, called for a renewed spirit of national urgency and unity between the President and Congress on the troops question.

It urged that the Senate express, as is proposed in the joint resolution before it, that the threat to this country and its European treaty partners makes necessary the stationing of United States troops abroad as may be needed to contribute our fair share to the North Atlantic defense area.

The committee urged that the resolution suggest that Congress be consulted in advance through the appropriate committees as to any new long-range policy that might require large additional United States forces in Europe. The President should give assurance of such consultation, the committee said.

Emphasized in the statement was the urgency that the President's powers not be circumscribed, as they might be in a resolution requiring Congressional action for additional troops.

The committee declared that the real question was how best to defend the United States.

Clayton Asks Positive Policy

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 1—The free world must shift from a negative to a positive foreign policy if it is to win the struggle with Communism, Will Clayton, former Under Secretary of State, said here today in a radio speech. The Houston cotton man said the weakness of the democracies' foreign policy was that it was mostly negative.

Mr. Clayton's address was one of a series presented by the Committee on the Present Danger.

"The Communist policy," Mr. Clayton observed, "is positive: they have a program to cure all the ills of all people. It is a false program, but anyway it is something positive."

Permanent world peace, he said, can be built only on a foundation of economic justice and economic progress for all the peoples of the world.

SENATE WILL VOTE TODAY ON TROOPS

Approval of Truman Sending 4 More Divisions to Europe Foreseen by Administration

By JAY WALZ

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 1 — The Senate, after three months of deliberations on the controversial issue, will start voting tomorrow on resolutions approving dispatch by the President of four more divisions of troops to Europe.

Just before voting, the Senate, at a joint session of Congress in the House of Representatives chamber, will hear President Auriol of France. Presumblay the visiting head of the French Republic will inform Congress on his country's situation in the present world crisis and its readiness to play a part in the defense of Western Europe.

Although the sharp clashes of recent debate persisted in weekend statements of individual Senators, Administration supporters believe the resolutions, as brought out by the Foreign Relations Committee, will prevail in the voting.

In Indianapolis Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, who has opposed further overseas troop commitments at this time, made no predictions. But he said there would be no delaying tactics placed in the way of the Administration proposals.

Meanwhile, the Committee on the Present Danger, urged tonight that Congress take no action that might tend to cast any uncertainty or cloud upon the power of the President as Commander in Chief. The committee is a nonpartisan citizens' organization devoted to the strength and safety of the United States.

Resolutions Express Approval

The core of the troop controversy has been the question of whether the President has the constitutional right, without Congressional approval, to send forces to Europe to join the international army now being built up by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The resolutions drafted by the Foreign Relations Committee after several weeks of hearings and discussion do not represent a grant of authority to the President, but rather a declaration of approval of what the President may do to implement the defenses of Western Europe.

Some Senators, while holding that the President already has authority to send troops abroad, have argued that he still should consult Congress before exercising the power.

This theme was struck today by Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican of New York, who said troops should be sent to support the North Atlantic Treaty since "it seems to me, very definitely, that we are at war." He added that President Truman "as a matter of common sense" should consult with Congress in sending them.

In a radio debate, Senator Arthur V. Watkins, Republican of Utah took an opposite view. He asserted that unless Congress declares a state of war, President [illegible] had no right to commit more troops to Europe's defense.

Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, said on the same program that the President should be "unhampered," and that he would vote against any resolution amendments calling for Congressional approval beyond the contemplated four divisions of troops.

Senator John J. Sparkman, Democrat of Alabama, said he would support the resolutions, as they now stand, because they do not restrict the Presidential powers to send some troops now.

The House, which returns tomorrow from a ten-day Easter recess, is expected to get into the troops-to-Europe issue later in the week when it takes up legislation calling for universal military training and service.

711 - 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.
April 2, 1951

TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

As a matter of interest I enclose some clippings from today's papers as to the statement issued by the Committee on the troops for Europe issue. You will be especially interested, I am sure, in the splendid editorials in the New York Times and the Washington Post.

However, the discouraging news of the Senate voting is just coming in as I write this. The present atmosphere has clearly become so political and acrimonious as to make impossible the support General Eisenhower so badly needs at this time. Even more serious is that the trend is doubly unfavorable. General Marshall said last week that the danger is even greater than four months ago. But the emotionally supported sense of urgency then created by the Korean defeat has been lost. This condition will mean great difficulty in passing an effective manpower law and in obtaining the requisite large funds for military aid to Europe.

Tracy S. Voorhees

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Enclosures: 4
New York Times, April 2, 1951:
Editorial entitled "The Final Test"
"World News Summarized"
"Text of Views of Committee on Danger"

Washington Post, April 2, 1951:
Editorial entitled "The Issue Before The Senate"

World News Summarized

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1951

"Two years from now we should have a military and economic strength sufficient to give us reasonable safety against aggression," Mobilization Director Wilson forecast in his first quarterly report to President Truman yesterday. Miracles of production, he said, already have made this country "measurably safer." The only questionable area, he said, is that of stabilization, and this country must "take strong enough action" in that field. [1:8.]

Western Europe, saved by United States aid from economic collapse, has made great strides, more than doubling its military production in two years and bidding fair to double it again in the coming year, Mr. Wilson said. He reported that this country had shipped more than 1,000,000 tons of munitions to friendly nations in a year. [1:6-7]

This nation is gripped by "galloping inflation" and Congress should immediately enact a pay-as-you-go tax program, the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report warned. [1:7.].

The Senate starts voting today on the long-debated issue of sending troops to Europe without Congressional approval. [5:6.] Congress, the nonpartisan Committee on the Present Danger said, should not limit the President's power to move troops in an emergency. [5:5.]

The Seventh Army in Germany was reported ready for any eventuality within the limits of its numbers. [9:1.]

Yugoslavia has given top priority to the erection of arms plants [12:2.] Israel, although shunning any formal arrangements, was said to be determined to fight any aggression in the Middle East. [6:3.]

The decision not to move all North Atlantic Treaty Organizations headquarters to Paris was a complete victory for General Eisenhower in a behind-the-scenes dispute with the State Department. [1:4.]

United Nations forces in Korea again stabbed across the Thirty-eighth Parallel as the enemy showed signs of building up his strength. [1:5; map P. 2.]

Communist China rejected a Red Cross plea to ratify the Geneva convention on treatment of war prisoners. [1:6.]

Governor Dewey named Supreme Court Justice Hagerty to preside over the special grand jury inquiry into gambling in Saratoga and John McKim Minton to act as prosecutor. [1:2-3.]

Efforts to unionize this city's police were opposed by Commissioner Murphy. [1:2-3.]

The United Automobile Workers called on organized labor to declare its political independence and refuse to "be the tail of any political party's kite." [21:1.]

At least 40,000 textile workers on forty Southern mills went on strike. [25:2.]

NEWS BULLETINS FROM THE TIMES
Every hour on the hour
7 A.M. through Midnight
WQXR AM 1560
WQXR FM 96.3

Index to other news appears on last page of this section.

The Road to Peace

Address

by

WILL L. CLAYTON

for

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

April 1, 1951

This address to the nation was delivered Sunday, April 1, 1951, over the Mutual Broadcasting System network by Will L. Clayton, former Undersecretary of State, for the Committee on the Present Danger of which he is a member.

The Road to Peace

Fellow Citizens:

Never in the history of any country has there been so great a debate on any subject as that which has recently taken place in the United States on the subject of foreign policy.

We should be proud of this fact and proud of the decisions which have come and are coming out of that debate.

We could be wrong on every other subject, and still if we are right on our foreign policy, the country is so rich and virile that it could pull out of its domestic mistakes and continue its forward march. But if we are wrong on foreign policy, we could be right on everything else and the results still could be disaster—a disaster not only for the people of the United States, but to the whole world.

Korea exposed both the nakedness of Communist aggression and the military weakness of the West. It shook the free world out of its lethargy and said to it in unmistakable terms: "Get ready; it's later than you think".

The United States is getting ready and is actively helping our European allies to get ready. Meantime, the Communists are learning that they cannot run us out of Korea, although the United Nations' Korean campaign has been conducted under enormous handicaps to avoid, if possible, the danger of precipitating a general war. But we can reasonably hope that in due time a settlement of the Korean

question can be negotiated on an acceptable basis.

And so, we have much to be thankful for.

What seemed at first to be the opening gun in another World War is probably only a tragic—but in one sense a most fortunate—warning that there may still be time to avoid World War III if the free world will prepare with despatch to defend itself, and will take other necessary measures to build the foundations of permanent world peace.

Korea will probably go down in history, along with Pearl Harbor, as another stupid blunder of the dictators in the age old struggle between despotism and democracy.

I am speaking, this evening, as a member of the Committee on the Present Danger, in a series of broadcasts for which the Mutual Broadcasting Company has kindly made its great nation-wide network available to this Committee. Dr. Vannevar Bush, who delivered the first broadcast in this series, told us that the deterrent effects of the atom bomb on Communist aggression may give the free world three or four years in which to match Russian over-all military power; that by that time, the Communists may have developed defenses of their primary targets against our strategic use of the atom bomb sufficiently effective to impair its deterrent power. He warned that we must not treat such bombing as our sole reliance. Dr. Bush was followed in this series by Honorable Robert P. Patterson,

former Secretary of War, and Major General Donovan, Head of The Office of Strategic Services in the last war, both of whom stressed the urgent necessity of complete preparedness.

The military power of the free world, united as it is in the North Atlantic Treaty, must be quickly strengthened particularly in those vital regions most vulnerable to attack, the loss of which might be an irreparable blow to the cause of freedom. Western Europe, with 200,000,000 people and its vast complex of industry, coal, steel, and highly developed technology, must never be allowed to fall into the hands of Communist Russia.

Our course, then, for these three or four years is clear. And it is a tribute to the democratic process, that the American people have now planted their feet firmly on that course full of sacrifices as it is, determined to follow it to the end.

One of the first great steps—and perhaps the hardest one—is the enactment of universal military service. This week the Congress will again take up the pending bill for this. Passage of a strong, just, democratic law for military manpower is the immediate great test our nation faces upon this hard road on which it has set itself. The most modern of weapons will not fire themselves. The billions we are spending upon weapons can be wasted if there are not the men—highly trained men—to man them. And our defense, to be strong, cannot be one sided—or even two sided. Our great military leaders,

who have won and who deserve our trust, are in agreement that our safety demands a balanced force—that air and sea power alone are not enough—that we must have strong land forces too. They know that the greatest deterrent to Russia's launching World War III is a strong United States. We are getting the weapons. We must train our men to use them and we must create an effective force in being. It is far easier to send our men now into training and service to create strength to prevent war, than it is to invite war by weakness and then to have to send out all our boys, and our older men too, in a desperate struggle for survival.

"But", someone says, "the free world wants peace, not war."

Yes, of course, but it is the job of statesmen of the free world, to find and follow the road to peace while preparing for defense if we should be attacked.

The Committee on the Present Danger firmly believes that there is such a road and that it can be found and followed to a successful end.

In this vast struggle which is raging throughout the world for the minds and loyalties of men, the weakness of the foreign policy of all the democracies lies in the fact that such policy is mostly negative—it is *against* something. The Communist policy on the other hand is positive; they have a program to cure all the ills of all people. It is a false program, of course, but anyway it is something positive. And make no mistake about it, it is catching on in the world.

The free world must shift from the negative to the positive if it is to win this struggle.

As vicious and repugnant as Communism is, permanent world peace will never be secured by simply fighting Commuism even though the Communists lose.

To think that this road would lead to anything more than a temporary peace is completely to misunderstand what is happening to the world in which we live.

It is a tragic mistake to look upon Communism as the only obstacle to a continuation of our nation's tranquil enjoyment of a luxurious life, while much of the rest of the world lives in poverty.

Communism is but an outward manifestation of the world revolution now in progress—a revolution of the "Have-nots", not so much against the "Haves" as against their own lot in life. This is particularly true of the Orient with more than a billion people, 90% of whom are clutching at the ragged edge of a miserable existence.

When the Premier of Pakistan was in this country about a year ago, he said that when he thought of the United States, he saw an island, fabulously prosperous, but still an island, surrounded by a sea of poverty, of cold and of hunger; and it frightened him.

There are just too many hundreds of millions of people in the world who go to bed cold and hungry every night to expect that victory in the fight to contain Communism will bring peace to the world.

Someone will probably say: "But this

misery of which you speak has always been with us. How does the situation today differ from the past?" The answer to that is to be found in the techniques of the modern world.

Formerly the miserable lived and died in ignorance; so far as they knew the whole world lived and died in misery, but today they know better.

The first job of the free world is to make itself so strong that the aggressor dare not strike.

The free world is doing this through the machinery created by the North Atlantic Treaty operating within the framework of the United Nations.

This should give us a breathing spell. It is the first step and an absolutely necessary step. But it would be a great mistake to expect that it alone will give us permanent world peace.

The ferment which is working at the heart of the world keeping it in pain and anguish, is too potent to yield to the persuasion of armies, of battleships and bombers.

Permanent world peace can only be built on a foundation of economic justice and economic progress for all the peoples of the world.

To create such a foundation is the second job of the free world.

The United States alone can do neither job.

Just as the first job awaited military unification of the democracies, the second job depends upon closer economic unity.

And just as the United States took the

lead in military unification, she must take the lead in the economic field.

Given closer economic unity, the second job can be done without heavy grants or subsidies; indeed it can be done with profit to the whole world. It can be done by development of the world's resources, accelerating and expanding production, accompanied by elimination of barriers to the movement of goods, to the end that markets may be enormously enlarged and production rationalized on the basis of comparative advantage. Such a program would mean that the peoples of the world would have more to eat, more to wear and better homes in which to live.

Perhaps of equal importance, it would mean that life in the non-communist world would be so much more worthwhile than behind the iron curtain, that the satellite states of Communist Russia would gradually but surely draw away from her.

Without her satellites, Communist Russia could not make war on a united free world.

Permanent world peace can never be established so long as Communist Russia keeps her heel on the necks of the hundreds of millions of people she has brutally subdued to her will.

It is my deep conviction that a united and strong free world can, in time, create conditions which will liberate these people without war; raise the standard of living throughout the world; free the hearts and minds of men of a sense of economic injustice; restore tranquillity; reduce

crushing armaments; and thus lay the foundations of permanent world peace. But to make these great aspirations real, we must prove to our friends and the enemy that America's will is strong and united. As George Kennan, writing on "America and the Russian future" has just said: "No iron curtain could suppress, even in the innermost depths of Siberia, the news that America had shed the shackles of disunity, confusion and doubt, had taken a new lease of hope and determination, and was setting about her task with enthusiasm and clarity of purpose".

When General Eisenhower addressed Congress on February 1st, immediately after his return from Europe, he spoke of the vast resources and great potentialities of the democracies and asked why we should be frightened of dictatorial Government and then he gave this answer: "Only for one reason—because they have a unity of purpose". And then he said: "What we have got to do is to meet that unity with a higher type, the unity of free men that will not be defeated".

America is now traveling the road to preparedness. We have been forced to take this road by the naked aggression and menacing power of Communist Russia.

Hitler told the world what he would do to it, just as Stalin has, but nobody believed Hitler. Hitler failed, it is true, but he slammed the door so hard as he went out that it jarred the universe, as he had promised.

If the free world had been united and

ready for Hitler, he would never have struck.

Let us not make the same mistake with Stalin!

Let us not permit anything to swerve us from the high road that we are now following or to slow our progress.

Let us show the world that America is united and determined and the world will respond with "the unity of free men that will not be defeated". And that is the first step on the road to peace.

711 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Comm. on the
C. O.
8/0

SAMUEL GOLDWYN
1041 NORTH FORMOSA AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 28

April 2, 1951

Dear Ed:

Tracy Voorhees called me last night and told me you were going to interview General Marshall Sunday but somehow couldn't get an OK, so you are interviewing Dr. Conant.

I want you to know I think you are doing a splendid thing, having these interviews, and I believe you are going to be a fine addition to the Board of Directors...I am delighted you have joined us.

Incidentally, I listened to your broadcast Friday night and thought it was excellent...I only wish I had done better.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Sam

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Washington, D.C.
March 31, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

Referring to my memorandum of March 23d which discussed the status of the troops to Europe issue, subsequent developments have been as follows:

About the middle of the week it became doubtful whether any serious effort would be made to pass the so-called "four Senator" amendment (quoted in my memorandum of March 23d), because it was felt that this amendment would be lost. One objection raised to it was that it left too much power in the committees. It seemed probable, therefore, that the best that could be hoped for was the ambiguous paragraph 6 of the resolution as reported by the joint committees (whose report has been previously sent to you). If the latter is adopted, it is the feeling of those here most closely connected with General Eisenhower's mission that he would be in great trouble and severely handicapped in dealing with the Europeans.

I have just been informed today that Senators Ives and McMahon have agreed upon a modification of the "four Senator" amendment, and I am told that a strong effort will be made to put this through, and that it has a fair chance. A copy of it is enclosed. Various members of the Committee with whom I have been in touch will make efforts through Senators whom they know to secure adoption of this instead of the original committee report.

Yesterday it seemed to us useful for the Committee to issue a statement on this general subject. This was prepared with the participation of Mr. O'Brian and Mr. Dorr, and was unanimously approved by the members of the small steering committee appointed with broad powers by the full Committee three months ago. Since Mr. Brown's death, this consists of Dr. Conant, Dr. Bush, Mr. O'Brian, Mr. Marbury and myself. The statement was also checked with, and had the approval of, Judge Patterson, Judge Rosenman and Dr. Baxter.

I did not have the statement signed with the names of the members of the Committee, but transmitted with it a list of the membership.

Copies of the statement were delivered today to the press for release in Monday morning's papers and for radio use Sunday evening. Copies were also sent to all Senators with personal letters from me in behalf of the Committee.

A copy of the statement is enclosed. It follows generally the position previously taken by the Committee, and I earnestly hope that you will approve our action in issuing it.

Tracy S. Voorhees

TRACY S. VOORHEES

2 Encls.
#1. Proposed amendment by Senators Ives and McMahon
#2. Statement of March 31

March 31, 1951

Proposed amendment by Senators Ives and McMahon to the amendment previously proposed by Senators McFarland, Ives, McMahon and Lodge to the resolution on troops to Europe recommended in the joint committee resolution to the Senate.

6. The Senate hereby approves the policy of assigning American forces, including ground troops, to Western Europe when such assignment is in implementation of Article 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty, and hereby approves the present plans of the President and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to send four additional divisions of ground troops to Western Europe; to this end it is the sense of the Senate, in the interests of national unity and understanding, that there should be the fullest collaboration between the Congress and the President; and it is the sense of the Senate that, whenever either a majority of all the members of the Senate committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services, acting jointly, or a majority of all the members of the House committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services, acting jointly, believe that any proposed policy pertaining to the implementation of Article 3 of the North Atlantic Treaty is a new policy, it should be submitted to the Senate and House for approval by concurrent resolution; or whenever either a majority of all the members of the Senate committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services, acting jointly, or a majority of all the members of the House committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services, acting jointly, may disagree with the certified opinions referred to in paragraphs 4 or 5, the matter in disagreement should be submitted to the Senate and House for their consideration in such manner as the dissenting committees may recommend.

Washington, D. C.
March 31, 1951

A STATEMENT BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER.

The Senate is about to vote on a resolution concerning sending troops to Europe in support of the North Atlantic Treaty. The importance of this subject to the safety of our country can hardly be overstated.

In the hope that it may serve to clarify the issues, this Committee ventures its comment:-

The real question is how best to defend the United States. This is a military problem. We must look to our responsible military leaders, who must conduct our defense if war comes, to plan the strategy they will employ. It is their unanimous, professional judgment that the defense of the United States should be laid in Europe jointly with our allies under the North Atlantic Treaty; that we must contribute our fair share of the ground forces of the joint army being created under General Eisenhower; that supply of munitions and contributions of sea and air power are not enough; that flexibility as to future decisions for deployment of our troops is an imperative necessity in a future no man can predict.

There is danger that these real issues may be obscured by an unnecessary question as to the respective constitutional

powers of the President and the Congress. The Constitution makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. This carries with it the powers implicit in command as to deployment of existing forces. But the Constitution also provides that it shall be the function of the Congress "to raise and support armies." In addition, of course, Congress has the power over the purse.

Stationing a relatively large U. S. force in Europe to support the North Atlantic Treaty will involve the functions of command, of raising and supporting armies, and of making appropriations. It must be the joint responsibility of the Congress and the Chief Executive to continue to provide the requisite forces, to pass the laws to create them and the funds to pay for them.

The press recently attributed to General Eisenhower the statement that he might as well be sent to the middle of the Atlantic Ocean unless he is to have in this task the support of the President, of the Congress and of the public.

The true issues then are not constitutional questions, but whether this country is ready with unity to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the North Atlantic Treaty; whether it will give its wholehearted support to General Eisenhower's mission; whether it will abide by the considered judgment of its responsible military leaders as to how best to defend the United States.

Secretary Marshall has just stated that the danger is greater now even than last November.

Accordingly this Committee urges with deep conviction:-

A renewed spirit of national urgency, and of unity of action in this matter between the President and the Congress;

To this end, that the Senate express -- as is proposed in Sec. 2 of the Joint Committees' resolution now pending before it -- "that the threat to the security of the United States and our North Atlantic Treaty partners makes it necessary for the United States to station abroad such units of our Armed Forces as may be necessary and appropriate to contribute our fair share of the forces needed for the joint defense of the North Atlantic area;"

That it be expressed as the sense of the Senate that the Congress be consulted in advance, through its appropriate committees, as to any new long range policy requiring the stationing of any large number of additional U.S. forces in Europe in support of the North Atlantic Treaty;

That assurance of such consultation be given by the President;

That the above not be done in a way which might tend to cast any uncertainty or cloud upon

the power of the Commander-in-Chief to take instant action wherever necessary, as emergencies may arise or threaten, to deploy existing forces -- a power more urgently requisite for the safety of all of us in today's world of sudden mass-destruction weapons than it has ever been before.

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER

Julius Ochs Adler
Raymond B. Allen
Frank Altschul
Dillon Anderson
William Douglas Arant
James Phinney Baxter, III
Laird Bell
Barry Bingham
Harry A. Bullis
Vannevar Bush
Will L. Clayton
James B. Conant
Robert Cutler
R. Ammi Cutter
Mrs. Dwight Davis
Harold W. Dodds
E. L. Degolyer
Charles Dollard
William J. Donovan
Goldthwaite H. Dorr
David Dubinsky
Leonard K. Firestone
Truman K. Gibson, Jr.
Miss Meta Glass
Arthur J. Goldberg
Samuel Goldwyn
Edward S. Greenbaum
Paul G. Hoffman
Monte M. Lemann
William L. Marbury
Stanley Marcus
William C. Menninger
Frederick A. Middlebush
James L. Morrill
Edward R. Murrow
John Lord O'Brian
Floyd B. Odlum
Robert P. Patterson
Howard C. Petersen
Daniel A. Poling
Stanley Resor
Samuel I. Rosenman
Theodore W. Schultz
Robert E. Sherwood
Edgar W. Smith
Robert G. Sproul
Robert L. Stearns
Tracy S. Voorhees
Edmund A. Walsh, S. J.
W. W. Waymack
Henry M. Wriston
J. D. Zellerbach

CBS NEWS FROM 485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

March 30, 1951

PRESIDENT J. B. CONANT OF HARVARD AND EDWARD R. MURROW
TO SPEAK ON "YOUR SON AND UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE

President James B. Conant of Harvard University and Edward R. Murrow, noted CBS news broadcaster, will discuss "Your Son and Universal Military Service," in a special CBS broadcast from Boston Sunday, April 8 (CBS, 5:30-5:45 PM, EST. Via WEEI, Boston).

President Conant and Mr. Murrow will speak under the auspices of the Committee on the Present Danger, an organization made up of nationally representative men. The purpose of the committee is to support and encourage the moves necessary to the rapid building of our national strength and that of our allies, to make it impossible for an aggressor to challenge the united power of a free world. President Conant is a member of the executive committee.

The broadcast is under the supervision of Helen J. Sioussat, CBS Director of Talks.

* * *

711 - 14th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.
March 29, 1951

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER:

I thought you would be interested in Judge Burton's reaction to the showing of The March of Time film of Dr. Bush's book "Modern Arms and Free Men", sponsored by The Committee on the Present Danger.

TRACY S. VOORHEES

Enclosure

C O P Y

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

Chambers of
Justice Harold H. Burton

March 22, 1951

Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees
Committee on the Present Danger
711 - 14th Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

My dear Mr. Voorhees:

It was a privilege to attend the showing of The March of Time picture, "Modern Arms and Free Men," at the Carnegie Insitution yesterday evening. The nation is indebted to Dr. Vannevar Bush and to all others who have made this picture possible.

The picture is admirably conceived. It is interesting, informative and understandable. It is constructive and convincing. Its message is a timely one of confident competence. It compels serious thought and encourages an immediate determination to make whatever effort is necessary to develop the scientific advantage that is ours as a natural product of our freedom.

I believe your picture can do much to help America see her needs for modern arms and free men as the best possible assurance at this time of continued peace and freedom.

Yours sincerely,

Harold H. Burton

CONFIDENTIAL

TENTATIVE DRAFT OF MEMORANDUM TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER TO PRESIDENT-ELECT EISENHOWER FOR DISCUSSION AT THE MEETING DECEMBER 3.

Submitted by the Sub-committee of James B. Conant, Tracy Voorhees, William L. Marbury and James Phinney Baxter, III.

Dear General Eisenhower:

The Committee on the Present Danger was formed in the summer of 1950 by a non-partisan group of citizens who had become convinced that private action was needed to arouse the people of the United States to the need for building a strong military defense against the menace of Communism. This group, which now numbers 53, is a temporary organization which will be disbanded as soon as its objectives have been accomplished.

Primary among these objectives was the enactment of an equitable and effective law for truly universal military service for two years, with duty commencing at 18 or upon high school graduation. The members of the Committee foresaw the need for maintaining for perhaps a decade a military force numbering from 3½ to 4 million men and women, and a study of the available statistics convinced them that this would ultimately require the service of every able-bodied young man. The Committee felt that this service could be given with a minimum of disturbance to the economic and social fabric of the nation and with least inconvenience to young men before they had begun their college education or had assumed marital responsibilities or positions of importance in the life of the community.

These views were pressed upon the Secretary of Defense in November, 1950, but did not prevail. True, the Universal Military Training and Service Act which was adopted in 1951 did contain provisions which, taken literally, would have authorized the institution of a system of universal military service along the lines advocated by the Committee. However, this authority was never

exercised, partly because of understandings which were a part of the legislative history of the act and partly because of the views then prevailing in the Department of Defense. Instead, the manpower required to build up our armed forces to its present strength was obtained by recalling many of those who had already served in World War II and by selective service under which large groups of young men were deferred. As a substitute for universal military service, an effort was made to impose a permanent program of universal military training looking towards six months of training followed by duty in the reserve. This program failed at the last session of Congress and has now, for all practical purposes, been abandoned.

At present there are approximately 1,700,000 young men whose service has been deferred for one reason or another. One result of this is that those who have failed to obtain deferment feel that they have been discriminated against unfairly. In the minds of many, military service carries with it a stigma of inability to qualify for any deferment. As a natural corollary, those who have been deferred seek to extend their deferments and if possible to transform deferment into exemption. Many individuals deferred presumably only for a time, have succeeded in shifting into another category in which the deferment is based on a continuing status and amounts in reality to exemption. For example, young men deferred in order to enable them to complete courses of study have married and become parents; others upon completion of their education have obtained jobs in essential industries and have been deferred because of the importance of their job to the national security. In this way, many thousands of young men have succeeded in avoiding military service altogether at a time when their contemporaries have been subject to the risks of combat conditions in Korea.

The Committee believes that this is an intolerable situation and that prompt measures should be taken to correct it. Very shortly before his tragic

death, our fellow member, Robert P. Patterson, voiced his deep conviction about this. He said that "there should be a system which could be conducted at minimum expense to the Government, and with minimum interference with industrial and agricultural life and with obligations to families;" that "the country must face up to the problem and end the highly unjust measures of the past year, which involved such discrimination against some and the favoring of others;" that "we are now getting under the draft the poor, the stupid and the friendless, while the smart, the influential and the rich are getting out; this condition must be corrected."

Apart from this the Committee is convinced, that within a relatively short period of time the present policies will have to be abandoned. In reaching this conclusion the Committee assumes that the size of the armed forces will not in the near future be reduced below the planned 3.7 million, and indeed the renewed fighting in Korea and the plans for an accelerated buildup of the Air Force to 143 groups may well require an upward revision of this figure. On the basis of information made available to us by the Department of Defense, we believe that by January 1, 1956, essentially all young men will be drafted within a few months after they reach 18½ unless there is to be an extension of the period of service. In the meantime, there will be a progressive lowering of the average age of those drafted, which now stands at about 20. The more people who pass into an exempt category from the present manpower pool, the sooner will the time arrive when it will be necessary to draft all healthy young men without any deferments at the age of 18½. Moreover, the larger the size of this group of exempt individuals when that time is reached, the smaller will be the reserve of trained manpower to meet the requirement if we should become engaged in a total war.

In view of these facts, the Committee believes that the time has now come when action can be taken by the President, without change in existing legislation, which will go far to rectify the gravest inequities in the present system and we, therefore, venture to present to you our thoughts on this subject. We recognize that to a very real extent some of the present deferment policies have become so interwoven with the lives of our people and institutions that we hesitate to recommend that they be arbitrarily eliminated. On the other hand, we believe that the inequities of the present system, particularly the possibility of a growing number of men becoming exempt from military service, constitute a weakening of the potential military strength of this country and a threat to the morale of our youth. They also violate the basic principles of democracy.

Accordingly, we urge as minimum reforms that those who are now deferred, under the discretionary authority vested in the President, in the categories of students, agricultural and industrial workers, including apprentices, be subject to the following conditions:- That no one should receive such discretionary deferment for more than three years except where the grounds for the deferment are individual hardship; that no one who receives deferment because of being in one of these categories should thereafter receive deferment because of parenthood or dependency, except again in cases of extreme hardship; that no student receiving deferment shall have this deferment extend beyond the completion of the course which results in his first degree either in arts or sciences or professional work.

We recognize the problems which have been discussed vigorously during the past two years in regard to the training of doctors, engineers, and scientists in connection with any national defense program. We believe that

the proposed expansion of the ROTC programs in bills to be presented by the Defense Department (which we endorse) provides a method of handling these problems. For example, doctors and dentists could be trained by any one of three routes: (1) Do their military service before entering college and then proceed to the usual college and medical school course; (2) On graduation from high school, be selected for one of the ROTC college units, and then on being accepted into medical school, transfer into an ROTC unit there, thus graduating with a medical commission; or (3) On completion of their college education under the deferment rule, enter an ROTC unit in a medical school (and these must be provided) and graduate with a commission. Besides these, there will always be 20% - 30% of young men who are not physically able-bodied and who will be able to provide a continuing supply of doctors who can directly serve the civilian community without spending two years in uniform.

As for the engineers and those scientists whose training can be used directly in the armed forces (for example, chemical engineers by the Chemical Corps) these men would presumably enroll in ROTC units and on graduation serve in a technical capacity in the armed forces. In some special cases provision can be made for the ordering of engineers or other specialists on detached service to industrial companies engaged in critically important defense work. It must be pointed out that those students in the sciences and engineering who are able-bodied and who choose the deferment route would be subject to military duty as draftees for two years. We do not regard this as a disaster either to the individual or to industrialized society. Some of these men can be used in a technical capacity in the armed forces. But our Committee is of the opinion which it expressed earlier, that the preferable procedure is for young men who want to be scientists or engineers to do their military service

between high school and college. This indeed applies in our opinion to all categories of people requiring professional training, except doctors and dentists. All university students might well get their military service over with before embarking on a lengthy educational career.

The Committee might point out that the changes in the deferment procedure which we recommend, coupled with the financial benefits which will be available to those who have served in the armed forces under recently enacted legislation, will tend to increase the number of college students who will serve in the military forces first and get their education later. We believe this will benefit the armed forces and the men themselves.

Furthermore, we point out that when the time arrives, January 1956 -- or sooner or later, depending on the deferment policies and the other variables -- military service at 18½ will have to be universal for all able-bodied young men except for those in the expanded ROTC units, if the armed forces are to be kept at their present size and the length of service not increased.

The Committee would like to emphasize that while there appears to be a surplus of manpower now available as compared with the needs of the armed forces, this is a very illusory situation because it is so temporary. Actually we are not far distant from a time when we will have insufficient young men coming of age to provide for an armed force of the size now in existence with a period of service of 24 months. This critical situation will continue for some years until the age group becomes appreciably greater in size in the 1960's. This is, therefore, not a condition in which because of our wealth we can be prodigal and indifferent to our planning. On the contrary, it is of the utmost importance to plan now for the most effective and equitable use of all the able-bodied young men in the manpower pool. To repeat, if a substantial percentage of an age group is never enrolled in the armed forces, we

would have diminished to that extent the total strength of our trained reserves. Such leakage is occurring under the present policies, and may well increase - bearing in mind the new apprentice deferment - unless steps are taken to stop deferments from becoming in fact exemptions.

In conclusion the Committee would like to point out that we are still of the opinion that it would be far sounder if there were no student deferments and if everyone were drafted at 18 years of age except for ROTC students. However, in view of the legislative history of the Universal Military Training and Service law, especially relating to student deferment, and also in view of the difficulties of making adjustments within the educational institutions, the Committee does not at this time urge the changing of existing legislation or a sudden abandonment by executive order of deferments. The Committee points out, however, that we are now practically at a point at which the armed forces are returning to civilian life as many men as they are taking out; that these men from the point of view of agriculture and industry are better trained than those who are replacing them; and that from the point of view of the colleges, a considerable fraction of these returning men will soon be, if they are not now, potential college students. The problem the colleges will soon face will be, not any threat of diminished numbers, but whether they can accommodate all those who will be knocking at their doors after completing their military service.

We find that the steps above proposed can be taken by you as President without necessity for changes in existing legislation. If the suggestions meet with your approval, this would immeasurably facilitate a prompt correction of some of the present inequities.

July 10, 1950

Dear Miss Giesen:

I am leaving for Korea at the end of next week and don't know when I will be back or how long I will be in this country when I do get back.

In view of the uncertainty of the world situation and of my movements, I think it would be advisable to cancel the lecture engagements you now have booked for me in the Fall. If you would like to hold them until I get back it will, of course, be agreeable with me. This is just by way of a warning.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Edna Giesen
Columbia Lecture Bureau Inc.
113 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

(Signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

TENTATIVE COLUMBIA LECTURES

Origination Costs

Lecture		Origination
Oct. 10	Springfield, ILL.	WTAX, Springfield, $200
" 17	East Lansing, Mich.	WKZO, Kalamazoo, $225 (about a 60 or 70 mile trip)
" 20	Northfield, Minn.	WCCO, Minneapolis, $250 (about 30 miles)
" 29	Cincinnati, O.	WKRC, Cincinnati, $235

Mr.M....

Miss Giesen would like to know if you could also accept an engagement to speak at the Univ. of Michigan on October 16...that's the evening before the East Lansing date above.

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

COlumbus 5-0862

ARTHUR JUDSON
President

EDNA GIESEN
Director

May 10, 1950

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The following is a list of tentative engagements which we have lined up for you at present:

October 10	Springfield, Illinois	Open Forum
" 17	East Lansing, Michigan	Michigan State College
" 20	Northfield, Minnesota	St. Olaf's College
" 29	Cincinnatti, Ohio	Xavier University

The fees for these four engagements total $3,250.

These are all evening engagements, and can probably be set for an hour that is convenient to you either before or after your broadcast. What I am not sure of are the cities from which you are able to make your broadcast.

All of these engagements are, of course, subject to confirmation, and if you will let me know the situation in each case, I will follow through.

Thank you so much.

2

Sincerely yours,

Edna Giesen

Edna Giesen

EG:CK

organization costs

F Upcoming Eng.

CLB

COLUMBIA LECTURE BUREAU INC.

113 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

COlumbus 5-0862

ARTHUR JUDSON
President

EDNA GIESEN
Director

March 15, 1950

Joan
I'll note dates on calendar

Mr. Edward Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
420 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow

In accordance with our telephone conversation, I am accepting engagements for you during the coming fall subject to your confirmation six weeks before the engagements. I gather you do not want too many of these so I will be checking with you from time to time.

At the moment I have tentatively set the date of October 17 in East Lansing, Michigan, and I am also tentatively holding October 29 for Cincinnati, Ohio.

Incidentally, I suppose you know our commission is 30% and that the speaker pays his transportation plus the cost of mats and photographs which are required for publicity.

Cordially yours

Edna Giesen

EJG:jp

Jack Roach

COMMITTEE ON THE PRESENT DANGER - OBJECTIVES

During the months immediately ahead, through non-partisan action, the committee will work for:

1: An American public opinion which will wholeheartedly support the joint defense of Europe without neglect of the Far East.

2: The firm support of General Eisenhower's mission.

3: Full realization of the peril to the United States arising from the current spirit of complacency, while the Soviet power groes and its stockpile of atom bombs increases.

4: A determination not to allow political differences at at home to obscure our vision of the Soviet menace to our existence as a free people.

5: Adoption of the principle of universal military service and training through appropriate legislation and administrative action.

6: Adequate legislative measures to make the United States and its allies strong.

7: Rejection of any thought of preventive war.

8: A national policy of averting world war III by confronting the aggressors with a strong Free World, attacking their weaknesses by non-military means and supporting the United Nations.